

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Second Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, December 11, 1991/Agrahayann  
20, 1913 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kannada): The interim order of the Tribunal is being gazetted. The interests of the four crores Kannadigas should be safeguarded.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore): Sir, lot of violent agitations are going on. We want the intervention of the Centre. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Irrigation Minister is going to make a statement immediately after the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: We want an assurance from the Prime Minister. We have full faith and confidence in the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. What I am saying is that the Irrigation Minister is

going to make a statement immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar): It was said that the matter should be settled outside the court.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: The interests of the four crores of Kannadigas are neglected. They are not prepared to tolerate it, Sir.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Lot of agitations and law and order problems have been created.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, the whole Karnataka is burning today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have already said that I have received a letter from the Irrigation Minister. He has asked for the permission to make a statement on the same issue, immediately after the Question Hour is over. You can find out as to what is the stand the Government is taking. It is your Government. You can talk to the Minister, you can find out as to what is the stand, the Government is taking. A copy of the statement is with me. I have seen and I am allowing him to make the statement. Now, the Question Hour is the Private Members time. It is your time, when you are allowed to ask questions. If you do not want the Members to ask the questions you are consuming Private Members' time. This is generally not done in the Question Hour. You have the time for that. Immediately after the Question Hour, you can raise this issue. But there is no point in raising this issue at this point and not allowing other Members to

put the questions. I do not appreciate it and I do not understand it.

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Sir, it is question of four crores of Kannadigas. You cannot neglect them.

**SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:** Sir, it is a vital issue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can take it up at a proper time.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Sir, we are not prepared to tolerate all these things. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. You are not helping yourselves; you are not helping the Parliament. You do not know, how to use the devices. You could have asked for the statement; the Government is going to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You speak to me one by one and I will try to help you. Now all of you sit down and let one Member speak.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** It is a very sensitive issue Sir. It involves four crores of Kannadigas. It is the question of life and death of the people in Karnataka. The recent decision of the Government of India gazetting the interim order of the tribunal is going to be a death blow to the entire Karnataka. We, Members of Parliament and Legislatures, all of us, met and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and requested him to use his good offices to settle the issue amicable and negotiable. But inspite of that they have decided to gazette it. We want a blanket assurance from the Government of India, either by the Prime Minister or by the Water Resources Minister that the interest of both the States-Karnataka and Tamilnadu, the

concerned States-will be safeguarded and the issue will be settled negotiably.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Would you be satisfied if something of that kind comes out?

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Definitely Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Okay, you wait until 12 o'clock.

Now we shall take up Question No. 284.

11.08 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Impact of Industrial Policy on Labour

\*284. **SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
UDHARY:**  
**SHRI RABI RAY:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a special tripartite committee to consider the impact of the changes in industrial policy on labour;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

A special Tripartite Committee has been constituted by the Government to consider the impact of the new industrial policy on the

problems affecting labour and other related matters and make appropriate recommendations. The composition of the Committee is given in the Annexure. The Committee would meet from time to time and make

recommendations on various issues concerning the subject.

The composition of the Special Tripartite Committee is as follows:

(I) *Government*

(A) <i>Central government</i>		<i>Number of seats</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Labour	1
2.	Ministry of Industry (Dpt. of Industrial Development)	1
3.	Ministry of Industrial (Deptt. of - Public Enterprises)	1
4.	Ministry of Finance	1
5.	Planning Commission	1
Total		5

(II) *Employers*

(i)	Council of Indian Employers	8
(ii)	All India Manufacturers Organisation.	2
Total		10

(III) *Workers*

1.	Indian National Trade Union Congress	3
2.	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh	2
3.	Hind Mazdoor Sabha	1
4.	United Trades Union Centre (LS)	1
5.	All India Trade Union Congress	1
6.	Centre of Indian Trade Unions	1
7.	National Labour Organisation	1
Total		10

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** In the reply the Minister said that the impact of new industrial policy on the industry will be considered by the Committee constituted by the Government. In the reply it is also said that the Committee would recommend to the Government about the appropriate measures on this Government about the appropriate measures on this impact concerning the labour. I want to know what was the necessity and reasons for the Government to go in for the passing of the Sick Industries Bill without waiting for the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee. I want the specific reasons because of which the Government went to pass the Sick Industries Bill without the recommendation of this Committee. Does it not appear that the Committee is superfluous?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** On the 17th September the delegation of the trade union leaders met the Finance Ministry as well as the Prime Minister. In that meeting they pleaded that a special tripartite committee should be constituted to go into the effect of the new industrial policy. Because of this plea of the trade union leaders, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister agreed to their proposal. As a result of that, this Committee was constituted on the 12th of November. This Committee has come in to existence because the trade unions themselves wanted to study the effect of the new industrial policy. That is why, this Committee was constituted.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** I wanted to know as to why they have formulated the Bill. They wanted to constitute a Committee which would recommend to them about this. I wanted to know the specific reasons as to why they have brought forward the Bill immediately. Does it not give an opinion that this Committee is superfluous one? Will it not be treated as superfluous one?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** I do not think so.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** This is my second supplementary. What was the basis of nominating the members of different

trade unions in it; may I know whether the trade unions have objected to it and if so, what are their objections? This is the first part of the question. The second part is may I know whether the Government has sent a report about 46 industries to be discussed in the tripartite meeting and if which are these 46 industries?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** The basis of the composition of the Special Tripartite Committee is on the basis of the composition of the Standing Labour Committee where the trade union leaders have their representatives, on the basis of the verified membership. So, we have strictly followed the Standing Labour Committee minus the State Governments. That is the basis. It is true that some of the trade union leaders have represented to us that they should be given more representation in the Tripartite Committee and we are examining that.

[Translation]

**SHRI RABI RAY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think he agrees to it that being a Minister it is his first duty to protect the interest of the labour class. I would like to know whether the Government's attention was drawn towards the statement made by Shri Ramanujam, the Chairman of INTUC in which he had clearly stated that before referring the sick units of Public Undertakings to BIFR, the Government should have taken the advice of the Tripartite Committee. So I would like to know the reasons as to why it was decided to refer the sick units to BIFR instead of referring them to Tripartite Committee?

[English]

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** The Committee was constituted on the 12th of November. I took the earliest opportunity of calling for an informal meeting of the representatives of the trade unions on the 17th of November. When we met on that day, all the trade union leaders including Shri Ramanujam, as rightly referred to by the hon. Member, have pleaded that before any sick unit is referred to the BIFR, it should be discussed in this Tripartite

body. That was the unanimous suggestion of labour side of the Special Tripartite Committee. We have fixed the date as 21st of December to discuss this matter. A status paper has been prepared on the heavily losing public sector units and this paper has been circulated to the trade union leaders. The first meeting will be held at Bombay on the 21st of this month.

**SHRI VIDAY NAVAL PATIL:** Sir, we see that there are about seven trade unions in the list of the Tripartite Committee. More the number of trade unions, more the problems in the industry, if we see it from the other angle. Due to the union activities, a lot of holidays are there. There are also national holidays, optional holidays and holidays for union activities. That is why, the production suffers. We have seen that the jaundice of strikes has written off majority of the textile industries in Bombay. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the agenda of this tripartite committee, the issue of strikes, which has formed a major threat to the industrial production, is on the agenda of this committee or not.

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** The agenda for the first meeting, that is on the 17th of this month, is purely confined to the status of the heavily losing public sector units. However, we have decided that at every meeting, we will take up the important issues. We will discuss all these important issues and keep on giving our recommendations to the Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, like other policies, the Government have also brought this Industrial policy before us to make a mockery of it. It has been told that a special committee has been constituted to make assessment of the Industrial Policy and to make proper recommendations to the Government. Is the Government aware of the fact that under this industrial policy, 50 lakh people are being rendered job-less in fishery industry alone? When the Government have allowed non-

resident Indians to enter this field with their modern equipments, the small fishermen, who do fishing with their boats during the night and their ladies sell them in the market, will become jobless. One more example I would like to cite that under this policy the number of employees in the Railway which is about 16 lakh and 25 thousand today will be reduce to 9 lakhs 50 thousand only. It has been published in the report of RITES. Either the Government have published it or it has itself leaked out to the Newspapers. I have cited these two examples only and I can cite hundreds of such examples. So I would like to know from the Government whether it would refer such matters to the committee and if the committee recommends that multinational companies should not be allowed, will the Government accept its recommendations? If the committee recommends that the Government policy to curtail employment opportunities in the name of modernisation is not correct, will the Government accept such recommendations?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** Sir, all issues connected with the welfare of the labour as a result of the new industrial policy will be discussed in this tripartite committee. I do not have the details of the cases which have been referred to by the hon. Member. But, I think, we are going into all the aspects of the impact of industrial policy.

As far as this committee is concerned, it has no authority to take any decision. The role of this tripartite committee is to make recommendations to the Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, the question him was very clear if the Government will accept those recommendations? (Interruptions)

[English]

They are going to finish our jobs. Computerisation in the railways is going to reduce the jobs by 40 per cent. According to your own statement, this order will be beside,

If the committee makes such a recommendation, will you accept that recommendation?

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** Sir, I am actually a part of this tripartite committee because I am chairman of this committee. So, my duty as a member and as chairman of this special tripartite committee is to give recommendations to the Government. Therefore, I cannot say whether the Government will accept because our duty is to give recommendations.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** In view of the serious misgivings about the industrial policy and its adverse impact on labour, several trade unions have called an industrial strike recently. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has made any assessment about the loss incurred due to this industrial strike?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question does not arise out of the main question.

[Translation]

**SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present the condition of industrial workers is very bad. I would like to know as to what would be their condition under the new industrial policy and from this point of view what is the intention of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee? As Shri George Fernandes was just saying about fishery, the condition of textile industry is also going from bad to worse which has rendered lakhs of textile employees jobless. So, I would like to know as to what remedial measures are being taken by the Government to provide relief to the workers?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your question does not arise out of this question.

**SHRI M. SAYEED:** I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether or not the Government is bringing the Bill and

hastening the passing of the Bill on labour participation so as to remove this misapprehension in the minds of the trade unionists.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is about the impact of the Industrial Policy.

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** This supplementary does not arise out of the main question. (Interruptions)

**SHRI AMAL DATTA:** It is apparent that they do not understand the question and answer. They do not understand what for the Committee is set up. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOBHANANDREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether or not the Government will add another term also for to examination by this Committee, that is, the impact of the import of foreign technology and capital which are further going to increase the unemployment problem that is being faced by the country at the present moment. In view of such circumstances, will this Committee examine this aspect also and suggest some remedial measures to help in further increasing the employment opportunities to the people of this country and at the same time, invite foreign technology and capital?

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** In fact, I took the first meeting with the leaders of the trade unions on the 17th and they have pleaded for expanding the scope and the terms of reference of the Special Tripartite Committee. The suggestion was that this Committee should not only go into the effect of the labour policy but its scope should be on the entire economy as such. This was the suggestion made by the members of the trade unions. We are examining this suggestion also.

#### Report of BICP on Drug Prices

\*285. **SHRI HARIN PATHAK:**  
**SHRI DHARMANNA MON-**  
**DAYYA SADUL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendation contained in the Supplementary Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for retention of 50 per cent reduction in cost of drugs;

(b) whether a number of benefits have already been allowed to drug companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) There is no such report of the BICP.

(b) and (c). As compared to 1978 Drug Policy, the Policy of 1986 was liberal in the following main aspects:-

- (i) Span of control was reduced from 381 to 143 drugs.
- (ii) Categories of drugs under price control were reduced from 3 to 2.
- (iii) MAPE (Maximum Allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses) was enhanced.
- (iv) Entire drug sector was de-licensed (except 6-APA).
- (v) Incentives were given for Research and Development in the drug sector.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I am sorry and unhappy to read the answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you are not going to read out the answer.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Of course, it is

necessary to read out the answer and I want your protection in it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you to read out the answer. That is the Minister's prerogative.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, for the same question in Rajya Sabha, the answer was...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pathak, please do not read. I am not allowing you to read out the answer.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you full protection to your question and not for reading the answer.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I am not reading. I am just drawing the attention of the House to one point. The same question, without any change in the wording, was asked in the Rajya Sabha on 25th July, 1991 where the Minister replied...

MR. SPEAKER: You don't refer to Rajya Sabha proceedings here.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: But here the Minister says that there is no such report of the BICP, whereas the answer which was given in the Rajya Sabha was different.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Is it true that the same question was raised in the Rajya Sabha and the Minister said that they have accepted the recommendations of the BICP?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I do not remember about the questions raised in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I can give him a copy of it, Sir.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: His question is

not very clear. I have given him a very clear answer. If you go through his question, it is like this. "Whether the Government have accepted the recommendation contained in the supplementary report of the BICP for retention of 50 per cent reduction in costs of drugs." To my knowledge, there is no such supplementary report from the BICP.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: But Sir, here is the answer given by the Minister in the Rajya Sabha. It is stated there that they have accepted the recommendation of the BICP.

MR. SPEAKER: Find out whether the word 'supplementary' is there.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will read it out, if you permit me Sir.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I would like to clarify. If the hon. Member had asked regarding supplementary recommendations of Kelkar, then I would have given the answer with all details. But he asked a short question and he was not very clear in this wording.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have understood the question, please explain it to him.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: In October 1988, Kelkar Committee had given supplementary recommendations to give some incentives for research and development work. If any indigenous manufacturer produces drugs with his own research and development and thereby if there is any reduction in the production cost, it will be divided into two—50 per cent goes to the consumer and 50 per cent goes to the manufacturer. This was the incentive that he had recommended through the process of supplementary recommendations.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Two main benefits are available to the drug producer due to the improvement of technology, that is, as the Minister has said, the exemption from price control for a period of five years and actual expenses incurred on research and development allowable, in determination of reduction of drug prices. So, I would

like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what is the need for this recommendation. Why have the Government accepted it?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: In 1988 when Mr. Kelkar was the Chairman of the BICP, we asked for the expert opinion. Government generally accepts the recommendations of the BICP. We always try to scrutinise and try to reduce the cost of drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: And also to improve the technology.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The idea is to improve the techno-economic conditions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: My second supplementary Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought both the supplementaries are over. Okay, go ahead.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I want to know whether it is true that the technical experts committee appointed by the Government under the permanent committee known as the Standing Committee has rejected the recommendation of the BICP to allow 50 per cent cost reduction benefit to the producers. If so, what are the details of their observations on this issue and what action was taken by the Government on this observation?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: There are a number of producers in the country and there are about 30,000 formulations. 10,000 formulations are under drug price control. If he poses a specific question about specific producers, then I will be able to give the answer.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMANNA MDNDAYYA SADUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the reasons for continuous increase in the prices of drugs during the last several years, because of which it has become difficult for the common man to purchase these drugs. Just now the hon.

Minster has informed that the Government have not received any report from BICP but Shri Pathak has rightly said that BICP has submitted a report and the Government have not accepted the report. The Government have constituted a separate committee and some steps are being taken through this committee. I would like to know as to what machinery the government have engaged to check the prices of drugs so that drugs may be made available to the common people at cheaper rates.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a completely different question. If you can answer, you may.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The cost of medicines today in India is much less when compared to the prices in other parts of the world. We take the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a machinery to control prices?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, we have a fullfledged machinery by the cost of so many ingredients like the raw material, power, labour and so on has gone up. When the prices of these things go up we cannot suppress it completely. There are certain norms for it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHEILA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has given different replies in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. The other hon. Member asked about the availability of drugs and sir, you have told him about the controlling system. I think the Government have a machinery to have full control over it. About a month back, the Prime Minister, who is the Chairman of the Consultative Committee for Chemicals, has said that new drug policy would be announced shortly. So I would like to know as to when the Government is going to

announce new drug policy in view of the new Industrial policy?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, it is a specific question. There can be a wide range of question on drugs so you have to ask question relating to the main question only.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, we have received the previous Drug Policy. At an appropriate time, we will bring it before the House.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, will this liberalisation in Drug Policy not lead to adulteration.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: No, Sir, it will not. Anyway, the adulteration is dealt with the Ministry of Health.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, many small scale industrial units have increased the prices of their drugs and on the other hand the big units have not been able to increase the prices. In view of this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will consider revising the prices of Ampicilins and Cephalicins because large scale adulteration is going in this industry.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking specifically about one drug. He has to get the information. There are many drugs and the prices are fixed on the recommendation of a body. It is very difficult for him to answer.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, I am asking a very specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: But you cannot have the reply to your specific question. Well, you can put the reply to your specific question. Well, you can put the question and if the Minister has the reply, he will give it, otherwise he will send it in writing.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, at the moment I do not have the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to him in writing.

[Translation]

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

### Water Testing Laboratories

+  
\*286. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up water testing laboratories in each district in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have in the past sanctioned and set up both stationary and mobile laboratories for water quality surveillance;

(d) if so, the break-up thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the places in Orissa where such laboratories have already been set up and are proposed to be set up?

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government propose to set up the Water Testing laboratory in each district in the country for regular monitoring of quality of drinking water in rural areas subject to the policy and outlays for Eighth Plan which are yet to be decided. The pattern of assistance for the laboratories will be decided after the Eighth Plan outlay is finalised by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Statewise break-up of the mobile and stationary laboratories sanctioned in the past are given in the Annexure.

(e) In Orissa, Water Testing Laboratories have already been set up in Koraput (Rayagada), Mayurbhanj (Bharipada), Phulbani, Sambalpur, Ganjam (Behrampur) and Kalahandi (Bhawanipatna) districts. One mobile laboratory has also been provided to the State Government. 6 new laboratories have been approved for being set up in the districts of Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Sundergarh. In addition it is proposed to provide one mobile laboratory for Puri District.

### ANNEXURE

S.No.	States/UTs	Stationary Laboratories Sanctioned and set up	Mobile Laboratories Sanctioned and set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	6	1**
4.	Bihar	5	-
5.	Goa	1	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Stationary Laboratories Sanctioned and set up</i>	<i>Mobile Laboratories Sanctioned and set up</i>
6.	Gujarat	5	1
7.	Haryana	4	1**
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3**
10.	Karnataka	10	-
11.	Kerala	3	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1
13.	Maharashtra	3	1
14.	Manipur	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	1	1
16.	Mizoram	1	1
17.	Nagaland	1	1
18.	Orissa	6	1
19.	Punjab	3	-
20.	Rajasthan	6	1
21.	Sikkim	1	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	5	1
23.	Tripura	1	1**
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1
25.	West Bengal	4	1**c
26.	A&N Islands	1	1**
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	1	-
29.	Daman & Diu	1	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Stationary Laboratories Sanctioned and set up</i>	<i>Mobile Laboratories Sanctioned and set up</i>
30.	Delhi	2	1
31.	Lakshadweep	1	-
32.	Pondicherry	2	-
	<i>Others</i>		
1.	Indian Technology Research Centre, Lucknow.	-	-
2.	Shri Jayachomaraajendra College of Engineering, Mysore.		1**
3.	Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur.	-	1
4.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.		1
5.	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.	-	-
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>96 (12 yet to be set up)</b>	<b>26 (9 yet to be set up)</b>

**Notes****Mobile**

\*\* Yet to be set up

C For Mini-mission project in Midnapore District.

**Stationary**

Assam	:	4 laboratories sanctioned in March 1991 are being set up.
Karnataka	:	4 laboratories approved in July 1991 are being set up.
Pondicherry	:	1 laboratory at Karaikal approved in May 1991 are being set up.

Rajasthan

3 laboratories approved in March 1991 are being set up.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a serious problem of drinking water in the country. The Government has set up water testing laboratories but my question is related to the water supply in rural areas. There are so many institutions having laboratories for water testing. In villages and particularly in my area and in the tribal areas people drink extremely unsafe water. Water testing facilities provided to them recently are not sufficient. So I would like to know the basis of setting up of laboratories? If population and area is the basis, Koraput and Bastar are tribal districts having fairly large population, e.g., the population of Cuttack is 60 lakh but with all that the people are drinking unsafe water. What are the steps being taken by the Government to test the unsafe water? Will he reply in detail?

**SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far we have sanctioned 122 laboratories. Out of these, 96 laboratories are stationary and 26 are mobile. The State from which request to set up laboratories for testing the unsafe water is received, laboratories are sanctioned in that State.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** There are certain Mini Testing Laboratory Code areas also such as Meghalaya or there are certain areas prone to unsafe water. Mobile laboratories should be set up in such areas. Is there any scheme of the Government to set up mini laboratories in sub-division where water is dirty and saline or the tubewells supply unsafe water?

**SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL:** We are considering to implement the scheme in all districts in the Eighth Plan. For the time being we have got 26 mobile laboratories. We have received 36 new applications including 8 for mobile laboratories.

[English]

**SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** Sir,

in the recent past, a number instances have come which had resulted in breaking out of gastroenteritis and cholera epidemics in Andhra Pradesh. Not only that, even cases of pleurisy have detected. In other districts, where pleurisy was not there earlier, there, pleurisy have occurred.

In view of these problems Gastroenteritis, Cholera and pleurisy will the Minister consider opening of new laboratories in Andhra Pradesh? Right now, there are only three laboratories.

[Translation]

**SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** The applications received from the State Government for setting up of laboratories are under consideration. We will sanction it after consideration.

[English]

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the recent report that in West Bengal, some districts are having arsenic in the water deposits. If, so, whether, he will immediately take steps that in such districts at least laboratory facilities are established without delay?

[Translation]

**SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** If the State Government will send the application, we will definitely sanction it.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MAKHERJEE:** Will it not be sanctioned if the State Government does not send it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is sanctioned on the state Government's recommendations.

**\*SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA:** Mr. Speaker Sir, the Minister has stated in his

\*Translation of supplementary originally put in Oriya.

reply regarding the number of mobile laboratories set up in the country for water testing. But nothing has been done in my district Keonjhar in Orissa.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: In which language you are speaking?

[English]

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Oriya.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking all the three languages- Oriya, Hindi and English-mixing up all.

[English]

\*SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: There are several villages in my State, where potable drinking water is not available. Provision of water testing laboratory is totally absent in my district Keonjhar where the water is being increasingly polluted on account of the discharge of the wastages by the factories set up in that district, I would like to know what steps Government is going to take to provide potable drinking water to my people?

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: In which language he is speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked the question and the hon. Minister is replying.

[English]

If he has understood the question, I have no objection if he replies to it.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Though

I could not follow the whole thing, I may say about Orissa that there are six stationary laboratories and six laboratories have been sanctioned on the basis of new applications received in the beginning.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the water pipe lines laid much earlier have cracked due to which the water from the sewerage also gets mixed up with the drinking water causing jaundice and cholera. May I know from the hon. Minister through you whether the State Government has got some policy to change the pipe lines so that safe drinking water is made available?

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, surely, it will be done.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the water of Rihand reservoir is used in the eastern region of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra. He has already mentioned how much polluted water is there. Despite that the water testing laboratories have not been set up there. Ten lakh people living there are drinking polluted water. I would like to know through you, the time by which water testing laboratories would be set up there? In my area.

MR. SPEAKER: These are set up on the recommendations of the State Government.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The report of the State Government has been received and a survey was also conducted, even then the laboratory was not set up. So I would like to know the time by which it would be provided.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you received the recommendations?

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: No, Presently, 30 applications are under consideration. Detailed information is being col-

\*Translation of supplementary originally put in Oriya.



lected from the State Government and the work would be done afterwards.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three stationary laboratories in Maharashtra out of which one is functioning. Is that enough? If not, the number of laboratories recommended by the State Government to the Central Government?

**SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** Mr. Speaker, for the time being we do not have any new recommendations. We may consider those in case we receive any recommendations.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** In the annexure there is a mention of stationary and mobile laboratories but the last item Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay and Tarapur have been shown as mobile. There is so much of radiation and pollution in Tarapur and Bombay because of pollution due to atomic energy plant. So in order to prevent this radiation and pollution it is necessary to set up a laboratory which.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is their laboratory.....

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** No, it is mentioned that.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a question of Atomic Energy which is concerning Margaret Alva.

[English]

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** No, no, that is not the problem. They have indicated it here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I know it. You please put the question.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** Has any suggestion about setting up such laboratory been to the Government by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. If so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This relates to drinking water. They have their own arrangement; they have a better arrangement than what is provided by them.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** Let him reply by saying, no.

[Translation]

**SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** He is right but conduct a sample survey with the assistance extended to us by BARC. Our job is only that. Laboratories are not ours.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government sanctions it on the recommendations of the States Governments but in case of Union Territories, it is directly the responsibility of the Central Government as in the case of Andaman-Nicobar islands. There are other isolated islands also. Filtered water is supplied in towns while unfiltered water is supplied in villages. It has caused a disease in which the victim passes blood and loose motions and dies. Even now there is no treatment for this disease. I want to know from the hon. Minister specifically whether there is any proper provision with the Government for the filtration of drinking water in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is about the laboratory.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Purification is done in the laboratory itself.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are asking about filtration.

[English]

**PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** Right now from the statement that has been provided by the Minister, it is understood that there are only three stationary laboratories sanctioned in the State of

Andhra Pradesh and there is no mobile laboratory. In the entire coastal Andhra Pradesh in view of the heavy floods and rains, in most of the villages the water is getting polluted and the sub-soil water is ingesting into the shallow wells and they are getting polluted, in most of the cases very increasing discreet de-chlorinisation is being done.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question please.

PROF. UMAREDDY VENKAT-SWARLU: Will the Government consider providing mobile laboratories in the entire coastal region where the water is being polluted?

MR. SPEAKER: It is done on the recommendation of the State Government the Minister has already said that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Ghaziabad is a very big industrial area. A scheme was framed in 1972 to provide drinking water from Ganga Canal. Drinking water is not available there even now. There is no potable water except fresh water available in wells there. The Government has not been able to complete the scheme since 1972. May I know whether the Government is considering to do something in this regard in future?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not concern filtration, it is about laboratory.

[English]

It does not come out of this question.

#### Paper Plant in Punjab

\*287. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone for a paper plant was laid at Goidwal in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to cancel the project and the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the time by which the work thereon is likely to start;

(d) whether many ancillary units have come up there after the laying of the foundation stone; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is for the State Government of Punjab to take a decision in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The foundation stone of this paper plant was laid by Shri Rajiv Gandhi the then Prime Minister in 1987. It is somewhat heartening to note that the Government has not scrapped the project but it is indeed very disjuncting to know that nothing so far has been done for the last four years. It is unfortunate also to note that though the Punjab State has been under the President's rule for the last four years time and again and the Punjab budget has been presented in this House, the Government states that it is for the State Government to decide when the project will be started. I would like to know from the Government whether the conditions which motivated the Government at that time to start the project still prevail and whether it is a fact that the project report and blueprints were prepared. Also spend import of news print foreign exchange Rs. 400 crores what would be the saving of foreign exchange if this project comes up.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It is true that the foundation of this project was laid by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Member's argument

that nothing has been done so far is not born by facts. The Government has already taken some steps. The Government of Punjab has acquired about four acres of land and in the location which is a growing one, the preliminary work has been started. What happened is, in the process the Punjab Agr-Industries Corp'n. Ltd. approached the IDBI of Punjab, the Punjab Agr-Industries Corporation for assistance and the IDBI desired to make a cost study. The cost study shows that today the project costs Rs. 497 crores and as the cost of the project today is, the Government of Punjab is of the opinion that the project is not viable. They have referred it to the Project Approval Board of the Government of Punjab for further consideration as to what is to be done. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we are very anxious to go ahead with this project.

With regard to the savings if this project is implemented, I have already said that there is apprehension about the viability of this project. However, since this will be inter alia manufacturing newsprint and other paper, which we are importing, certainly if this project is commissioned we will have some savings in the foreign exchange of newsprint.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Sir, as I have submitted earlier, the conditions which motivated the Government to start this project at that time were to give direct and indirect jobs to as many as 8,000 people in the border areas of Punjab. And the same conditions are now prevailing. It is on record that the government could make considerable savings in foreign exchange as an import substitute I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that at that time the Government has cleared the project and showed its anxiety to ensure that the people in the border areas of Punjab who could be lured by the terrorists, by the anti-social elements, brought into the mainstream by offering them jobs there and some ancillaries were also supposed to be coming up. The argument advanced by the Minister now that it is an unviable unit...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** All-right-sir I would like to know from the hon. Minister the date by which the work could start on that.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** The hon. Member has said that the employment generation is 8,000. But as on record, it is 1,498.

The socio political reasons which prompted the then Prime Minister to take initiative in this project still exist. That is why, I have said that the Government of India is very anxious to proceed with this project. However, I would like to submit that the letter of intent was granted in 1986 and the validity of that letter of intent was over on the 30th of November 1991. We are expecting that the Punjab Government will apply for the extension in the validity of letter of intent and the Government of India will be certainly considering it...

**MR. SPEAKER:** They are one and the same now.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** We will be doing everything possible from our side.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question No. 283.

Shri R. Surender Reddy .. Absent

Shri Chitta Basu .. Absent

Question No: 289.

Shrimati Mahendra Kumari .. Absent

Kumari Dipika Chikhli .. Absent

[Translation]

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** She is not a Kumari now, she is Shrimati Deepika now.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Well, socially I got the notice. Legally, I did not.

Question No. 290. Shri Ram Badan.

[Translation]

**Cases Pending in Labour Courts in  
Uttar Pradesh**

\*290. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the  
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of industrial  
disputes pending in the Labour Courts of  
Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to  
set up some more Labour Courts in the  
State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**STATEMENT**

(a) According to the Government of  
Uttar Pradesh 12,075 industrial disputes and  
5,095 applications were pending as on 30-6-  
1991 in various Industrial Tribunals and  
Labour Courts constituted by them. 741  
industrial disputes and 886 applications were  
pending as on the same date with the Indus-  
trial-cum-Labour Court set up at Kanpur by  
the Central Government.

(b) to (d). Neither the Central Govern-  
ment nor the Government of Uttar Pradesh  
propose to set up any new Industrial Tribunal  
or Labour Court in Uttar Pradesh at present  
owing to financial constraints.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BADAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir,  
the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that  
only one Labour Court has been set up at  
Kanpur whereas a demand for setting up of  
Labour Courts in other districts of Uttar

Pradesh such as Gorakhpur, Varanasi,  
Lucknow etc. is being made since long and  
people are facing many difficulties. Lot of  
money is also spent. Keeping it in view, may  
I know from the hon. Minister whether there  
is any proposal under consideration of the  
Government to set up Labour Courts in the  
districts of Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Meerut etc.  
so that the people of those districts may get  
some relief?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, as I have  
already said, as of now we do not have any  
proposal to set up new Labour Court.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BADAN: Mr. Speaker, there  
are so many cases of industrial disputes  
pending in Uttar Pradesh. I do not know why  
is the State Government or the Central  
Government not considering the case of  
setting up new Industrial Courts or new  
Labour Courts. May I know the reason for  
setting up Labour Court only at one place in  
the entire U.P. although the problem is still  
existing in other districts also. Is the Govern-  
ment not interested in solving this problem.  
I don't understand why the Government is  
not paying any attention to this problem. Will  
the Government consider setting up of new  
courts in the near future.

[English]

SHRIP.A.SANGMA: Sir, I do agree with  
the hon. Member that the Labour Courts  
which are available in various parts of our  
country are very inadequate. As a result of  
this, a large number of pending cases are  
there. At the same time, the respective State  
Governments as well as the Central Govern-  
ment have got financial constraints as a  
result of which in spite of recognising the  
necessity of going for more labour courts, we  
are not in a position to open it now. We will  
consider it later.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: In view  
of the fact that the Minister recognizes two

facts—that large number of cases are pending in labour courts and there are workers in such a big State like UP where worker have lot of problems, they come to Kanpur and they have to wait for a long time to get justice these course having these factors in mind, will the Ministry think of giving priority at least of opening some courts at places like Gorakhpur or Varanasi so that people from eastern UP should not come all the way to Kanpur? Will he give priority in this case?

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** In fact, as of now, we do not have much of a problem at Kanpur as such because we have enough number of courts. But at other places we do have this problem. As I said, since we are having financial constraints, as of now we are not in a position to consider opening up new courts. In future, as the financial position improves, as I said we have recognised the necessity and we are keeping it in mind.

#### **Industrial Bandh**

+  
\*291. **SHRI P.M.SAYEED:**  
**SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a call was given by certain trade unions for industrial bandh on November 29, 1991;—

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

(c) whether the Government initiated action to stall the bandh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved thereby?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):**  
(a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Some sections of the Cen-

tral Trade Union Organisations had given a call for industrial strike on November 29, 1991. Their main demands, inter alia, were that the Government should reformulate its economic and industrial policies in consultation with the Trade Unions, stop measure of privatisation of public sector units, take steps for early enactment of participation of workers in management bill etc.

(c) and (d). Government have constituted a Special Tripartite Committee with representation of employers and Central Trade Unions to consider the impact of the New Industrial Policy and the problems of labour and other related matters. A meeting of the labour side of the Committee was specially called on November 17, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal to discuss the situation arising out of the call for the strike in the context of the new Industrial Policy. In that meeting, the Central Trade Union Organisations were assured that labour would be fully protected in the wake of the new industrial Policy. The Prime Minister had also assured in the Consultative Committee of the Parliament that the new Industrial Policy would not be anti-labour in character and would not result in human distress. In spite of the assurances at the highest level, some sections of the Trade Unions went ahead with the strike. Efforts were also made by the conciliation officers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to prevent the strike particularly in public utilities. On November 29, 1991 there was only a partial strike in a very few sectors of the industries. The supply of essential commodities and services was maintained in spite of the partial strike. In a few States however, commercial services and transport were affected due to the strike.

**SHRI P.M.SAYEED:** The impact of the bandh which was organised by the political parties particularly in the State of Bengal and Bihar was only marginal. And it was felt that politicisation was very much evident in the whole country. The Prime Minister himself has given the assurance that the new industrial policy is not going to hamper the interest of the workers. I just want to know from the hon. Minister, since he is the Chairman of the

Tripartite Committee and has also met the trade union leaders, whether he is going to hasten the process of this labour management Bill and try to get it passed in this session or at least in the Budget session so that this kind of politicking by the politicians could be arrested in future.

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** When the new industrial policy was announced, there was some apprehension in the minds of some sections of the workers including trade unions. There is no doubt about it. It is because of this reason that there was delegation of trade union leaders which met the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister on the 17th September. There it was agreed that special Tripartite Committee will be constituted to go into the effects of the new industrial policy. This Committee was, as I said set up at the request of the trade union leaders. This committee kept by the Government. Secondly, on many occasions, even on the floor of this House on 28th June when Prime Minister was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry, he made it categorically clear that the new industrial policy will not lead to victimisation of workers and that it will take care of workers' interest. Therefore, we had tried to impress upon the trade union leaders that there was no need for going on strike as the matter was under discussion. In spite of that, some of the trade union had chosen to go on strike on 29th of November. As very rightly assessed by the hon. Member, this strike has had a marginal effect except in the States of West Bengal and Bihar where it was Government sponsored and partially in Kerala.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Shri Sangmaji, how about the meeting of West Bengal MPs including its Ministers held with you and what was the consensus? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** Hon. Members of

West Bengal are very good and they said that in future they will be very good.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** You were also good to assure them, how about it? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA:** As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we are very much interested in workers participation in management and a Bill has been introduced by the former Minister of Labour, Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji. The Bill is lying before the House. I am afraid that during this current Session of the House, we may not be able to take it up. But, we will certainly try to take it up in the next Session. I am not very sure about it. It is for the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to give priority.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Violations of Minimum Wages Act

\*288. **SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**  
**SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated September 23, 1991 regarding violations of the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) whether the Minimum wages Act is being violated in a number of States;

(c) if so, whether the workers are not

only paid low wages but are also forced to work for long hours;

(d) if so, the names of the State where the Minimum Wages Act is being violated; and

(e) the steps being taken by the government to impress upon the State Governments to fully implement the Minimum Wages Act?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, the news item relates to violation of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act in the State of Punjab. As per the information furnished by the government of Punjab, out of 67 scheduled employments, minimum wages have been fixed for 60 scheduled employments and 100 inspectors have been appointed for enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. During April to September, 1991 for which the latest figures are available, 13,178 inspections in industrial units have been conducted and 623 prosecutions filed. During the same period, 423 establishments have been fined for committing irregularities and an amount of Rs.76,350 realised as fine.

(b) to (d). The responsibility for fixing/revision and enforcement of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act in respect of the scheduled employments falling in the State sphere lies on the scheduled employments. All the State Governments have got the enforcement machinery for this purpose and action against the defaulting employers, as per the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is taken by the State Governments regularly.

(e). The Central Government have been impressing upon the State Governments from time to time regarding the urgent need for the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, through

various National Tripartite Bodies like Indian Labour Conference and State Labour Ministers' Conferences, etc.

Equity participation by Japan in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

\*289. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Suzuki Motor Corporation of Japan has submitted a proposal to raise its equity in Maruti Udyog Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Suzuki Motor Corporation has made a proposal to Government for raising their equity participation in Maruti Udyog Ltd. The proposal is under examination.

Export By Indian Rare Earths Limited

\*292 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products manufactured by the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Manavalakurichi (Tamilnadu) are being exported overseas; and

(b) if so, the details of the exports made during the last three years?

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

production of Manavalakurichi Plant of India Rare earths Ltd. is exported. Of late, however, the exports from Manavalakurichi have slackened due to the sluggish demand in the

overseas market, particularly for limenite feed-stocks.

(b) Details of the exports made during the last three years:-



(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Item	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Qty. in MT	FOB value (Rs.)	Qty. in MT.	FOB value (Rs.)	Qty. in MT.	FOB value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ilmenite	25,560	284.09	22,200	267.30	6,000	73.91
2.	Garnet	3,009	25.26	3,773	45.77	1,917	22.75
3.	Rutile	—	—	500	51.55	—	—
4.	Monazite	—	—	1,700	183.41	400	46.71
Total		28,569	309.35	28,173	548.03	8,317	143.37

**Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta**

\*293. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**  
**SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested the Union Government to rescind its earlier decision to denotify the Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta and implement the rehabilitation package under which the unit will be run by the management of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the difficulties involved in reversing the earlier decision?

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

(b) Discussions have been held with the representatives of State government of West Bengal, West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, Industrial Reconstruction

Bank of India and Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division).

(c) Substantial past financial liabilities, excess labour force, and uncertainty over acceptance of the products in the competitive market have to be taken into consideration before any decision.

[Translation]

**Production capacity of Fertilizer units**

\*294 **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the particulars of the fertilizer industries which have sought permission for increasing their production capacity during the last two years; and

(b) the action taken on each such request till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The particulars of the fertilizer industries which sought permission for increasing their production capacity during the last year and the details of the action taken thereon has been given below:-

## STATEMENT

(a) & (b). The particulars of fertilizer industries, which have sought permission during the last two years for increasing the production capacity, along with the action taken thereon, is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the plant	Product	Existing capacity ('000' tonnes)	Increase in capacity sought ('000' tonnes)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited.	Hazira	Nitrophosphate, CAN, Amm. Nitrate Concentrated nitric Acid.	Urea 1452	291 — Nitrophosphate 198 — CAN 45 — Amm. Nitrate 16.5 — Con. Nitric Acid.	Gas allocation has not been confirmed.
2.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited	Palwal	Urea	NIL	726 — Urea	Gas allocation has not been confirmed.
3.	Indian Farmers Cooperative Limited.	Kandla	DAP and complexes	309 in terms of P205	309 in terms of P205	IFFCO has to submit Feasibility Report.
4.	Madras Fertilizers Limited.	Madras	Urea NPK	292 540	170 NIL	Government approved the project on 15.5.91.
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited.	Thal	Nitrophosphate CAN	NIL Nil	360 322	RCF has to obtain in principle clearance from the environmental angle. The gas allocation has not been confirmed.

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the plant	Product	Existing capacity ('000 tonnes)	Increase in capacity sought ('000 tonnes)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited.	Goa	Complex fertilizers	111 in terms of P 205	69 in terms of P 205	No permission is required under the current Industrial policy; however, the party has been advised that they may furnish data to the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee, should they be interested in subsidy.
7.	Southern Petrochemicals Limited	Tuticorin	DAP	150	90	— do —
8.	EID Parry (I) Limited.	Ernore	(1) Ammonium Phosphate (2) Phosphoric Acid (as P205) (3) Sulphuric acid.	77.221 15.166 79.197	15.970 1.893 11.219	This application was received in 1989 for recognition of higher capacity and was approved.
9.	Varinder Agro Chemicals Limited.	Sangrur	SSP	66	66	Application rejected.
10.	Shivalk Ferts. Limited.	Hoshiarpur	SSP Sulphuric acid	132 69.5	66 13	— do —

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the plant	Product	Existing capacity ('000 tonnes)	Increase in capacity sought ('000 tonnes)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Trimurtee Fertilizers.	Kanpur	SSP	66	66	Application rejected.
12.	Rana Phosphates Limited.	Sanwer, Indore.	SSP Sulphuric acid	66 33	82.5 67	Application rejected.
13.	Rashi Fertilizers Limited.	Nashik	SSP	33	99	— do —
14.	Krishna Industrial Corporation Limited.	West Godavari	SSP Sulphuric acid	50.8 16.76	15.2 83.24	— do —
15.	Phosphate Company	Rishra West Bengal	SSP Sulphuric acid	108.00 61.00	60 24.75	As per new industrial policy no license is required. However, for subsidy in respect of SSP the applicant will have to get in touch with the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee.
16.	Varinder Agro Chemicals Limited	Sangrur	SSP Sulphur	66	55.256 (Re-endorsement)	These applications were received during 1990. An Expert Committee was appointed in June, 1991, to go into the technical

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the plant	Product	Existing capacity ('000 tonnes)	Increase in capacity sought ('000 tonnes)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Shree Acids and Chemicals Limited	Moradabad	SSP	66	36,000 (Re-endorsement)	<p>capability of the concerned units. Meanwhile, the fertilizer industry was delicensed in July, 1991. The applicants will have to settle details regarding subsidy by getting in touch with the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee.</p> <p>These applications were received during 1990. An Expert committee was appointed in June, 1991, to go into the technical capability of the concerned units. Meanwhile, the fertilizer industry was delicensed in July, 1991. The applicants will have to settle details regarding subsidy by getting in touch with the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the plant	Product	Existing capacity ('000' tonnes)	Increase in capacity sought ('000' tonnes)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Shrinivas Fertilizers Limited	Jhansi	SSP	66	6,316 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
19.	Ramganga Fertilizers Limited.	Moradabad	SSP	66	20,017 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
20.	The Rampur distillery and Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Rampur	SSP Sulphuric acid	66 33	16,807 2,881 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
21.	Udaipur Phosphates and Ferts. Limited.	Udaipur	SSP Sulphuric acid	66 33	8,089 5,474 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
22.	Khatian Chemicals & Ferts. Limited.	Khargone	SSP	66	16,393 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
23.	Bharat Ferts. Industries Limited.	Madras	SSP	66	9,822 (Re-endorsement)	— do —
24.	EID Parry (India) Limited.	Thane	SSP Sulphuric acid	48 16.5	18,000 8,585 (Re-endorsement)	— do —

**Beedi Workers' Welfare fund**

\*295. SHRI. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected from various States for the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund during the last three years;

(b) the amount released from the fund for the welfare of Beedi workers during the same period; and

(c) the details of the schemes for which the fund has been utilised in different States and the amount so far spent in this regard?

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

(a) State-wise details of the amount col-

lected by way of cess on manufactured Beedi under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the Statement I attached.

(b) and (c). The fund is utilised to extend housing, health, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to Beedi workers and their families. State-wise details of amount released are not maintained. Details of expenditure incurred year-wise in each region which includes one or more States/ Union Territories are given in the Statement at II attached Statement showing the details of schemes and the total amount spent on these schemes during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 in each region is placed at Statement III and IV respectively.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Statement showing State-Wise and Year-Wise Amount Collected as Welfare Cess from Beedi Industry the last three years*

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21032	21071	21374
2.	Bihar	5930	5713	6143
3.	Gujarat	286	202	192
4.	Karnataka	17127	15461	15104
5.	Kerala	4555	4627	4539
6.	Assam	97	107	116
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25289	21612	20114
8.	Maharashtra	10200	9470	9285



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
9.	Orissa	1391	1460	1346
10.	Rajasthan	1160	1112	1093
11.	Tamilnadu	18728	19581	20825
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7481	6187	6796
13.	West Bengal	11708	12689	13869
Total		124984	118292	120796

## STATEMENT — II

Statement showing Region-wise and year-wise Expenditure Incurred from Beedl workers welfare fund for the last three years

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Region	States/UTs covered	Expenditure Incurred					Total
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Altabad	U.P., H.P., Punjab, Delhi & Chandigarh	4008	5805	8435	18046		
2.	Bengalore	Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshdeep Islands	17857	21016	23071	61944		
3.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan Gujarat & Haryana	4939	7577	6931	19447		
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	4044	3950	4987	12981		
5.	Calcutta	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland Manipur & Tripura	4838	5849	6154	16841		
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Andman and Nicobar Islands	6415	11173	8697	26285		
7.	Jabelpur	Madhya Pradesh	8345	8643	10758	25744		

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Region	States/UTs covered	Expenditure Incurred				Total
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8.	Karma	Bihar	2592	5182	6168	13920	
9.	Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & diou and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15071	14591	13377	49039	
Total			65907	83588	86574	238047	

**STATEMENT-III**

The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been constituted for financing of activities to promote welfare of persons engaged in Beedi establishment. Several welfare Schemes to extend medical, housing, educational, recreational, water supply and family welfare facilities to workers and their families have been evolved. The schemes are as follows:-

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals.
2. Scheme for domiciliary treatment of Beedi workers.
3. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to Beedi workers for purchase of spectacles.
4. Scheme for leprosy relief to Beedi workers.
5. Scheme for providing facility for treatment of Beedi workers suffering from mental diseases.
6. Scheme for reimbursement of actual treatment charges to Beedi workers suffering from Cancer.
7. Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi workers through Cooperative Societies.
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female Beedi workers.
9. Family Welfare Programme-

scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilisation to Beedi workers.

10. Build Your Own House Scheme.
11. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi workers.
12. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Beedi workers through State Governments.
13. Scheme for grant of subsidy to Beedi Workers' Co-operative Societies for construction of Worksheds or Godowns or both.
14. Scheme for award of Scholarship to Beedi workers.
15. Scheme for financial assistance to school going children of Beedi workers for supply of one set of school dress.
16. Scheme for organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for Beedi workers.
17. Scheme for supply of T.V Sets.
18. Scheme for establishment of Audio-visual sets/Cinema vans/Exhibition of films for recreation of Beedi workers.
19. Scheme for provision of Holiday Homes.

## STATEMENT — IV

Total amount spent scheme-wise from Beedi Workers Welfare Fund during last three years

Sl. No.	Region	States/UTs covered	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Allahabad	U.P., H.P., Punjab, Delhi & Chandigarh	1928	11288	2676	79	77	16046
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep Island	2696	44734	7250	59	7205	61944
3.	Bhilwara	Jajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	2010	10735	4791	680	1231	19447
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa 1274	1274	9766	1381	70	490	12981
5.	Calcutta	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura	2010	8963	4268	71	1329	16641
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Andman & Nicobar Island	1553	14660	7209	10	2853	26285
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2176	13650	7093	24	2801	25744
8.	Karna	Bihar	1593	9532	2709	80	6	13920

Sl No.	Region	States/UTs covered	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3265	11462	6484	50	21778	43039
Total			18503	134790	43861	1123	37770	236047

**Provision of Drinking Water in Rural Areas**

\*296. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are given by the Union Government to the States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the grants sanctioned during the last two years as well as the number of villages covered under the "no source problem villages" scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for providing drink-

ing water during the current year and the progress made so far in achieving the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBAHAIH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the grants released and the number of no-source problem villages covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities during the last two years, state-wise, are given in statement I and statement II respectively.

(c) The targets fixed for providing drinking water in no-source problem villages during current year and the progress made so far in achieving the same, state-wise, are given in statement III.

**STATEMENT I**

*Central Assistance released to the States/UTs during 1988-90 and 1990-91*

*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grants released (Rs.in crores)	
		1988-90	1990-91
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.42	28.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.45	5.15
3.	Assam	15.85	12.38
4.	Bihar	28.70	24.42
5.	Goa	0.25	1.00
6.	Gujarat	12.31	18.27
7.	Haryana	7.63	6.41
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.14	8.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.18	15.25

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grants released (Rs.in crores)	
		1989-90	1990-91
10.	Karnataka	29.21	24.76
11.	Kerala	9.78	11.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34.25	21.58
13.	Maharashtra	26.14	35.91
14.	Manipur	3.43	3.33
15.	Meghalaya	4.21	6.14
16.	Mizoram	2.29	2.11
17.	Nagaland	7.16	5.48
18.	Orissa	12.91	21.63
19.	Punjab	10.13	5.32
20.	Rajasthan	47.48	44.04
21.	Sikkim	4.50	7.73
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.72	21.94
23.	Tripura	4.52	2.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.41	46.53
25.	West Bengal	19.73	14.15
26.	A & N Islands	0.40	0.83
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.53
30.	Delhi	0.13	0.13



(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Grants released (Rs.in crores)	
		1989-90	1990-91
31.	Lakshadweep	1.21	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	1.35	0.40
ALL INDIA		425.99	395.29

## STATEMENT-II

*Number of 'No Source' problem villages covered in 1980-90 and 1990-91*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of no-source problem Villages covered	
		1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
3.	Assam	2724	356
4.	Bihar	229	37
5.	Goa	3	*
6.	Gujarat	318	47
7.	Haryana	360	310
8.	Himachal Pradesh	320	310
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	299	243
10.	Karnataka	*	*
11.	Kerala	12	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	282	63

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of no-source problem Villages covered	
		1989-90	1990-91
13.	Maharashtra	309	46
14.	Manipur	125	*
15.	Meghalaya	462	406
16.	Mizoram	140	68
17.	Nagaland	173	7
18.	Orissa	1038	219
19.	Punjab	291	164
20.	Rajasthan	885	261
21.	Sikkim	15	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	803	18
23.	Tripura	532	120
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3181	563
25.	West Bengal	*	*
26.	A & N Islands	*	*
27.	Chandigarh	*	*
28.	D&N Haveli	*	*
29.	Daman & Diu	*	*
30.	Delhi	*	*
31.	Lakshadweep	*	*
32.	Pondicherry	*	*
ALL INDIA:		12501	3032

\*In these States/Union Territories, there is no 'no source' problem village. These States/UTs have partially covered village being taken up for full coverage.

## STATEMENT — III

*Targets fixed for providing drinking water in non-source problem villages during 1991-92 and the achievement so far upto October 1991*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target			Achievement		
		No source	Partially covered	Total	No source	Partially covered	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1000	1000	0	718	718
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	190	190	0	15	15
3.	Assam	84	750	834	5	318	323
4.	Bihar	7	6000	6007	7	452	459
5.	Goa	0	57	57	0	15	15
6.	Gujarat	52	906	958	2	325	327
7.	Haryana	75	316	391	22	75	97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	314	40	354	134	32	166
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	209	0	209	10	0	10
10.	Karnataka	0	4572	4572	0	1321	1821
11.	Kerala	0	150	150	0	41	41

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target			Achievement		
		No source	Partially covered	Total	No source	Partially covered	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	99	5417	5500	12	2787	2799
13.	Maharashtra	52	1563	1615	0	171	171
14.	Manipur	0	160	160	0	62	62
15.	Meghalaya	600	400	100	28	0	28
16.	Mizoram	0	150	150	0	15	15
17.	Nagaland	19	88	107	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	606	3258	3864	15	81	96
19.	Punjab	173	238	411	106	0	106
20.	Rajasthan	89	1905	2000	18	715	733
21.	Sikkim	0	34	34	0	14	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	5901	5901	0	1355	1355
23.	Tripura	10	495	505	0	99	99
24.	Uttar Pradesh	130	5075	5205	21	482	503

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target			Achievement		
		No source	Partially covered	Total	No source	Partially covered	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	0	2951	2951	0	350	350
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	21	21	0-	13	13
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Havelli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	4	4	0	3	3
32.	Pondicherry	0	25	25	0	13	13
Total India		2509	4166	44150	380	9972	10352

NB: There is no 'No Source' or partially covered in village in Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Havelli, Daman & Diu and Delhi. In these UTs augmentation/rejuvenation works are taken up.

*[Translation]***Storage Capacity**

\*297 DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the storage capacity required at present by the Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing corporations;

(b) the total number of godowns along with their capacity at present and whether these are sufficient for storage purposes; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains stored in various godowns during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The working Group on Storage and Warehousing for Eighth Plan had assessed requirement of storage capacity for foodgrains as 23 million tonnes by the end of 1994-95. This capacity is partly owned by Food Corporation of India (FCI), and partly hired from other agencies, including Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs).

CWC and SWCs, besides constructing godowns for foodgrains, also provide storage facilities for other commodities such as fertilizers, jute, cotton etc. and for general warehousing.

The number of covered godowns available with FCI, CWC and SWCs as on 1.4.1991 and their capacities are as follows:-

<i>Name of the agency</i>	<i>Number of godowns</i>	<i>Capacity (Million tonnes)</i>
FCI	1447	19.59 *
CWC	498	6.47
SWCs	1328	9.16

\* This includes hired capacity of 3.72 million tonnes taken from CWC and SWCs.

The above storage capacity, along with the capacity available with State Governments and their agencies, is considered to be sufficient for meeting the present requirements.

The quantity of foodgrains stored in the various godowns of FCI/CWC/SWCs as on 1.4.1991 was 146.88 lakh tonnes.

*[English]***Diversification of Industries to the detriment of labour**

\*298. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to prevent industrial units from shutting down or diversifying their activities into more lucrative areas to the detriment of labour;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and  
(c) the decision, if any, taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The New Industrial

Policy announced in July, 1991 declares that Government will fully protect the interests of the labour in the context of technological change. The finance Minister's speech presenting the Budget for 1991-92 announced that Government will establish a National Renewal Fund whose objective would be to provide ameliorative measures for workers affected in the course of technical change and to equip them to be in a position to remain active productive partners in the process of modernisation.

### ESI Scheme

\*299. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has submitted a proposal for extending ESI coverage to workers in pay range of Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 3000/- per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The ESI Corporation has recommended:

- (i) the enhancement of wage ceiling for coverage of employees under ESI Scheme from the present level of Rs. 1600/P.M. to Rs. 3000/-P.M., and
- (ii) reduction of the contribution of employers from 5% to 4% and of employees from 2.25% to 1.5%.

(c) A Preliminary notification for effecting amendment in the ESI (Central) Rules, 1950 incorporating the above proposal of ESIC has been issued.

[Translation]

### Strikes and Lockouts

\*300. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes and lockouts in industrial units during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of man-days lost during the period and the estimated financial loss suffered;

(c) the main causes behind such strikes and lockouts; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken/proposed in this regard?

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

(a) The number of strikes and lockouts Statewise during the last three years i.e. 1988, 1989 and 1990 and for the period January to September, 1991, is given at Statement 'A'

(b) The number of mandays lost during the period and the estimated financial loss is at Statement 'B'

(c) The main causes behind such strikes and lockouts is at Statement 'C'

(d) The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the Industrial Relations Situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the State are taking steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

## STATEMENT — A

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1988		1989		1990 (P)		Jan-Sept. 1991 (P)	
		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
		Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lock outs	Strikes	Lockouts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A. P.	236	92	374	61	436	34	277	82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	13	2	6	—	10	—	5	—
4.	Bihar	66	10	65	4	66	17	3	—
5.	Goa	10	2	12	2	7	2	13	—
6.	Gujarat	66	10	64	15	66	4	57	5
7.	H. P.	5	—	10	1	12	3	—	1
8.	J & K	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9.	Karnataka	58	13	44	8	31	5	3	1
10.	Kerala	58	18	33	20	18	12	2	—
11.	M.P.	72	3	66	—	39	2	15	1



Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1988		1989		1990 (P)		Jan-Sept. 1991 (P)	
		Number of		Numbers of		Number of		Number of	
		Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lock outs	Strikes	Lockouts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Maharashtra	108	69	119	65	97	67	48	45
13.	Manipur	8	—	3	—	7	—	6	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	50	7	25	6	39	1	6	—
18.	Punjab	41	4	47	5	66	4	40	3
19.	Rajasthan	64	16	76	16	81	13	37	17
20.	Sikkim	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	194	2	170	17	181	30	87	21
22.	Tripura	2	12	—	—	2	—	—	—
23.	U. P.	67	143	78	10	78	23	20	15

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1988				1989				1990 (P)				Jan-Sept. 1991 (P)			
		Number of		Numbers of		Numbers of		Numbers of		Numbers of		Numbers of		Numbers of		Numbers of	
		Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
24.	W. B.	42	0	16	126	23	116	6	81								
25.	A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—								
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
27.	Dadra & Havell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
28.	Delhi	—	—	14	7	6	6	3	—								
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
31.	Pondicherry	10	—	4	0	5	—	—	—								
	All India	1,304	441	1,397	389	1,459	366	684	279								

— = Nil

.. = Not Available (The information for the period from Jan. 91 to Sept. 91 is awaited from Union Territories of Chandigarh and for the year 1990 and January 91 from Union Territory of Dadara & Havell. This does not figure in the statement.)

(P) = Provisional

Source— Labour Bureau, Shimla

## STATEMENT — B

Sl. No.	Year	Mandays lost	Financial loss due to strike and lockouts	
			Wages loss Rs.	Production loss Rs.
1.	1988	3,39,46,925	61,94,95,599	6,94,23,48,905
2.	1989	3,26,63,377	49,97,08,319	4,95,30,61,512
3.	1990	1,50,86,170	33,73,94,461	3,43,71,40,738
	January 91 to September, 91	41,65,232	14,29,34,764	1,46,03,08,530

The information for the period from January 91 to September, 1991 is awaited from Union Territory of Chandigarh and for the year 1990 and January 91 to September 91 from Dadara & Nagar Haveli. This does not figure in the statement.

## STATEMENT — C

		1988				1989				1990 (P)				1991 (Jan. to Sept.) (P)			
	No. of Strike	No. of Lockouts		No. of Strike		No. of lockouts		No. of Strike		No. of Lockouts		No. of Strike		No. of strike		No. of Lockouts	
		Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere	Central Sphere	State Sphere
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Wages and allowances	99	814	12	48	116	275	6	28	131	275	3	33	66	96	14	12	
Bonus	10	73	8	26	9	83	1	15	11	53	0	8	6	14	0	4	
Personal	41	181	9	18	104	170	5	21	91	135	1	10	67	78	16	5	
Retrenchment	1	57	0	1	0	98	0	3	0	46	0	8	0	15	0	3	
Leave and hours of work	9	8	1	10	9	9	2	1	6	16	1	0	5	2	1	0	
Discipline and violence	28	46	21	175	80	50	8	167	61	52	6	165	42	18	11	109	
others	110	314	24	77	142	304	14	98	171	380	4	103	86	161	26	65	
Not known	11	24	0	11	17	23	0	20	0	30	0	24	4	26	0	11	
Inter/Intra Union Rivalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	
Total	307	997	75	368	447	950	36	353	472	987	15	351	276	408	70	209	

(P) = Provisional .. Not available.

[English]

### **Monitoring of Poverty Alleviation and 20-Point Programme**

**301. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government monitors the implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes and 20-point Programme;

(b) if so, whether the District Authorities/ DRDA (which are the implementing authorities) pay due attention to the matters raised by the elected representatives of the people of the area;

(c) if not, the steps taken and guidelines issued/proposed to be issued to the implementing agencies to incorporate the views of the elected representatives for implementation of such programmes effectively; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** (a) Implementation of the Twenty point Programme which covers most of the poverty alleviation programmes is monitored closely.

(b) All the MPs and MLAs of the district are the members of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency and instances of non-payment of attention to the matters raised by them have not come to the notice of Union Government.

(c) The Minister for Programme Implementation had written to the States and Union Territories, advising them to associate MPs, MLAs, MLCs People's Non-official

Representatives and Members of the minority community in implementation and monitoring committees on 20-point Programme set up by the State Governments at different levels.

(d) does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Registration of Cooperative Societies by D.D.A**

**\*302. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has stopped registration of individuals for accomodation;

(b) whether it has also stopped the registration of cooperative societies for allotment of land;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether the Government propose to start registration of new cooperative societies with a view to encouraging the co-operative movement?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The registration of cooperative group housing societies in Delhi has been stopped by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies after 1983. This has been done due to problems in the allotment of land to the group housing societies registered in 1983-94 and the heavy backlog of registrants under DDA's on going housing schemes.

(d) It will be considered after the existing registered societies get land allotted to them.

[English]

**Equity Investment in S.S.I.**

\*303. PROF. MALINIBHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether equity investment is allowed in Small Scale Industries by other industrial undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the independent status of small industries is not thus affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Government have decided to allow equity participation by other industrial undertakings in the Small Sector Industrial Undertakings. However, this participation will be subject to a ceiling of 24% of the total equity of the small scale industrial undertaking.

(c) Equity participation up to 24% by other industrial undertaking does not affect the basic character of a small scale undertaking that it shall not be a subsidiary of, or owned or controlled by any other industrial undertaking.

[Translation]

**Development of Villages**

3200. SHRIBHUVNESHVAR PRASAD METHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of villages are fleeing to the cities on a large scale for want of facilities; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes

chalked out by the Government for rapid development of villages?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Migration from villages to towns is a phenomenon observed in all developing countries.

(b) For development of villages, following rural development programmes are being implemented in the country.

- 1) Poverty Alleviation Programmes which include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), and its subsidiary schemes of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) & Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA) and Rural Employment Programme viz., Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).
- 2) Area Development Programmes which include Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP).
- 3) Other Rural Development Programmes which include:
  - i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Technology Mission.
  - ii) Agricultural Marketing and Rural Godown.
  - iii) Land Reforms.
  - iv) Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
  - v) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure.

- vi) Assistance to voluntary organisations through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CA-PART).

Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), which includes Elementary and Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing, Rural Sanitation, Rural Cooking Energy and Public Distribution System (PDS).

#### **Closure of B.S.T. Pipe Factory**

3201. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the B.S.T. pipe factory in Gannaur township of Sonapat district of Haryana is lying closed since last year and whether the Government proposes to revive it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to State Government of Haryana M/s. B.S.T. manufacturing Ltd., Sonapat, is lying closed since November, 1988. The unit approached Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIR) on 22.5.90 under provisions of Section 15 (1) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) act, 1985. According to the State Government, M/s. BST Manufacturing Limited, Gannaur District Sonapat have reported

that they have already submitted rehabilitation scheme to IFCI appointed as Operating Agency by the BIFR and they propose to reopen the factory in April, 1992 subject to the sanction of rehabilitation scheme by all concerned including BIFR.

[English]

#### **Shortage of Coconut Oils**

3202. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of coconut oil in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how the Government propose to overcome the problem?

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

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

#### **Drinking Water Projects in Kerala with World Bank Assistance**

3203. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any new drinking water projects to be undertaken in Kerala with the help of World Bank and Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the places which are to be included in the new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAH. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Kerala is having project reports prepared for drinking water in the three cities of Kochi Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram with

World Bank assistance. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up by Kerala Water authority with Life Insurance Corporation assistance during 1991-92:-

		<i>Estimated cost (Rs.lakhs)</i>
1.	Kasargode W.S. Scheme	380.00
2.	Piravam W.S. Scheme	497.00
3.	Kottattukulam W.S. Scheme	495.50
4.	Muvattupuzha W.S. Scheme	337.00

#### **Sanctioned Plan of Skipper Bhawan**

3204 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether High court of Delhi has directed NDMC to file sanctioned plans of Skipper Bhawan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the court to ask the NDMC to file the sanctioned plans; and

(c) whether the directions of the court have been carried out and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The NDMC has intimated that the sanctioned plans in respect of the Skipper Bhawan were filed in the High Court of Delhi, as these were required in the Suit No. 728/87 titled as 'M/s. William Jerks and Co (p) Ltd. Vs. M/s. Skipper Sales (P) Ltd. & Others' Under the directions of the Honble Court which have been complied with on 31.10.1991.

#### **Resettlement of Land for TAPP-I and TAPP-II**

3205. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply

given on on July 24, 1991 to Started Question No. 121 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since collected the details of the settlement of persons whose land was acquired 25 years ago for TAPP-I and TAPP-II at Tarapur, Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government are aware that land acquisition notices for TAPP-III AND TAPP-IV have been issued to the land holders which have created panic among them as such notices were issued without finalisation of the modalities of resettlement of the affected villagers;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to issue instructions to the Government of Maharashtra not to acquire the notified land till the rehabilitation scheme is finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Land acquisition and rehabilitation relating to TAPP I & II were completed in all respects in the 1960s by Maharashtra State Government with funds provided by Department of Atomic Energy. In August 1990, State Government have



asked for funds to the tune of Rs. 33.94 lakhs towards providing civic amenities for Agwan Village.

(b) Land required for TAPP-III & TAPP-IV is acquired by the Maharashtra State Government with funds being provided by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited a public sector enterprise of Department of Atomic Energy. Notification for acquisition of the initial requirement of 91.04 Hectares did not involve shifting of the population. The rehabilitation plan is being worked out by State Government after a dialogue with Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

(c) and (d). The rehabilitation package, which is under finalisation, will cover certain addition points and will be applicable to lands being acquired now and also at a later date.

#### **Industrial Projects in Kerala**

3206. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial projects cleared for the State of Kerala during 1990 and in 1991 till date;

(b) whether any of the cleared projects is being reviewed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act,

1951, 17 Letters of Intent and 8 Industrial Licences have been issued during the period 1st January, 1990 to 31st October, 1991 for setting up of Industries in Kerala. Details such as name and address of the undertakings, location, items (s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Industrial Licences granted are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) and (c). At present, there is no such general proposal. However, it is open to Government to review decision on merits.

#### **Performance of TAFCI**

3207. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited has improved its performance as compared to the last two years;

(b) whether the Government propose to render financial support on a selective basis;

(c) whether the modernisation of the company is proposed to be undertaken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The production and sales performance of TAFCO during 1989, 1990 and 1991 (April to November), is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1989	1990	1991
Production	487.47	382.03	427.61

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1989	1990	1991
Sales	518.55	325.73	445.60

(b) Financial support is already being rendered for meeting wages/salaries requirement.

(c) and (d). Schemes for modernisation etc. are undertaken from time to time subject to availability of funds.

### Child Labour In Leather Industry

3208. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Not Child's Play" appearing in the Indian Express dated October 13, 1991 regarding child labour in Dindigul Leather Tanning Industry in Anna District, Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint any Commission to study the working conditions of these unfortunate children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir, The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[Translation]

### Fertilizer Production

3209. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to increase the production of fertilizers with a view to stabilize the prices of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the names of the units where the production is proposed to be increased;

(c) whether the Government propose to invite the participation of private sector in this field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of fertilizer industries proposed to be set up under public and private sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the production target fixed therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The maximum consumer prices of fertilizers are statutorily notified by the Government of India. The details of major schemes identified in Public and cooperative sector where the production is proposed to be increased are given below:-

- i) Expansion of Vijaipur Plant of National Fertilizers Ltd.
- ii) Expansion of Aonia Plant of IFFCO.
- iii) Expansion of Hazira Plant of KRIBHCO by setting up a nitro-phosphate unit.
- iv) Revamping/expansion of the plant of Madras Fertilizers Limited.
- v) Expansion of Thal Plant of Ras-thriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. by setting up ammonia/nitro-phosphate plant.

- vi) Modernisation and expansion of Cochin-II Plant of FACT.
- vii) Putting up of a modern 900 TPD ammonia Plant in replacement of three old ammoina plants at Udyogmandal by FACT.
- viii) Expansion of Kandia plant of IFFCO.
- ix) New ammonia/urea plant by KRIBHACO on HBJ pipeline.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Four new Ammonia/Urea Plants and one nitrophosphate plant are currently under implementation in the private sector in the field of fertilizer production in the country during the eighth plan period. Another private sector unit has proposed doubling of the capacity of their existing Ammonia/Urea plant on the HBJ pipeline. However, under the new Industrial Policy, no licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant.

(e) The firmed up figures of production target and details of new projects will be available only after Eighth five year Plan is finalised.

[English]

#### **Funds for Leather Industry**

3210. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide funds for the development of leather industry;

(b) whether the existing leather manufacturing units under Public Sectors are being neglected;

(c) whether the administrative ministry

of the Public sector leather manufacturing units concerned has sought financial assistance for their modernisation;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made to protect and develop the public sector leather manufacturing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): (a) There is a programme of Govt. of India, for the development of leather sector with UNDP assistance. The total UNDP assistance for this project is of the order of US\$ 15.05 million.

(b) to (d). The proposal of M/s. Bharat Leather Corporation was also considered for inclusion in this UNDP project. The proposal of Bharat Leather Corporation sought assistance to the extent of nearly US \$10.01 lakhs out of which US \$9.54 lakhs was envisaged for procurement of equipments. Since the main objective of the programme under UNDP assistance was for human resource development, strengthening of R&D facilities to facilitate product and technology development, improve support services, implement a strategy for pollution control etc., the proposal of M/s. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd. was not found suitable for inclusion in the final Programme Document, as it was capital intensive.

(e) Government aims at promoting overall development of leather sector and makes no discrimination between private and public sector leather manufacturing industry. The two public sector leather manufacturing undertakings under the Central Government viz., Tannery & Footwear Corporation (TAFCO) and Bharat Leather Corporation (BLC) are provided with funds from time to time for implementation of Plan schemes for development of their leather/footwear manufacturing activities. Non-plan funds are also

*made available from time to time for meeting the cash losses incurred by these units.*

**Water problem in the Towns of Maharashtra**

3211. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sought any assistance to resolve the water problem in towns located in Maharashtra particularly in Rajapur Parliamentary Constituency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As per information received from the Government of Maharashtra, no water supply scheme in the urban towns of Rajapur, Vengurla, Sawantwad and Malwen Located in Rajapur Parliamentary Constituency has been referred to the Govt. of India for financial assistance. However, the State Government has sought World Bank assistance for the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project-Phase II. The proposal after scrutiny by the Govt. of India has been referred to the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board for revision from technical and financial angles.

**Shortage of Cement**

3212. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is likely to face shortage of cement in the coming years; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps proposed to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). No shortage of cement in the coming years is envisaged as the Letter of Intents/Industrial Licences issued before de-licensing of the Industry and the memorandums received thereafter, are sufficient indications that increase in demand for cement in the coming years is likely to be met.

**Unauthorised Constructions in Savitri Nagar New Delhi.**

3213. PROF.K.V. THOMAS:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the Members of parliament regarding unauthorised constructions in Savitri Nagar, near Sadhna Enclave/ Panchsheel Club, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to prevent illegal constructions and misuse such as running of factories etc. in the Lal Dora Lands and other places in Savitri Nagar?

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

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that all unauthorised construction in areas under its jurisdiction including Savitri Nagar are actionable under Section 343/ 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. During the last three years, ten cases of unauthorised construction were booked under the Act by the M. C.D. in Savitri Nagar. Besides, action is also taken by the M.C.D. under Section 416/417 of the Act for running unauthorised factories in the Lal Dora land

and other places including Savitri Nagar under its jurisdiction. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is also requested to disconnect electric power in respect of such unauthorised factories.

### **Problems in Cement Industry**

3214. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for movement of cement this year;

(b) whether the cement industry is facing some problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) For the current year, against the production target of 52 million tonnes set for large size cement plants, Railways have fixed a target of 30 million tonnes of cement movement by rail.

(b) and (c). Cement Manufacturers Association as well as a number of cement plants have been reporting short supply of wagons and directional restriction as one of the constraints in optimising cement production and despatches. The wagon supplies to the Cement Industry is closely monitored by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry, and remedial action, wherever necessary, is taken in consultation with the Railways.

### **Naphtha Based Chemical Complex in Orissa**

3215. SHRI ARJUN CHARN SETHI:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited of Orissa has applied to the Union Government for issue of a Letter of Intent for Naphtha re-former based chemical complex at Paradip in Cuttack District of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Proposals for setting up such Petrochemical complexes are considered having regard to availability of feed stock and other techno economic aspects.

### **Establishment wage Bill of D.D.A.**

3216. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the establishment wage bill of the Delhi Development Authority of the year 1991 as compared to the wage bills of the last three years, grade-wise;

(b) the steps taken to prune drastically the establishment wage bills; and

(c) the percentage of administrative charges added in the cost/price of DDA flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The approximate grade wise breakup of the establishment wage bill for the year 1990-91 and precedings three financial years are as under:

	Year			
	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91
Gr. A	2.40	2.59	3.04	3.21
Gr. B	4.21	4.57	5.30	5.65
Gr. C	9.90	10.74	12.46	13.29
Gr. D	6.80	7.37	8.55	9.12
Work Charge	26.83	29.83	34.00	36.00
Total	50.14	54.37	63.35	67.27

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to reduce the Establishment:-

- i) A ban was imposed on recruitment of Daily wages/Muster Roll employees in the year, 1984.
- ii) 11418 employees of various categories have been transferred to MCD due to transfer of JJ Scheme and handing over of developed colonies.
- iii) SIU study was also undertaken of various departments of the DDA to locate surplus staff and efforts are made to adjust this surplus against vacant posts. Administrative charges @ 1% P.A. are added while working out the disposal cost of flats under SFS, MIG categories. No such charges are levied for Janta flats.

[Translation]

**Stenographers Grade-II Examination  
Conducted In Subordinate Services  
Commission**

3217. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total number of successful candidates in the Stenographers Grade-II examination, 1989 conducted by the subordinate Services Commission;

(b) the number of candidates from Hindi medium declared successful;

(c) whether any other cadre has been allotted to such candidates besides the Central Secretariat Stenographer Grade-C cadre;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the proposed number of successful candidates being sent to other cadres from the Stenographer Grade-II examination of 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI  
MARGARET ALVA): (a) 278 candidates were  
declared successful in the Stenographers  
Grade 'C' Examination, 1989, conducted by  
the Staff Selection Commission.

(b) 21 candidates with Hindi medium  
were declared successful in the said exami-  
nation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No vacancies of Hindi stenographers were reported to the Commission by the other participating cadres.

(e) The Grade 'C' Stenographers Examination, 1990 has been held on 8.12.91. The firm number of vacancies to be filled from the said examination has not been intimated to the Commission by various cadres so far.

[English]

#### **Losses Incurred by Chittoor Sugar Mill**

3218. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses incurred by the Chittoor Sugar Mill at Palakkad district in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government have any proposal to assist this sugar mill from Sugarcane Development Fund; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUNGOGOI): (a) The Coop. Sugars Ltd., Chittur in Palghat District of Kerala, in their audited Balance Sheet have reported gross profits for the last three years viz, 1988-89 1989-90 and 1990-91

(b) and (c) Loans are granted from the Sugar Development Fund for cane development and modernisation/rehabilitation of the sugar factories. No application in this regard has been received from the aforesaid factory.

#### **National Academy of Central and State Public Sector Undertakings**

3219. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a national academy for public enterprises to act as a training wing for Central and State Government Undertakings is under consideration;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implanting the above proposal; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the establishment of such a training institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Training for Craftsmanship**

3220 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have sponsored some scheme under which some Technical Institutes have been set up to provide training to the craftsmen in different States:

(b) if so, the number and places where these institutes have been set up of far; and

(c) the approximate number of craftsmen who are getting training in these institutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The craftsman Training Scheme for training school leavers in Industrial Training Institutes in Engineering and non-Engineering trades has been in operation since 1950.

(b) and (c). A statement showing number of Industrial Training institutes, as on 31.7.91, Statewise with the seating capacity is Annexed.

\* Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Govt. ITIs			No. of Private ITIs/ITCs			* Institutes			
		Affil.	Non-Affil.		Affil.	Non-Affil.	Total	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total No. of ITIs/ITCs (5+9)	Total Seating Capacity (6+10)	
			Affil.	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	7	64	15300	186	16	202	24992	266	40292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	240	0	0	0	0	2	240
3.	Assam	20	1	21	4232	0	0	0	0	21	4232
4.	Bihar	31	0	31	13360	3	2	5	588	36	13928
5.	Goa	11	0	11	2768	3	1	4	176	15	2944
6.	Gujarat	63	14	77	1784	70	7	77	8390	154	26214
7.	Haryana	80	3	83	13620	14	10	24	816	107	14436
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0	32	3392	0	0	0	0	32	3392
9.	J & K	7	25	32	3532	0	0	0	0	32	3532
10.	Karnataka	34	0	34	8000	136	10	146	12184	180	20184
11.	Kerala	19	3	22	10780	227	6	233	31216	255	41996



Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Govt. ITIs				No. of Private ITIs/ITCs				Total Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Total Seating Capacity (Private)	Total No. of ITIs ITCs (5+9)	Total Seating Capacity (6+10)
		No. of Govt. ITIs		No. of Private ITIs/ITCs		Affil.	Non-Affil.	Total					
		Affil.	Non-Affil.	Total	Seating capacity								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	59	5	64	16672	3	1	4	368	68	17040		
13.	Maharashtra	109	4	113	37472	103	12	115	9216	228	46688		
14.	Manipur	1	5	6	498	0	0	0	0	6	498		
15.	Meghalaya	3	0	3	360	1	0	1	196	4	556		
16.	Mizoram	1	0	1	240	0	0	0	0	1	240		
17.	Megaland	1	2	3	404	0	0	0	0	3	404		
18.	Orissa	13	2	15	5016	6	5	11	920	26	5936		
19.	Punjab	99	3	96	16800	8	8	16	800	112	17800		
20.	Rajsthan	27	6	33	5000	15	11	26	1644	59	6644		
21.	Sikkim	1	0	1	144	0	0	0	0	1	144		
22.	Tamil Nadu	43	1	44	19860	201	56	257	15902	301	31762		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Govt. ITIs			No. of Private ITIs/ITCs			Total Seating Capacity			
		Affil.	Non-Affil.	Total	Seating capacity (Govt.)	Affil.	Non-Affil.	Total	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total No. of ITIs ITCs (5+9)	Total Seating Capacity (6+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Tripura	2	1	3	528	0	0	0	0	3	528
24.	Uttar Pradesh	65	82	147	42384	65	38	103	7904	250	50288
25.	West Bengal	20	0	20	9648	10	0	10	452	30	10100
26.	A & N Islands	1	0	1	176	0	0	0	0	1	176
27.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	896	1	0	1	16	3	912
28.	D & N Navell	1	0	1	192	0	0	0	0	1	192
29.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	288	0	0	0	0	2	288
30.	Delhi	12	1	13	7004	20	3	23	932	36	7936
31.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	64	0	0	0	0	1	64
32.	Pondicherry	3	0	3	464	1	0	1	32	4	496
Total:		815	166	981	253256	1073	186	1259	116624	2240	369880

*[Translation]*

### **Construction of Shopping Complexes in West Enclave**

**3221. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shopping complexes to be built on the land meant for the construction of shopping complexes by Delhi Development Authority in North Delhi by the end of the current year;

(b) the time by which construction work is likely to be started on the site of the shopping complex of DDA between Triveni and Polytechnic societies in West Enclave near Pitam pura; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon and the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 11 shopping complexes are likely to be completed by the end of current financial year.

(b) Taking into consideration the priority for various Schemes, DDA has taken a decision to put an embargo on taking up new commercial projects.

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

*[English]*

### **Autorickshaw Driving Training to Women Under UBSP Scheme**

**3222. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training course in autorickshaw driving for women was taken up under the Centrally sponsored Urban-Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) scheme in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the number of women selected for training in autorickshaw driving in Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad, Mangalore and Belgaum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Training course in autorickshaw driving for women has been taken up under Centrally sponsored UBSP scheme at Bangalore in Karnataka. The Scheme has not been implemented in the cities of Hubli, Dharwad, Mysore, Mangalore and Belgaum.

The number of women selected for training in Autorickshaw driving along with other training courses in Bangalore is fifty. They are undergoing training.

### **Casual Labourers in NFL, Panipat**

**3223. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the casual labourers of National fertilizers Ltd. Panipat, Haryana have been agitating since 1983 for their demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on their demands so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The casual labourers involved were actually contract labourers of different contractors engaged by National Fertilizers Limited (NFL). In June, 1983 these labourers went on an illegal strike and the contrac-

tors made alternative arrangements to discharge their contractual obligations. A writ Petition was filed before the Supreme court praying that the contract labourers employed at the Panipat factory should be declared as regular employees of the Company but the Court dismissed the petition.

In 1987, an industrial dispute on the subject was raised and the matter has been referred by the Government of Haryana to the Industrial Tribunal, Ambala, for adjudication. The Tribunal has not yet given its award.

[*Translation*]

**Additional Chance to Candidates to Appear in civil services Examination**

3224. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give one additional chance to the candidates to appear in the Civil Services Examination in view of the complaints received about the irregularities committed during the Civil Services Examination, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the categories of candidates to be given such benefit; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to compensate the loss suffered by the candidates on account of the irregularities committed in the Civil Services Examination, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a), (b) and (c). The Government propose to fix the upper age limit at 33 years for the Civil Services Examination to be held in 1992. It is also proposed to increase the number of attempts from 4 to

5. These facilities will be available for the 1992 Examination only.

**Sales Depots of H.P.C.**

3225. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the sales of the products of Hindustan Paper Corporation by opening a sales centre or a sales depot in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is already one stockist of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited at Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh to cater to the demand of the area. There is no proposal to open a Sales Depot or sales centre at Raigarh.

[*English*]

**Letters/Representations From MPs**

3226. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters, representations/ memoranda received by the Prime Minister from the Members of Parliament during the last four months;

(b) the number out of them disposed of; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of let-

ters received between 1.7.91 and 31.10.91 was 2245.

(b) and (c). Action on most of the letters is required to be taken by different ministries and departments. These letters have been sent to the concerned ministries and departments with the advice to have them examined expeditiously and send an appropriate reply to the Members of Parliament concerned.

There are certain other letters in respect of which action is required to be taken by the Prime Minister's Office. These are processed with due diligence and expedition.

There are some others on which no specific action is required. However, in all cases, acknowledgements are sent from the Prime Minister to the Members of Parliament concerned.

#### **Appointment of Executives in Public Sector Units**

3227. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executives for the public sector units have been selected on the basis of merit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted in this regard; and

(c) 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) Selection to the Board-level posts in the Central Public Sector undertakings are made on the basis of the specific job requirements of each Board-level post from among the candidates fulfilling the eligibility

criteria with regard to age, experience and posts held by them in their respective organisations. At the time of interview, the Public Enterprises Selection Board also takes into account the experience, service records and the Annual Confidential Reports of the persons and their performance in the interview.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Down-ward trend in the prices of essential commodities**

3228. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a down-ward trend in the prices of some essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The essential commodities which have recorded a down-ward trend in the wholesale price indices during the last four weeks upto 16.11.1991 are given below:

Arhar	-	1.1
Gram	-	0.4
Barley	-	1.2
Mutton	-	1.3
Black Pepper	-	5.1
Turmeric	-	4.7
Tea	-	4.2

Coffee	-	2.7
Sugar	-	0.2
Khandsari	-	3.5
Gur	-	8.3
Gingelly Oil	-	3.3
Groundnut oil	-	0.5
Rice Bran oil	-	14.0
Cement	-	2.8
GLS Lamps	-	3.1
Salt	-	2.0
Onions	-	8.3

**Cancellation of Licences of FPS and  
Kerosene Depots**

**3229. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licences of Fair Price Shops and Kerosene depots cancelled by the Department of Food and Supplies, Delhi Administration during the Gulf War have been reinstated after completing the departmental enquiry;

(b) if so, whether the charges levelled in these cases have been established;

(c) if not, whether the cases pending in the courts of law in respect of those shops and depots have also been withdrawn;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to withdraw those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that only in one case, where the authorisation was cancelled the penalty was reduced to imposition of forfeiture of security deposit, after hearing of the case by the Licensing Authority in remand proceedings. The charges have been established.

(c) to (e). The criminal and department proceedings started against licences are mutually exclusive and independent of each other. There is no proposal by Delhi Administration to withdraw the prosecutions launched in court against any of the offenders.

**[Translation]**

**Amount From Slum Dwellers by DDA**

**3230 SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:**  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer the reply given on August 5, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1658 regarding amount for slum dwellers by Delhi Development Authority and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the funds approved by Delhi Development Authority for the people living in slum colonies has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Electronic Units in Bihar**

**3231 SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the Government of Bihar to set up electronic units in the state during the last two years; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No proposal has been received from Government of Bihar to set up electronic unit in the State during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Loans Sanctioned by HDFC**

**3232. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 10

regarding provision of accommodation to people and state:

(a) the total amount disbursed out of the loan sanctioned by Housing Development Finance Corporation (HUFC) as on March 31, 1991;

(b) the total amount recovered by March 31, 1991 against the loan disbursement;

(c) the break up of the sanctioned loan and disbursement, separately, by economic categories namely EWS, LIG and MIG; and

(d) the break-up of the dwelling units by economic categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The total amount disbursed and loan amount recovered by HDFC as on March 31, 1991 are as under:-

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Amount disbursed -Rs. 2246.65 crores

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Amount recovered- Rs. 519.70 crores

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(c) and (d). Income Group-wise disbursement of loan and dwelling units sanctioned are as under:-

	<i>Monthly income less than</i>	<i>Monthly income from Rs. 1,000</i>
	<i>Rs. 1,000/-</i>	<i>to 2,000/-</i>
Amount of loan sanctioned	Rs.126.00 crores	Rs.439.00 crores
No. of dwelling units sanctioned	51,209	1,06,016

[Translation]

**List of Group Housing societies**

**3233. SHRI RAMASHARY PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the priority list of those Group Housing Societies which had been allotted plots in Pappankalan has been scrapped by Delhi Development authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new list of such Group Housing Society has been prepared jointly by registrar of societies and Delhi Development Authority;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the list of the Group Housing Societies; and

(f) the time by which these Housing Societies are likely to be allotted plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The High court of Delhi vide its order dated 10.4.91 had set aside the priority list of 400 group housing societies forwarded by the Registrar's offices to DDA in August, 90. A new list of 400 societies was prepared by the Registrars office as per the directions of the High court.

(f) The question of allotment of land to group housing societies is pending before the Supreme Court.

**Prices of Essential Commodities**

**3234. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the retail prices of various essential commodities in each month for the year 1989 and that of 1990 month-wise and the steps being taken to bring them to the level of the year 1989; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure the sale of these essential commodities and agricultural produce at prescribed cheap rates at Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The statement showing the prices of various essential commodities in each month for the year 1989 and 1990 are given in the Annexure. The Government is making all out efforts to contain the price rise during the current year. However, with the increase in the gross domestic products in the economy during the year 1989 and 1990 some price rise is inevitable. Some of the steps taken by the Government to bring down the rate of inflation include a substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand, more effective management of supply and demand of essential sensitive commodities, streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

Keeping in view the lean season for Kharif cereals, the Government decided to increase the PDS allocations to States/UTs for the months of August to October, 1991. As a further measures to check the rise in open market prices, the government permitted FCI to sell, in the open market, 3 lakh tonnes each of Rice and Wheat in October, 1991. A further quantity of 3 lakh tonnes of wheat has been permitted to be sold in December, 1991. The Public Distribution system (PDS) has been envisaged as a supplementary fort which helps protect the



purchasing power of weaker sections of the population. The Public Distribution System is being strengthened to cover nearly 1700 blocks located in deserts, hills, slums etc. to

ensure door step delivery of essential commodities and effective reach to the PDS retail outlets.

## STATEMENT

*Month-end retail prices of selected Essential commodities during the year 1989 and 1990.*

Commodity Centres	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	27.1.89	26.1.90	24.2.89	23.2.90	31.3.89	30.3.90	28.4.89	27.4.90	26.5.90	30.6.89	30.6.89	29.6.90						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
RICE																		
Delhi	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25						
Bombay	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00						
Calcutta	4.30	2.82	4.30	2.82	4.50	2.82	4.50	N.A.	4.80	5.00	N.A.	4.80						
Madras	4.70	5.00	4.70	5.00	4.60	5.80	4.80	5.00	4.60	N.A.	4.70	N.A.						
WHEAT																		
Delhi	3.20	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	2.80	3.20	2.80						
Bombay	3.80	4.00	3.80	4.00	4.30	4.00	N.A.	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00						
Madras	3.30	4.00	3.80	4.40	3.50	3.80	3.50	3.80	3.50	4.00	4.60	3.50						
GRAM																		
Delhi	9.50	8.75	10.00	8.75	9.00	8.80	8.50	9.25	8.00	9.00	10.00	9.00						

Commodity Centres	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
	27.1.89	26.1.90	24.2.89	23.2.90	31.3.89	30.3.90	28.4.89	27.4.90	26.5.90	30.6.89	30.6.89	29.6.90
Bombay	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	11.00
Madras	11.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	9.50	N.A.	8.50	10.00	8.50	N.A.	9.50	N.A.
Calcutta	N.A.	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	N.A.	8.50	10.00	8.50	N.A.	9.50	N.A.
ARHAR												
Delhi	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.25	11.00	9.00	11.00	12.50	11.50
Bombay	11.30	12.00	10.00	12.00	9.40	11.00	9.40	12.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
Madras	12.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	12.50	11.00	12.50
Calcutta	10.80	12.00	10.50	12.00	10.00	12.50	10.50	12.50	11.00	12.50	9.80	12.50

Commodity Centres	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	26.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	29.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	29.12.89	28.12.90
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>RICE</b>												
Delhi	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.75	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Bombay	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Madras	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
<b>WHEAT</b>												
Delhi	3.10	2.80	3.10	2.85	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Bombay	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Madras	4.00	3.50	3.80	3.60	3.80	3.60	3.80	3.60	4.00	3.40	4.00	4.00
<b>GRAM</b>												
Delhi	8.00	9.50	8.25	10.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	10.00
Bombay	10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	NR	12.00
Madras	9.00	10.00	19.50	10.50	10.80	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
<b>ARIHAR</b>												
Delhi	10.00	12.50	11.00	13.00	11.10	14.00	11.00	15.25	10.25	15.50	9.50	15.00

Commodity Centres	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	28.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	329.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	29.12.89	28.12.90
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bombay	11.00	14.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	126.00	12.00	127.00	12.00	128.00	12.00	18.00
Madras	12.00	13.50	12.50	14.00	12.50	14.50	12.00	14.50	11.00	14.50	10.00	15.00

## STATEMENT

*Month-end retail prices of selected commodities at selected centres*

Commodity Centres	January	February	March	April	May	June
	27.1.89	28.1.89	29.1.89	30.1.89	31.1.89	1.2.89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SUGAR						
Delhi	7.50	9.00	7.50	9.00	7.75	9.00
Bombay	7.00	N.A.	7.00	8.80	7.20	8.80
Madras	6.30	8.00	6.25	8.00	7.00	8.30
Calcutta	7.50	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.50	9.00
Gur						
Delhi	4.50	6.00	4.75	5.75	5.00	6.00
Madras	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.50
Calcutta	4.50	5.50	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
VANASPATI						
Delhi	25.80	25.80	23.00	27.00	23.50	26.00
Bombay	N.A.	28.00	26.00	28.00	25.00	26.00

Commodity Centres		January		February		March		April		May		June	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		27.1.89	26.1.90	24.2.89	23.2.90	31.3.89	30.3.90	28.4.89	27.4.90	26.5.90	30.6.89	30.6.89	29.6.90
											</		

Commodity Centres	January	February	March	April	May	June						
	27.1.89	26.1.90	24.2.89	23.2.90	31.3.89	30.3.90	28.4.89	27.4.90	26.5.90	30.6.89	30.6.89	29.6.90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay	38.00	N.A.	38.00	65.00	38.00	70.00	38.00	70.00	38.00	70.00	38.00	70.00
Calcutta	N.A.	55.00	40.00	55.00	40.00	55.00	40.00	55.00	40.00	55.00	40.00	55.00



Commodity Centres	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	28.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	329.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	29.12.89	28.12.90						
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
SUGAR																		
Delhi	9.50	9.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.25	8.75	9.25						
Bombay	8.80	8.50	N.A.	9.00	10.00	8.80	9.25	9.20	9.20	8.80	9.00	8.90						
Madras	8.90	8.10	N.A.	8.50	8.70	8.10	8.70	8.10	8.70	8.10	7.80	8.00						
Calcutta	9.00	9.00	10.50	9.20	10.00	9.20	10.200	N.A.	10.30	9.50	8.50	8.80						
GUR																		
Delhi	7.00	7.00	3.50	7.00	8.50	7.50	7.25	7.50	N.A.	6.00	5.75	6.00						
Madras	5.50	6.60	3.80	7.50	6.00	6.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	6.00	7.00						
Calcutta	7.00	7.50	3.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	N.A.	6.00	6.50	5.70	6.00						
VANASPATHI																		
Delhi	25.00	39.00	27.50	34.00	29.50	37.00	27.50	39.00	27.00	34.50	25.00	35.00						
Bombay	27.00	40.00	28.00	42.00	30.00	39.00	30.00	42.00	29.00	40.90	28.00	40.00						
Madras	27.00	38.00	30.00	40.00	31.00	37.00	31.00	41.00	29.00	41.00	29.00	40.00						

Commodity Centres	July	August		September		October		November		December		
	28.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	329.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	29.12.89	28.12.90
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Calcutta	29.74	36.00	29.74	N.A.	29.74	N.A.	31.50	N.A.	31.50	41.00	31.50	41.20
GROUNDNUT OIL												
Delhi	28.00	26.00	22.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	88.00	38.00	90.00	42.00	38.00	42.00
Bombay	24.00	35.00	22.00	36.00	27.00	35.00	28.00	37.00	27.00	35.00	24.00	36.00
Madras	22.00	35.00	22.00	34.00	38.00	34.00	29.00	38.00	25.00	38.00	23.00	36.00
MUSTARD OIL												
Delhi	18.00	29.00	22.00	28.00	21.00	28.00	21.00	30.00	22.00	32.00	21.00	38.00
Bombay	36.00	38.00	26.00	32.00	27.00	33.00	26.00	36.00	26.00	38.00	25.00	34.00
Madras	25.00	33.00	27.80	34.00	28.00	30.50	27.00	38.00	26.00	38.00	26.00	38.00
Calcutta	20.00	31.00	22.00	30.00	22.00	30.00	22.00	N.A.	22.00	34.00	22.60	38.00
TEA												
Delhi	42.00	62.00	44.00	62.00	56.00	00.00	88.00	56.00	00.00	56.00	60.00	
Bombay	38.00	70.00	38.00	68.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00	65.00	70.00
Calcutta	40.00	50.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	N.A.	55.00	50.00	55.00	80.00	55.00	50.00

Commodity Centres	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	27.1.89	26.1.90	24.2.89	23.2.90	31.3.89	30.3.90	28.4.89	27.4.90	26.5.90	30.6.89	30.6.89	29.6.90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>POTATOES</b>												
Delhi	1.80	1.50	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00
Bombay	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
Calcutta	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.50	2.20	2.00	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.40
Madras	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50
<b>ONIONS</b>												
Delhi	4.00	2.00	3.00	N.R.	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.00
Bombay	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	2.50
Madras	2.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	1.80	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.75	1.50	2.50
Calcutta	3.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00
<b>SALT</b>												
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	N.R.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bombay	1.00	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	2.09

Commodity Centres	January	February	March	April	May	June
	27.1.89 26.1.90 24.2.89 23.2.90 31.3.89 30.3.90 28.4.89 27.4.90 26.5.90 30.6.89 30.6.90 29.6.90					
1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13					
Madras	0.70 0.70 0.70 0.80 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 N.R. 0.70 0.70 0.70					
Calcutta	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00					

Commodity Centres	July	August	September	October	November	December						
	28.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	329.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	28.12.89	28.12.90
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
POTATOES												
Delhi	3.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	3.00
Bombay	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	6.00
Calcutta	3.00	2.80	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.00	1.80	1.00
Madras	4.00	3.50	2.50	3.50	2.20	2.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	6.00
ONIONS												
Delhi	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	8.00
Bombay	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	7.00	2.50	7.00
Madras	1.50	3.00	1.75	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	N.A.	1.50	6.00
Calcutta	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	5.00	N.A.	N.A.	5.00	6.00	3.00	9.00
SALT												
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.00	N.A.	2.00	N.A.	2.00	N.A.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bombay	1.00	2.00	1.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	N.A.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Commodity Centres	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	28.7.89	27.7.90	25.8.89	24.8.90	329.9.89	28.9.90	27.10.89	26.10.90	24.11.89	30.11.90	29.12.89	28.12.90
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madras	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.60	1.25	0.60	1.25
Calcutta	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	N.A.	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.40

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperation.

**Price Index**

**3235. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of consumer price index assessed in the year 1960-61;

(b) the said figures assessed in the year 1990-91;

(c) the purchasing power of one rupee at the end of the year 1990-91 and also at present in comparison to the year 1960-61;

(d) whether the purchasing power of common consumer has further declined in the current year in comparison to the last year;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the effective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) and (b). The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers (base 1960=100) was 102 in 1960-61 and 951 in 1990-91.

(c) and (d). The purchasing power of rupee, measured as a reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100), was 98 paise in 1960-61, 11 paise in 1990-91 and 9 paise in September, 1991 (latest available). The purchasing power of rupee during September, 1990 was 11 paise.

(e) The decline in the purchasing power of rupee is due to persistent inflationary pressures in the economy, attributable to large fiscal deficit, supply and demand im-

balances in sensitive commodities and inflationary expectation in the economy.

(f) The steps taken by the Government to bring down the rate of inflation include a substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

**Ishwari Prasad Committee**

**3236. SHRI BARELAL JATAV:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Departmental Empowered Committee constituted to process the recommendations of the Ishwari Prasad Committee regarding Journalists has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Supply of Foodgrains to Himachal Pradesh**

**3237. PROF PREM DHUMAL:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Himachal Pradesh for increasing the supply of foodgrains and other goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have demanded allocation of 20,000 MTs of wheat & 7150 MTs of rice for the month of December, 1991. No requests have been received for increasing supplies of sugar and edible oils recently.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, seasonal availability, relative requirements of various States/UTs, and other related factors. These allocations are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire requirement of a State/UT. Reasonable allocations are being made to the state of Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

#### Relief to Family Pensioners

3238. SHRI SUSHIL CHAMDRA

Amount of Pension  
Family Pension

Upto Rs.1750/-

From Rs. 1751/-to  
Rs.3000/-

Above Rs.3000/-

Rate of  
Dearness Relief

60% of pension/family pension

45% of pension/family pension  
subject to a minimum of Rs. 1050/-

39% of pension/family pension  
subject to a minimum of Rs. 1350/-

[Translation]

#### Growth Centres in U.P.

3239. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Growth Centres pro-

VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relief has been given to the family pensioners against the rise in prices;

(b) if not, whether the Government are considering to give adequate relief to such pensioners; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Doesn't, arise.

(c) Dearness relief on family pension is admissible at the same rates as that on pension which is released from time to time. The latest instalment of dearness relief on pension/family pension as released with effect from 1.7.91 is as follows:-

posed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh for the industrial Development of the State;

(b) whether there is any scheme to open a growth centre in newly created district of Siddharthanagar which is also a no-industry district;



(c) the reasons for non inclusion of Siddarthnagar; in the Central List of Industrially backward districts; and

(d) the names of the schemes under consideration of the Union Government for the Industrial development of this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Uttar Pradesh has been allotted eight growth centres which are to be located one each in the districts of Bulandshahar, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Pauri Garhwal, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur. The growth centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores each. The scheme would be implemented during the eighth Five Year Plan period.

Siddarthnagar has been carved out of

district Basti which is a centrally declared backward district. Any district/area carved out of an existing backward district will continue to be treated as industrially backward.

**Population Below poverty Line in 1990-91**

3240. SHRI SURESH ANAND SWAMI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state the number of persons who were living below poverty line in the year 1990-91, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): The estimate of the persons living below poverty line for the year 1990-91 is not available. Estimates of number of persons who are living below poverty line in the Year 1987-88 State-wise, are given in the statement enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Number of Persons Living Below Poverty Line-1987-88*

		(Provisional)	(Number in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	State & UTs	Rural & Urban combined	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.70	
2.	Assam	52.89	
3.	Bihar	336.54	
4.	Gujarat	73.25	
5.	Haryana	18.15	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.52	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.79	
8.	Karnataka	136.46	

(Provisional)

(Number in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State &amp; UTs</i>	<i>Rural &amp; Urban combined</i>
1	2	3
9.	Kerala	48.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	224.97
11.	Maharashtra	214.10
12.	Orissa	135.12
13.	Punjab	13.88
14.	Rajasthan	99.54
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.85
16.	Uttar Pradesh	448.34
17.	West Bengal	173.45
18.	Small States & UTs	14.2
19.	All India	2376.7

[English]

**Grants to KVIC, Visakhapatnam**

3241. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants released by Union Government to Khadi and village Industries Commission Regional Centre, Visakhapatnam during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to enhance these grants in 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) The Union Government provision funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Bombay in the form of grants and loans for development of Khadi and Village Industries Programme under its purview. KVIC in turn releases funds to its directly aided institutions, State KVI Boards and some portion to its departmental trading activities.

KVIC did not release any grant to its Regional Office, Visakhapatnam during the last three years. However, KVIC has released funds to the said Regional Office under Khadi Tradition Loan during the last three years as detailed below;

(Rs. in lakhs)

[Translation]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loan Released</i>
1988-89	37.46
1989-90	10.44
1990-91	22.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.45</b>

**Demand for Development of Tripura**

**3242. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH:** Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received any demand from the people of Tripura for its development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a), to (c). The Planning Commission received a memorandum from Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous district Council; mainly for more and equitable distribution of funds. The State Government was requested to take corrective measures.

A letter from Federation of Association of Cottage and Small Industries wanted capital investment subsidy to be given from the Central Budget etc. The Central Investment scheme was withdrawn in 1988 as it was not serving its purpose. Instead, emphasis is being given to suitable infrastructural development in rural and backward areas.

**Amount Allocated to Orissa for Civic Amenities**

**3243. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to improve civic amenities in Orissa during the last three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the actual amount spent on it; and

(b) the schemes related to civic amenities in the State pending with the Union Government and the action taken to clear them expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Provision of civic amenities is the responsibility of the local bodies concerned. These local bodies formulate their schemes in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The State Government on their part render assistance to these local bodies under various schemes including E.I.U.S., urban Basic services, etc. and also through borrowing from financial institutions like HUDCO, LIC, etc. The government of India plays only a nodal role.

**Amendment to Patents Act, 1970**

**3244. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring forward legislation to amend the Patents Act, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on different sectors?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Multinational Drug Companies

3245. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) the names of multinational drug  
companies (FERA companies) operating in  
India with foreign equity of percentage and  
(i) below 40 percent (ii) 40 percent to 50  
percent and (iii) 50 percent or above with the  
details of foreign equity participation in each  
of these companies:

(b) the names of parent foreign compa-  
nies who hold the equity in each of these  
companies;

(c) the total income of these companies  
from (i) sales of drugs and pharmaceuticals  
and (ii) other items with the percentage of  
sales income from each category;

(d) the gross and net profits of each of  
these companies during the last three years;  
and

(e) the profits retained and the amount  
of profit repatriated during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZ-  
ERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The re-  
quired details to the extent available are  
given in the attached statement.

(b) to (e). The required details are quite  
voluminous and are not readily available.  
The time and effort required for collection of  
these would not be commensurate with the  
results likely to be achieved.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Foreign Equity Percentage
1	2	3
A.	<i>Companies having foreign Equity participation of 50% and above</i>	
1.	M/s. Bayer India Limited	51.01
2.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	75
3.	M/s. ICI Limited	52.94
4.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	50.94 (31.12.88)
5.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories	74
6.	M/s. Roche Products	74 (31.12.88)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Foreign Equity Percentage</i>
1	2	3
B.	<i>Companies having foreign equity participation of 40% to 50%</i>	
7.	M/s. Anglo French	40
8.	M/s. Carter Wallace	40
9.	M/s. C.E. Fulford	40
10.	M/s. Abbott Labs	40
11.	M/s. Eskayef Ltd	40
12.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	40
13.	M/s. Parke Davis	40
14.	M/s. Warner Hindustan	40
15.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	40
16.	M/s. Infar India Ltd.	40
17.	M/s. Rhone Poulenc India Ltd.	40
18.	M/s. Glaxo Labs	40
19.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals	40
20.		40
21.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	40
22.	M/s. Procter & Gamble (I) Ltd.	40
23.	M/s. Cynamid India Ltd	40
24.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	40
25.	M/s. Boots Co. India Ltd	40
26.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.	40

[Translation]

**Manufacture of Tractors**

3246. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers have begun to use tractors for cultivation in adequate numbers;

(b) whether the production of tractors has increased to a great extent during the last three years but their prices have also gone up;

(c) whether there is a proposal to check the price-rise of agricultural equipments including tractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Based on the increased sales of tractors, which have gone up from 1,06,249 in 1988-89 to 1,39,419 during 1990-91, it can be concluded that more number of farmers are now using tractors for cultivation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d). There is, at present, no statutory control on the prices of agricultural implements and machinery, nor Government is considering any such price control on tractors at present.

[English]

**Fruit Processing Plant in Andhra Pradesh**

3247. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is the second biggest producer of fruits and vegetables;

(b) whether there is no public sector Fruit Processing Plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a Fruit Processing Plant in Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh is first in production of fruits and eleventh in production of vegetables. There are four fruit & vegetable processing units in public sector licensed under FPO in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., has formulated a proposal to set up fruit processing plants in Andhra Pradesh, for production of mainly mango concentrates and tomato, guava, papaya pulps/concentrates at Chittoor and Kakinada.

[Translation]

**Support Price for Sugarcane**

3248. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
DR. (SMT.) K. S. SOUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price announced for sugarcane for the 1991-92 season varies from State to State; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Each year, prior to the sowing season, the Central Government makes an advance announcement of the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) for sugarcane, which is uniform throughout the country. Advance SMP of sugarcane for the season 1991-92 was fixed at Rs. 24 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, with proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase in recovery above that level.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **New Sugar Policy**

3249. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new sugar policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Overseas Employment Cell**

3250. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

proposed to set up Overseas Employment Cell in the States in order to provide overseas jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Six States viz. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Union Territory of Delhi, have Corporations which deal with manpower exports. These are registered with the Ministry of Labour under the Emigration Act, 1983. Establishment of Overseas Employment Cells in other States is not considered necessary for the present.

#### **Construction of Roads under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh**

3251. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads in kilometres constructed in Madhya Pradesh under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana so far; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). As per reports received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the roads constructed and expenditure incurred thereon under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) is as under:-

Sl. No	Year	Roads constructed (km.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1989-90	14,507.07	2,169.15

Sl. No	Year	Roads constructed (km.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2.	1990-91	5,970.00	1.197.07
3.	1991-92 (upto Sept., 91)	2,612.24	355.97

[English]

### **Development of Gadgets by Industrial Toxicology Research Centre**

3252. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow has developed some gadgets to disinfect drinking water of the virus and bacteria;

(a) if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to make use of the said gadgets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) has developed gadgets for disinfecting drinking water. These are:

AMRIT KUMB: a simple house-hold water filtration device with silver immobilized activated alumina as the filtering media. The filter media has a life of three years, whereafter it can be regenerated for use. This system is based on the principle of disinfection by physico-chemical activity and is cost effective, durable and capable of removing

100% pathogenic bacteria. The gadget is suited for use at household level.

BACT-O-KILL: an electronic gadget based on the principle of anodic oxidation; wherein the anodic oxygen of very high potential causes the irreversible extermination of bacteria in water. It is suited for use at household and small scale commercial levels.

(c) and (d). The knowhow for the gadgets is available for commercial exploitation by the Industry.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Protection to Sugarcane Growers**

3253. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interests of sugarcane growers are protected in respect of payment of support price to them from the extra realisations derived by the sugar factories; and

(b) the details of the components of this profit sharing formula and how it is being monitored and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). In respect of extra realisations, the interests of the sugarcane growers are protected by Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966 and Second Schedule thereto. The extra realisations



are shared between the cane growers and sugar producers in the ratio of 50:50 as per the detailed formula given in the Schedule. The implementation of these provisions has to be ensured by the field agencies of the State Governments.

### Foreign Investment Board

3254. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Board (FIB) has been scrapped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cases pending with the FIB have been referred to some other bodies; and

(d) if so, the names of those bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. To reduce multiplicity in Approval Boards for applications for foreign collaboration, Government have abolished, with effect from October 14, 1991, the Foreign Investment Board and its functions have been entrusted to the Project Approval Board.

[Translation]

### Mishaps in Mines

\*3255. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Mine mishaps which occurred in the country during the year 1990-91;

(b) the scientific measures adopted by the Government to check recurrence of such mishaps in mines; and

(c) the details in this regard?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWARI): (a) Details of accidents in mines accrued in the country during the year 1990-91 are as follows:

(i)	Fatal accidents	225
(ii)	Accidents involving serious bodily injuries.	1247

(b) and (c). The provisions for regulating safety, health and welfare aspects of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and the regulations framed thereunder. Provisions under the Coal Mines Regulations 1957, the Metaliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and the Oil Mines Regulations, 1984 deal with the technical and scientific measures for prevention of accidents in mines. The safety provisions are reviewed from time to time to take care of situations arising out of introduction of new technology.

### Inquiry into Purchase of Wheat by F.C.I.

3257. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted an enquiry into the wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India and stored in the building of Narmal School and other godowns in Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) F.C.I. had investigated the damage

caused to the wheat stocks stored under CAP in Mandi yard and Narmal School at Pilibhit Town (U.P.) by unprecedented floods during second week of July, 1990.

(b) The wheat stocks were affected due to sudden release of flood water from Nanaksagar Dam engulfing Pilibhit Town on 10.7.1990. Some of the bottom layers of stacks were affected and a quantity of 4159 bags weighing 274.9 MT was found damaged. No complaint regarding stealing of wheat from these CAP godowns was received.

(c) Since the wheat stocks were damaged by flood, no FCI official was held responsible for such a natural calamity.

[English]

#### **Reservation of Dealership of P.S.U.s. for SC/ST**

3258. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reserve dealerships and distributorships of Public Sector Undertakings for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details of guidelines issued in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). So far 25% dealership and distributorship in fertiliser and petroleum products including cooking gas in the Public Sector have been reserved for persons belonging to SCs/STs. Department of Heavy Industry is currently carrying on an exercise to examine whether any other dealerships/distributorships in the various Public Sector Undertakings under its charge could be reserved for SCs/STs.

[Translation]

#### **Expenditure on Rural Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh**

3259. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on education and health;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has utilised the full amount allocated last year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) An amount of Rs. 265.52 crores is proposed to be incurred for various rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92.

(b) An amount of Rs. 202.76 crores and Rs. 95.02 crores are proposed to be spent on education and health respectively.

(c) Actual expenditure incurred during the year 1990-91 has not yet been received from the State Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Development of Hilly Districts of Rajasthan**

3260. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some districts of Rajasthan are included in hilly areas to which facilities are provided by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of the districts;

(c) if not, whether Udaipurvati and Khetri areas in district Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan do not come under the category of designated hill areas;

(d) if so, the facilities provided in these areas as has been provided to other hilly areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Import of Film Rolls**

3261. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINIS-

TER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of colour positive film rolls imported by Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) and the price paid per sq. meter and from whom it was imported during 1989, 1990 and 1991 so far;

(b) whether the cost of importing the above colour film rolls from Romania is much less than that from Japan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) has been importing Cine Colour Positive Films in Jumbo form from Agfa Gavaert, Belgium; Kodak, USA; Fuji, Japan and ORWO, GDR, the details of which, are as follows. As HPF is not importing cine colour positive jumbo film from Romania, this information is not available with them.

(Qty in Lakh Sq. Mts)						
1	1989		1990		1991 (till Nov. 91)	
	Qty	Price per sq.m	Qty	Price per sq.m	Qty	Price per sq.m
	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGFA	27.59	\$ 3.88	29.95	\$ 3.92	21.53	\$ 3.92
KODAK	3.85	\$ 4.02	4.12	\$ 4.02	0.68	\$ 4.02
FUJI	4.91	\$ 3.97	4.00	\$ 3.97	—	—
ORWO	16.50	Rs. 28.95	7.99	Rs. 31.50	—	—

[Translation]

**Irrigation Projects of Bihar**

3262. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING  
 AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be  
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission  
 has approved the irrigation projects of Bihar;  
 and

(b) if not, the reasons for keeping pend-  
 ing the irrigation Projects of Bihar drafted as  
 per agreement of 1978 between Bihar and  
 Bengal and the number of such projects  
 pending and the areas to which they belong?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-  
 TRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME  
 IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARD-  
 WAJ): (a) During the last three years no  
 irrigation project of Bihar has been approved  
 by the Planning Commission.

(b) As per agreement of 1978 entered  
 into between the two states, additional stor-  
 age is required to be created in Panchet and  
 Tenughat reservoirs on Damodar river and  
 Maithon reservoir on Barakar river in lieu of  
 release of storage space at Konar and  
 Tilaiya respectively. Konar Diversion Project  
 on Konar river, a tributary of Damodar river  
 and Tilaiya Dhadhar project on Barakar  
 river, of Bihar were considered by the Advi-  
 sory Committee in March, 1984 and March,  
 1983 respectively. Their consideration had  
 to be deferred due to non-resolution of inter-  
 State issues between Bihar and West Ben-  
 gal. Acquisition of additional land in the  
 Panchet reservoir involves submergence of  
 prime cooking coal and Department of Coal  
 has not favoured the proposal. Since the  
 Government of West Bengal have expressed  
 reservation on clearance of these two proj-  
 ects in isolation the inter-State differences  
 exist.

[English]

**Renovation of Bungalows of Union  
 Ministers**

3263. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN. PAN-  
 DEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-  
 MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the  
 renovations/improvements carried put by the  
 CPWD in each of the bungalows under  
 occupation of Union Ministers from 1988-89,  
 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether apart from the CPWD any  
 other agency or Public Sector Undertaking  
 carried out any additions/alterations fur-  
 nishing or improvements in any of the above  
 residences; if so, whether CPWD's clear-  
 ance was obtained for the purpose;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each  
 Bungalow by each Public Sector Undertak-  
 ing or other agency during the above period;  
 and

(d) the details of the guidelines issued in  
 this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
 (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Details are  
 given in the Annexure.

(b) Some additions/alteration, furnish-  
 ing, improvements have been carried out in  
 the bungalow occupied by the Union Minis-  
 ters by agencies other than CPWD but the  
 details whether these were carried out by the  
 occupants themselves or by any other agency  
 are not known to this Ministry.

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

(d) No Public Sector Undertaking is authorised by this Ministry to incur any expenditure either on construction of any ac-

commodation for the use of the Minister of providing furniture/fittings in the rooms/residences of the Ministers.

Statement showing the expenditure Civil/Electrical on renovation/Improvements carried out by the CPWD in the bungalows under occupation of Union Ministers during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. Expenditure includes expenditure on addition/alteration, augmentation of services and security works (Expenditure on annual repairs, special repairs, special repairs and furnishing not included).

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1, Teen Murti Marg	101514	54266	125155
2.	1, Thyaga Raj Magl	342720	182147	9510
3.	1, Rajaji Marg	4962	—	—
4.	6, Kushak Road	105542	253262	20317
5.	5, S. K. Road	116876	—	—
6.	14, Tughalak Road	1147	7054	—
7.	7, Teen Murti Marg	15583	6699	—
8.	17, Teen Murti Marg	101131	78927	—
9.	7, Thyagaraj Marg	41800	85260	—
10.	4, Kushak Road	850477	25875	—
11.	15, Teen Murti lane	41373	—	—
12.	7, Akbar Road	26307	18326	7820

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Bungalow No.</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4	5
13.	19, Teen Murti Marg	3947	—	—
14.	4, K.M. Marg	120031	78248	9510
15.	20, Tughalak Crescent	209048	—	—
16.	36, Aurangzeb Road	81769	97714	—
17.	17, Akbar Road	36756	47304	—
18.	9, Akbar Road	17774	30327	18985
19.	7, Tughalak Lane	34379	—	—
20.	3, S. J. Road	29316	—	26808
21.	17, S. K. Road	42736	15111	—
22.	23, Tughalak Road	3626	—	—
23.	8, S. J. Lane	56329	—	—
24.	8, Tees January Marg	15167	—	—
25.	23, S. J. Road	493	51810	4950
26.	10, Akbar Road	20750	234590	609127



Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
27.	6, Akbar Road	26044	19690	—
28.	9, Ashoka Road	98491	17360	—
29.	15, Ashoka Road	114130	29232	—
30.	16, Ashoka Road	104215	140379	24650
31.	17, Windsor Place	22730	—	—
32.	4, Janpath	52803	24012	—
33.	12, Janpath	54845	84055	25708
34.	6, Janpath	22778	92867	—
35.	16, Janpath	49482	28284	—
36.	34, Prithvi Raj Road	33535	152322	14882
37.	1, Canning Lane	158783	31191	—
38.	17, Canning lane	26044	8074	—
39.	30, Canning Lane	55078	28751	—
40.	10, Raisina Road	38439	12195	—

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
41.	3, Dr. H. C. M. Lane	89289	93775	—
42.	2, Krishna Menon Marg	730	34981	—
43.	10, Krishna Menon Marg	335000	46628	5100
44.	4, Krishna Menon Marg	33949	—	—
45.	3, Krishna Menon Marg	1020	—	31004
46.	2, Jantar Mantar Road	33079	—	—
47.	15 AB, Mathura Road	22795	—	—
48.	10, Dr. B. D. Marg	130041	25622	—
49.	2AB, Purana Quila Road	49533	—	—
50.	171, North Avenue	26052	—	—
51.	20, Copernicus lane	185963	67047	5210
52.	22, Ashoka Road	973	—	—
53.	23, Ashoka Road	158577	—	8294
54.	10, Janpath	97494	37603	—

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
55.	C/8, Pandra Park	4090	—	—
68.	2 A, M.L. Marg 209075	73982	—	—
57.	1. Sunheri Bagh Road	10395	—	11219
68.	95, Shahjahan Road	2806	—	—
59.	1, Race Course Road	2806	—	—
60.	16, Tughalak Road	19970	—	13257
61.	1, M.L.N. Place	5441	—	—
62.	9, M.L.N. Marg	19969	38142	8512
68.	10, Ashoka Road	20131	192453	344329
64.	21, B.D. Marg	18361	258814	22134
65.	13, Talkatora Road	13330	98166	—
66.	34, Aurangzeb Road	—	37765	292625
67.	2, T.M. Lane	—	8807	—
68.	77, Lodhi Estates	—	16600	32147

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
69.	7, Safdarjung Road	—	7025	8994
70.	4, Safdarjung Road	—	853795	435878
71.	1, Circular Road	—	26379	37427
72.	27, Safdarjung Lane	—	7250	—
73.	10, Tughalak Road	—	26328	—
74.	5, Safdarjung Lane	—	—	—
75.	12, Safdarjung Lane	—	21334	17680
76.	14, Akbar Road	—	9861	—
77.	14AB, Pandra Road	—	9000	8434
78.	2, M.L.N. Marg	—	3200	—
79.	1, Willingdon Crescent	—	24982	—
80.	C1/19, Humayun Road	—	—	885638
81.	11, Race Course Road	—	17618	79374
82.	18, Akbar road	—	—	720

Sl. No. Bungalow No.		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
83.	C/7, Pandra Park	—	—	8594
84.	2, M.L.N. Place	—	44910	—
88.	6, B. D. Marg	—	17707	—
88.	27, Ashoka Road	—	7289	—
87.	11 AB, Pandra Road	—	78839	—
88.	31, Ferozshah Road	—	13274	—
89.	12, S.J. Road	—	30705	—
90.	27, Lodhi Estate	—	—	108155
91.	19, T.M. Lane	—	—	8908
92.	12, T.M. Lane	—	—	24286
93.	11, S.J. Road	—	—	10100
94.	7, Lodhi Estate	—	—	38106
95.	1, T. M. Lane	—	—	57942
96.	11, Akbar Road	—	—	48989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Bungalow No.</i>	<i>1989-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4	5
97.	9, S.J. Road	—	—	79845
98.	2, Akbar road	—	—	196875
99.	9, Teen Murti Marg	—	—	87829
100.	14, T.M. Lane	—	—	59587
101.	5, Tuablak Road	—	—	20591
202.	16, B. D. Marg	—	—	129850
108.	3, Sunehri Bagh Road	—	—	57560
104.	1, M.L. N. Marg	—	—	29234
105.	10, A. B. Pandara Road	—	—	50837
108.	7, Ashoka Road	—	—	183209
107.	4, Duplex Lane	—	—	57177
108.	6, G.G. Road	—	—	141213
109.	5, Janpath	—	—	200777
110.	5, Ashoka Road	—	—	10223

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
111.	4, Janter Mantar Road	—	—	23861
112.	5, Duplex Road	—	—	176110
113.	8, Talkatora Road	—	—	158491
114.	C—1/19 Pandara Park	—	—	9627
115.	83, Lodhi Estate	—	—	19550
116.	5, Dr. B. D. Marg	—	—	128732
117.	5, B.R.M. Lane	—	—	51263
118.	C-1/19, Pandra Park	—	—	51509
119.	57, Lodi Estate	—	—	24819
120.	1, H.C.M. Lane	—	—	7025
121.	7, Mahadev Road	—	—	16561
122.	16, R.P. Road	—	—	8208
123.	96—AB Shahjahan Road	—	—	24326
124.	2, Tughlak Road	—	—	29670

Sl. No. Bungalow No.		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
125.	4, South Avenue Lane	—	—	53438
126.	9, Tughiak Road	—	—	8873



**Efflux of Waste from F.A.C.T.**

3264. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations against efflux of waste from F.A.C.T. Cochin Division to Chithrapuzha river in Thiruvankulam Panchayat in Ernakulam District, Kerala;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to acquire the lands lying on the sides of the river which have become uncultivable due to the efflux of waste and chemicals from F.A.C.T.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the owners of these lands who are sustaining continuous loss are proposed to be compensated?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c). Question does not arise.

(d) Since no effluents is being discharged by factory and the company has installed necessary pollution control devices, the question of compensation to the owners of the land does not arise.

**Central Assistance for Development of Bangalore**

3265. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have submitted a proposal to the Union Government for Central assistance for the development of Bangalore city;

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

(c) the time by which the assistance with the provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government of Karnataka sent a proposal for the upgradation of slums in Bangalore envisaging the coverage of 349 slums in Bangalore city covering a population of 6.36 lakhs at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.7 crores. This project has been forwarded to the Govt. of Netherlands for financial assistance. There is no response yet from the Govt. of Netherlands.

**Applications for Setting up of Sugar Mills in U.P.**

3266. SHRI MAMBENDRA SHAH: SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for setting up of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh at present have capacity to utilise only 30 per cent of the sugarcane produced in the State;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance of applications for setting up new sugar mills in the State; and

(d) the time by which all the applications are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As on 30.9.1961, 202 applica-

tions received for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Uttar Pradesh were pending with the Ministry of Food.

(b) The utilisation of sugarcane for manufacture of sugar during the sugar years 1987-88 to 1989-90 in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been as under:-

<i>Sugar Year</i>	<i>% of cane utilisation</i>
1987-88	32.2
1988-89	27.4
1989-90	34.2

(c) and (d). Licensing Policy guidelines for sugar industry for the sugar year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93-1996-97) have been revised recently. All pending applications, including the applications received from the State of Uttar Pradesh, would now be considered as per this revised policy.

[*Translation*]

#### **Expenditure Incurred on Schemes of Science and Technology**

3267. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on various schemes relating to science and technology during the last two years year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of the achievements made under these schemes?

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

[*English*]

#### **Central Capital Investment Scheme**

3268. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for small scale industries has been launched;

(b) if so, the details of such small scale industries in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal which have applied for subsidy under the said scheme;

(b) the State-wise details of central assistance provided to them so far and the progress made by them in the matter of setting up of their projects; and

(d) the reasons as to why many units are not making any progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). In view of the Policy measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises announced on 6th August '91 which also include a new scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological back-up services) for small scale industries to facilitate location of industries in rural/backward areas, the Government do not consider it necessary to introduce a scheme of Central Investment Subsidy for small scale units in rural areas and backward regions.

#### **Food Processing Industries in Uttar Pradesh**

3269. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

SHRI BALARAJ PASSI:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

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

(a) the number of food processing industries functioning at present in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government have received proposals for the setting up of food processing industries at Nainital, Pauri/Chamoli and Aligarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) As per available information there are 7634 rice mills and 74 licensed flour mills in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, there are 426 fruits and vegetable processing units licensed under Fruit Products Order 1955 in Uttar Pradesh. Modern Food Industries Limited operates one bread unit at Kanpur and two franchised units for bread making at Agra and Roorkee. Information regarding other food processing units is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A proposal to establish additional line of processing was received from U.P. Pashudhan Udyog Nigam Ltd. Aligarh and financial aid was given to them during the year 1990-91. One proposal for the processing of mushrooms has also been approved for being set up in Nainital. Besides 22 applications for manufacture of beer and 14 applications for manufacture of potable alcohol have also been received for being set up in Nainital, Pauri/Camoli and Aligarh districts of U.P.

#### **Conference on Data Processing**

3270. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Conference on Data Processing was organised by the National Sample Survey in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the States represented in the Conference;

(c) the details of the issues discussed in the conference; and

(d) the action taken/proposed on the recommendations made in the Conference?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States/UTs which participated in the Conference are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). The conference discussed technical issues such as systems and procedures of data processing, serutiny checks and software availability, in regard to the 47th Round of the National Sample Survey. Procedures for processing the data from this round of the Survey were finalised.

#### **Pension Scheme for Provident Fund Holders**

3271. SHRIMATI DR. K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Pension Scheme for the subscribers to provident fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme provides for payment of pension in the contingencies of Superannuation, retirement and permanent disablement death in service.

#### **Dhanoa Committee**

**3272. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhanoa Committee was appointed to go into the details of irregularities in National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Faridabad;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the details of the action taken to implement the recommendations;

(d) if not implemented, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the recommendations will be implemented?

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

(b) The Committee inter alia observed that National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB) has created an adequate

base for research work relating to the cement industry. The Committee has also observed that while the overall personnel policy and its implementation in National Council for Cement and Building materials is sound, there are some aberrations and points of dissatisfaction amongst staff and these may be rectified.

(c) to (e). The Dhanoa Committee was appointed by the Government pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Governors of NCB and the report has been remitted to the Board of Governors.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Allotment of Essential Commodities to States through Public Distribution System**

**3273. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise details of allotment and distribution of articles made available each month through the Public Distribution System throughout the country during the period from April, 1991 to October, 1991?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** Statements showing the month-wise and state-wise allocation and lifting of essential commodities such as Rice, Wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene from April, 1991 to October, 1991 are given in Annexure I to V.

*Montiwise and statewide allocation and lifting of rice from April, 1991 to October, 1991*

Commodity: Rice		Year: 1991												(Figures in Tonnes)			
		April		May		June		July		August							
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217000	205700	217000	188900	217000	234100	217000	218900	218900	230000	218800					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12000	9500	12400	9000	8000	7200	8000	7600	11000	6500						
3.	Assam	35300	38200	40300	33100	35300	36800	40300	40700	40300	34200						
4.	Bihar	8000	3400	8000	3900	8000	6500	8000	5800	15000	6500						
5.	Goa	4000	4300	4500	4300	4500	4400	4500	4100	5500	4900						
6.	Gujarat	24000	26200	24000	26100	24000	24500	28000	27100	31000	28200						
7.	Haryana	3000	1300	3000	1600	3000	1300	3000	1500	4000	2600						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6500	4300	6500	6500	6500	5300	6500	3500	7150	7500						
9.	J. & K.	35000	14900	35000	20600	35000	18000	40000	16300	43500	24000						
10.	Karnataka	48000	39600	48000	44500	48000	43600	48000	45200	56000	52800						
11.	Kerala	142500	136000	142500	148700	142500	140700	142500	145600	162500	191700						

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April			May			June			July			August		
		A		L	A		L	A		L	A		L	A		L
		3	4		5	6		7	8		9	10		11	12	
1	2															
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21000	18900		21000	19200		21000	18600		25000	19300		34000	22400	
13.	Maharashtra	45000	48100		45000	38900		45000	43800		45000	52700		52000	45300	
14.	Manipur	7000	6900		7000	2500		7000	3200		7000	6200		10000	5700	
15.	Meghalaya	10000	9000		10000	13000		10000	5900		10000	8500		1300	9300	
16.	Mizoram	9000	6900		9000	7700		7500	6300		7500	6900		10500	7500	
17.	Nagaland	12250	10000		15250	8800		15250	14800		11250	15900		12250	7300	
18.	Orissa	24000	18000		24000	22500		26000	18800		29000	16900		45500	20300	
19.	Punjab	1500	200		1500	300		1500	400		1500	200		2000	600	
20.	Rajasthan	3200	1000		3200	1000		3200	900		3200	1800		4200	2900	
21.	Sikkim	4500	4000		4500	4000		4500	2100		4500	4900		4500	4500	
22.	Tamilnadu	99480	100700		75000	73800		75000	63400		75000	74000		81000	90200	
23.	Tripura	12850	14700		22850	12700		12850	10900		12850	10800		15850	12800	
24.	U.P.	25000	24000		32500	24100		27500	27900		30000	34700		3500	30900	

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April		May		June		July		August	
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	West Bengal	65000	50100	65000	50900	69000	55400	69000	53900	81000	60900
26.	A & N	4500	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	4500	2700	Nil	800
27.	Chandigarh	400	400	400	400	400	300	400	400	2000	400
28.	D & N H.	500	Nil	500	100	500	Nil	500	200	1000	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	450	Nil	450	100	450	200	450	400	1000	Nil
30.	Delhi	20000	14300	20000	13300	20000	11000	20000	15400	27000	11900
31.	Lakshdweep	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	2000	300	2000	300	2000	300	2000	Nil	3000	Nil

Commodity: Rice		Year: 1991		(Figures in Tonnes)			
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	September		October		A	L
		A	L	A	L		
1	2	13	14	15	16		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230000	196500	280000	173800		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11000	6000	7500	6300		
3.	Assam	40300	38200	42300	40600		
4.	Bihar	15000	6800	15000	9900		
5.	Goa	5500	3900	5500	4100		
6.	Gujarat	31000	22900	31000	24100		
7.	Haryana	4000	2600	4000	3000		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7150	7200	7150	6100		
9.	J. & K.	43500	12900	43500	32700		
10.	Karnataka	56000	54100	56000	53800		
11.	Kerala	150000	135600	150000	146800		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34000	22800	34000	23500		
13.	Maharashtra	52000	52400	53000	61800		



Sl. No.	State/U.T.	September			October		
		A		L	A		L
		13	14	15	16	17	18
1	2						
14.	Manipur	10000	3400		10500		4700
15.	Meghalaya	13000	5400		14000		10100
16.	Mizoram	10500	8800		10000		6700
17.	Nagaland	122550	6800		132500		15000
18.	Orissa	40500	31800		40500		28200
19.	Punjab	2000	700		2000		800
20.	Rajasthan	4200	2700		4200		3100
21.	Sikkim	4500	4500		5500		5400
22.	Tamilnadu	81000	65300		81000		94100
23.	Tripura	15850	14400		16850		10200
24.	U.P.	35000	31800		35000		37000
25.	West Bengal	87000	60900		83000		72500
26.	A & N	Nil	1700		4500		1200

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	September		October	
		A	L	A	L
1	2	13	14	15	16
27.	Chandigarh	2000	800	2000	200
28.	D & N H.	1000	Nil	1000	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	1000	Nil	1000	Nil
30.	Delhi	27000	16800	27000	22900
31.	Lakshdweep	6300	Nil	Nil	1100
32.	Pandicherry	3000	100	3000	400

## STATEMENT-II

Year: 1991

Commodity:Wheat

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April		May		June		July		August	
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40000	12400	40000	6100	20000	9900	20000	12400	20000	11300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	900	1000	1200	800	400	800	400	800	700
3.	Assam	35000	23800	35000	23000	20000	10700	30000	24300	30000	26800
4.	Bihar	55000	42900	55000	36300	42000	43500	42000	42600	42000	41300
5.	Goa	5000	3200	5000	2700	3500	3000	3500	3200	3500	3500
6.	Gujarat	100000	61700	125000	84200	65000	69200	65000	56300	65000	60300
7.	Haryana	30000	7900	30000	300	10000	600	10000	600	10000	9100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12000	10900	12000	12000	10000	9400	10000	6000	10000	82000
9.	J. & K.	20000	11200	20000	5400	20000	11600	20000	13500	20000	17700
10.	Karnataka	45000	34000	45000	37400	40000	34000	40000	36800	40000	36400
11.	Kerala	30000	28000	30000	29500	30000	28000	30000	29800	30000	30500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60000	26200	60000	23400	30000	20900	30000	26100	30000	31000
13.	Maharashtra	120000	110200	120000	104500	105000	110200	120000	135000	120000	125500





Commodity: Wheat		Year: 1991		(Figures in Tonnes)			
Sl. No.	State/U. T.	September		October		15	16
		A	L	A	L		
1	2	13	14	15	16		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	12000	20000	12400		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	900	800	300		
3.	Assam	30000	35100	30000	27100		
4.	Bihar	47000	43200	47000	49200		
5.	Goa	5300	2100	3500	3400		
6.	Gujarat	65000	70400	67000	51300		
7.	Haryana	10000	9100	30000	11100		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10000	11400	10000	7500		
9.	J. & K.	20000	12900	20000	8200		
10.	Karnataka	40000	34200	40000	37900		
11.	Kerala	30000	29400	30000	30100		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20000	33900	35000	35400		

Commodity: Wheat		Year: 1991		(Figures in Tonnes)			
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	September		October			
		A	L	A	L		
		13	14	15	16		
13.	Maharashtra	120000	121000	121000	127500		
14.	Manipur	3000	2100	3000	5200		
15.	Meghalaya	2500	1700	2500	2700		
16.	Mizoram	1250	1000	1250	1400		
17.	Nagaland	6000	7000	6000	4700		
18.	Orissa	25000	24500	25000	25700		
19.	Punjab	5000	4900	2500	16800		
20.	Rajasthan	75000	72300	75000	73200		
21.	Sikkim	600	400	600	400		
22.	Tamilnadu	30000	19900	30000	23500		
23.	Tripura	2500	2100	2500	1100		
24.	U.P.	50000	46300	55000	51300		

Commodity: Wheat		Year: 1991		(Figures in Tonnes)			
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	September			October		
		A	L	A	L		
		13	14	15	16		
25.	West Bengal	90000	83400	90000	69600		
26.	A & N	Nil	200	2100	800		
27.	Chandigarh	1800	1800	1800	1000		
28.	D & N H.	200	Nil	200	Nil		
29.	Daman & Diu	150	Nil	150	Nil		
30.	Delhi	72000	63200	72000	77000		
31.	Lakshdweep	200	Nil	Nil	Nil		
32.	Pandicherry	750	Nil	750	Nil		



## STATEMENT -- III

Monthwise and Statewise allocation and lifting of levy Sugar from April, 1991 to October, 1991

Commodity: Levy Sugar		Year: 1991										(Figures in Tonnes)	
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	25281	25281	25281	25281	27890	30352					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	314	314	314	314	380	360					
3.	Assam	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617	10579	11994					
4.	Bihar	33459	33459	33459	34459	33459	36805	39662					
5.	Goa	500	500	500	500	500	625	525					
6.	Gujarat	16194	16194	16194	16194	16194	20253	19443					
7.	Haryana	8386	6386	6386	6386	6386	7024	8629					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2221	2424					
9.	J. & K.	3318	2884	2884	2884	2884	3172	3466					
10.	Karnataka	17769	17769	17769	17769	17769	20895	20657					

Commodity: Levy Sugar		Year: 1991										(Figures in Tonnes)	
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
11.	Kerala	11958	11953	11953	11998	13753	14994	12551					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	15031	15031	25031	25031	25031	27535					
13.	Maharashtra	29938	29938	29938	29998	34952	32932	35435					
14.	Manipur	694	694	694	694	694	764	789					
15.	Meghalaya	662	662	662	662	662	728	785					
16.	Mizoram	261	261	261	261	261	287	313					
17.	Nagaland	426	426	426	426	426	468	447					
18.	Orissa	12393	12393	12393	12393	12393	15498	14878					
19.	Punjab	7945	7945	7945	7945	7945	8739	9534					
20.	Rajasthan	16914	16914	16914	16914	16914	18606	20306					
21.	Sikkim	165	165	165	165	165	181	193					
22.	Tamilnadu	22547	22547	22547	22547	22547	24801	27069					

Commodity: Levy Sugar		Year: 1991								(Figures in Tonnes)	
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April	May	June	July	August	September	October			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation			
23.	Tripura	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1403	1051			
24.	U.P.	52928	52928	52926	52926	52926	58218	63540			
25.	West Bengal	25888	25888	25888	25888	25888	28476	31978			
26.	A & N	247	247	247	247	247	271	389			
27.	Chandigarh	372	372	372	372	372	410	503			
28.	D & N H.	51	51	51	51	51	57	68			
29.	Daman & Diu	39	39	39	39	39	43	53			
30.	Delhi	8721	8721	8721	8721	8721	9593	11473			
31.	Lakshdweep	82	71	71	82	71	79	75			
32.	Pondicherry	400	400	400	400	412	440	470			

Lifting of levy sugar is nearly 100%

## STATEMENT — IV

Monthwise and statewise allocation and lifting of imported edible oil from April, 1991 to October, 1991

(Figures in Tonnes)

Commodity: Imported Edible Oils (Total) Year: 1991

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NII	1201	NII	285	860	160	100	560	NII	240	NII	NII	1500	NII
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NII	24	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	50	NII
3.	Assam	NII	NII	NII	30	NII	NII	NII	135	150	35	NII	13	200	NII
4.	Bihar	NII	406	NII	365	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	1500	NII
5.	Goa	NII	217	NII	NII	200	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	300	NII
6.	Gujarat	NII	1421	NII	NII	NII	359	NII	636	100	NII	NII	300	1500	NII
7.	Haryana	NII	304	NII	171	NII	95	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	600	NII
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150	209	NII	263	500	63	NII	NII	NII	210	NII	255	500	NII
9.	J. & K.	NII	193	NII	213	NII	100	300	NII	NII	205	75	95	500	75
10.	Karnataka	NII	222	NII	NII	560	194	NII	359	100	NII	NII	NII	1200	244

Commodity: Imported Edible Oils (Total)										Year: 1991										(Figures in Tonnes)									
Sl. No.		State/U.T.		April		May		June		July		August		September		October													
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16														
11.	Kerala	Nil	298	Nil	16	560	300	Nil	234	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1000	Nil														
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1692	Nil	1214	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1200	Nil														
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	1773	Nil	7	600	600	Nil	112	100	65	Nil	Nil	2000	Nil														
14.	Manipur	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil														
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	185	Nil	Nil	200	Nil														
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	200	Nil	400	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil														
17.	Nagaland	400	244	400	20	200	220	Nil	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	200	Nil														
18.	Orissa	Nil	1335	Nil	39	220	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	134	Nil	Nil	1000	Nil														
19.	Punjab	Nil	420	Nil	166	Nil	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	700	Nil														
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	260	Nil	70	Nil	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	193	Nil	40	700	Nil														
21.	Sikkim	Nil	101	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	150	Nil														
22.	Tamilnadu	400	374	Nil	353	275	Nil	Nil	275	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1500	2311														

(Figures in Tonnes)

Year: 1991

Commodity: Imported Edible Oils (Total)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
		A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	188	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	Nil
24.	U.P.	Nil	Nil	Nil	102	Nil	306	Nil	357	Nil	61	Nil	Nil	1500	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil	2079	600	282	Nil	194	Nil	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1500	Nil
26.	A & N	200	200	Nil	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	54	Nil	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	Nil
28.	D & N H.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	Nil	50	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	16	Nil	Nil	90	Nil	Nil	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	Nil
30.	Delhi	Nil	908	Nil	161	500	164	Nil	289	Nil	694	Nil	149	1550	Nil
31.	Lakshdweep	75	10	Nil	55	75	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil
32.	Pandicherry	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	100	100	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200	150

Programme Name: PDS-30, PRG









**Cancellation of Lease of Buildings in Delhi**

3274. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cancelled the lease of building in some areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of those areas along with the number of buildings in respect of which the lease has been cancelled and the reasons therefor:

(c) whether the Government propose to cancel the lease of some more buildings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor?

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

(b) The details of buildings in respect of which the leases has been cancelled by DDA/Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Land & Development Office are given as per statement. The reasons for cancellation of the leases include unauthorised construction, change of land use, unauthorised sale, non construction of buildings within the specified time; non-payment of ground rent and non-compliance with any other terms and conditions of the lease deed.

(c) and (d). Action for cancellation of lease is taken as and when breaches of lease terms are noticed.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the Leases Cancelled by DDA in respect of various types of Land*

**Residential**

(a)	1.	Pitam Pura	5
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2.	Safdarjang	9
3.	East of Kailash	1
4.	Masjid Moth	1
5.	Malviya Nagar	1
6.	Yamuna Vihar	17
7.	Vikas Puri	2
8.	Naraina	1

**(b) Old Revenue Estates**

*1.	Basti Regar	71
2.	Sadarjan Ridge	12
3.	Naiwala	32
4.	G.B. Road	1
5.	B.B. Road	2
6.	Chirag Delhi	10
7.	Chirag Shumali	1
8.	Karol Bagh	5
9.	Basti Reghar	53
10.	Paharganj	9
11.	Jhandwallan	53
12.	Daryaganj	2

**(c) Co-Operative Societies**

1.	Raj Nagar	6
2.	Janta	2
3.	Maharani Bagh	1

4.	Verdhan	1
5.	Guilmohar Park	1
6.	Supreme Court	2
7.	Rajdhani (Pitam Pura)	19
8.	Sari Duliana	2
9.	A.G.C.R.	2
10.	Panjtani	1
11.	D.I. Khan	1
12.	Prit Vihar	1
13.	Sadana	2
14.	D. Gaji Khan	1
15.	Ministry of W & H Nirman Vihar	2
16.	Sreshtra	2
17.	Displaced Jain	1
18.	Viveka Nand Puri (D.C.M.)	1
19.	P.N.B.	2
20.	Bhatnagar	2
21.	Bhat	1
22.	New Friends	1
23.	Kohat	1
24.	Aviation Employee	1
25.	U.P. Samaj	1
26.	Punchshella	1

27.	Vasant Vihar	11
28.	Gujrawala	2
29.	G.S.T. (Govt. Schools teachers)	1
30.	Adarsh Bhawan	1

**(d) Rohini Residential Scheme 132**

II.	Industrial	
1.	Wazirpur	17
2.	Okhala (Phase I)	3
3.	Okhala (Phase II)	2
4.	Lawrance Road	2
5.	Nariana	6
6.	G.T. Karnal Road	3
7.	Kirti Nagar	4
8.	Rajsthani Co-op.	19
II	Commercial Estates (shops)	
	Shalimar Bagh A/L Pkt.	1
	Pitam Pura Central Market	1
	R. P. Pitam Pura	3
	Jankpuri (C4)/F (C-4/F)	
	G. 8 Area Rajori Garden	1
	Janakpuri C-4/D	1
	Rajouri Garden	1
	Commercial Plots	
	Tagore Garden	1

Nahru Place	2
Vasant Vihar	7
Wazirpur Resi (Ph-I)	5
Wazirpur Res (pha-II)	1
Wazirpur Indl. (Ph-I)	4
Wazirpur Indl. (Ph-II)	4
Zamrudpur	3
East of Kailash	3
Naraina	2
Prit Vihar	3
Kalkji	2
Paschim Vihar	11
Ashok Vihar	1
Dilshad Garden	1
Ushaf Sarai	1
Janakpuri	1
Jhilmil	1
Mukherjee Nagar	2

<b>Total</b>	<b>625</b>
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*Statement showing leases Cancelled by L & Do*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Number of buildings</i>
1.	Nizamuddin	21
2.	Jangpura	4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Number of buildings</i>
3.	New Rajinder Nagar	4
4.	Old Rajinder Nagar	11
5.	Ramesh Nagar	10
6.	Tilak Nagar	22
7.	Jheel Khuraja	5
8.	Lajpat Nagar	3
9.	Moti Nagar	3
10.	West Patel Nagar	17
11.	East Patel Nagar	12
12.	South Patel Nagar	4
13.	Defence Coloney	2
14.	Malviya Nagar	9
15.	Vijay Nagar	2
16.	Tehar-I	11
17.	Kalkaji	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>167</b>

*Statement showing leases cancelled by Municipal Corporation of Delhi*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Area/Colony</i>	<i>No. of buildings</i>
1.	Tagore Garden	6
2.	Vishal Enclave	19
3.	Panchawati Colony (Bharola Wala Bagh)	3
4.	Novalty Cinema	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>

[English]

**Industrialisation of Tamil Nadu**

3275. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have categorised the various districts of Tamil Nadu in respect of Industrialisation;

(b) if so, the criteria of categorisation; and

(c) whether Coimbatore has been categorised as an advanced district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The following districts of Tamil Nadu have been identified as industrially backward:-

1. Dharmapuri
2. Kanyakumari
3. Madurai
4. North Arcot
5. Ramanathapuram
6. South Arcot
7. Thanjavur
8. Tiruchirappalli
9. Pudukkottai

(b) The criteria for declaring a district as industrially backward were:-

1. Per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of food grains/cash crops

(for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).

2. Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
3. Per capita industrial output.
4. Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
5. Per Capita consumption of electricity.
6. Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(c) Coimbatore has not been declared as an industrially backward district.

**Decontrol of Inter State Movement of Foodgrains**

3276. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any co-relation between Civil Supplies and Public Distribution among the Food grains surplus states and non-surplus states;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce subsidy amount offered to the States in view of the present financial crisis; and

(c) whether the Government propose to decontrol inter-state movement of food grains from surplus states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The foodgrains procured by

Food Corporation of India (FCI) under price support and levy, predominantly from surplus States, for Central Pool, are mainly utilised for issue to States/U.Ts (both surplus and non-surplus) to meet their requirements of Public Distribution System, I.T.D.P., etc.

(b) Government of India does not provide any subsidy on foodgrains directly to the States.

(c) Government of India has not imposed any restrictions on Inter-State movement of foodgrains viz. wheat, paddy, levy-free rice and coarse grains.

#### **Allotment of Flats By D.D.A. To SC/STs**

3277. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of special quota reserved for SC/ST applicants in the allotment of flats of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the details of the allotments made to the SC/ST applicants in each year of the last five years;

(c) whether there are Tribal Co-operative Housing Societies in Delhi who have applied for the allotment of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the land will be allotted to such societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 25%

(b) The details of allotments/allocation made to SC/ST applicants during the last 5 years are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of allotments/ Allocation made to SC/ST</i>
1.	86-87	885
2.	87-88	712
3.	88-89	2657
4.	89-90	4415
5.	90-91	600
<b>Total</b>		<b>9269</b>

(c) and (d). A society by the name of Tribal Cooperative Group Housing Society was registered at S. No. 1734-A on 19-3-84. The total membership of the society as per the verified list sent to the DDA is 180.

(e) The matter of allotment to Coop. Societies is sub-judice.

#### **Fertilizer Production**

3278. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual production of Nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether the country has attained self-sufficiency in nitrogenous fertilizers;

(c) the quantity of natural gas being utilised for fertilizer production;

(d) the quantity of natural gas available for production of fertilizers;

(e) whether any special measure is proposed to harness production of fertilizers in near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-  
IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The tar-

get and actual production of fertilizers (in  
terms of nutrients) during the current finan-  
cial year 1991-92 (April-October, 1991) is  
given below:-

(Lakh tonnes)					
Sl. No.	Product	Target of Production for		Actual production during April - Oct. 91.	Actual Production during 1990-91
		1991-92	April-Oct. 91		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nitrogen	73.50	41.20	40.42	69.93
2.	Phosphate	26.50	15.75	15.41	20.52



(b) Not yet Sir.

(c) As on January, 1991, just over 18 million cubic meters of gas per day was being utilised in the country for fertilizer production.

(d) So far, allocation of 28.40 million cubic meters of natural gas per day has been made for the fertilizer sector.

(e) and (f). Proposals for doubling the capacity of existing plants at Vijaipur, Aonia and Jagdishpur to give an additional capacity of 21.78 lakh tonnes of urea per annum have been identified for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Four new plants are currently under implementation at Shahjahanpur (U.P.), Babrala (U.P.), Gadepan (Rajasthan) and Kakinada (A.P.) with a total capacity of 26.73 lakh tonnes capacity is contemplated in Krishna Godaveri basin. One Nitro-phosphate plant is under implementation in private sector. Possibilities for expanding capacity of phosphatic fertilizers by RCF, IFFCO, KRIBHCO etc. are also being explored.

#### **Items Reserved for Small Scale Industries**

3279. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items reserved for production in the small scale and Cottage industries/units;

(b) whether there is any ban on the production of the same items by big companies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether big companies are not limiting their production to the quantity sanctioned to them but are producing more quantities; and

(d) if so, the details of such companies and the action taken by the Government for violation of the licensing conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Items which have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector have been listed in schedule III of Notification No. S.O. 477 (E) published in Part II-Section 3-sub section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 25th July, 1991. At present 836 items are reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. The list of items is reviewed from time to time. There is no separate definition as such for cottage industries and no investment ceiling has been fixed for cottage industries.

(b) to (d). Once an item is reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, no medium/large scale undertakings are permitted to manufacture the said item except under the following conditions:

- (i) Where existing medium/large industrial undertakings are manufacturing reserved items, they have to obtain a Carry-on-Business (COB) license to continue manufacture of such reserved items.
- (ii) When small scale industrial undertakings graduate into medium/large scale undertakings, such undertakings have also to obtain a COB licence to enable them to continue manufacturing of reserved items.
- (iii) In case large scale undertakings wish to take up manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector, their applications can be considered if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of new of additional production to be achieved within a maximum period of three years.

Violation of the provisions under reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 vide section 4 of the Amending Act of 1984. Specific instances of large scale units producing items reserved for small scale sector in excess of their licensed capacity brought to the notice of the Government are looked into and appropriate action is taken by Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

To look into the complaints of violation of reservation policy relating to encroachment, Govt. have constituted a Committee to check entry/expansion of large/medium scale units into areas reserved for small scale sector under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

[Translation]

#### **Suggestions Re. Sick P.S.Us. by Scope**

3280. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suggestions given by the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) to the Government in respect of the sick industries; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No specific suggestion has been received from the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) in respect of sick industries.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Study by Nam Science and Technology Centre on Earthquake**

3281. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAM Science and Technology Centre, New Delhi have stated in their study that about 70 million houses are vulnerable to earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) The NAM Science and Technology Centre has not conducted any study regarding vulnerability of houses due to earthquakes.

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

[Translation]

#### **Inspection of Foodgrains by Kendriya Bhandar**

3282. SHRI-BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of wheat, rice etc. supplied to Kendriya Bhandar for distribution through ration shops is tested from time to time on the spot in Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Food Corporation of India (FCI) supplies stocks of wheat, rice and sugar which conform to quality standards laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA). Recipients of foodgrains

are provided facilities to inspect the stocks for quality and issues are subject to their satisfaction.

Foodgrains, sugar etc. are supplied to the Fair Price Shops (FPS) including Kendriya Bhandar outlets by the Delhi Administration. Samples of the grains are also provided to the FPS owners at the time of taking delivery and the same is required to be displayed in the FPS premises.

Officers of the Delhi Administration regularly visit the FPSs including FPSs run by Kendriya Bhandar for supervision of the quality of the items supplied under the PDS. As and when complaints about the quality of foodgrains are reported/received, remedial action is taken by the Delhi Administration, including replacement of stocks of complaints are found substantiated.

[English]

#### **Impact of Devaluation on Drug Prices**

3283. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether devaluation of the rupee has affected the cost of bulk drugs and their intermediates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of its impact on the availability of these drugs and their formulations; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The change in exchange rate of rupee vis-a-

vis major foreign currencies has affected such bulk drugs and their intermediates which are either imported or whose production involves use of imported raw materials/intermediates. Consequently, the Government had to revise the prices of 54 bulk drugs as a corrective measure to avoid shortages of such drugs and formulations based thereon.

[Translation]

#### **Drinking Water Shortage in Villages of Faridabad.**

3284. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious problem of drinking water in the villages of Faridabad, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the remediate steps proposed to be taken in the matters?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) 96 villages in Faridabad district in Haryana are facing shortage of drinking water supply.

(b) Augmentation schemes for 43 villages have been approved by the State Government of Haryana. Similar schemes for 53 villages are under preparation by the State Government.

[Translation]

#### **Magnet Cities**

3285. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities which have been declared as magnet cities by the Union Government during the last year;

(b) the details of the development work undertaken after this declaration;

(c) the objectives behind the declaration about the magnet cities;

(d) whether these objectives have been achieved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Union Government have not declared any city as magnet city during the last year.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

#### **Review of Cadre of Group 'A' Services**

3286. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any policy to review the cadre of Group 'A' services once in every three years;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of this policy is being monitored;

(c) if so, whether the cadre review of Indian Statistical Service has been undertaken at all ever since its inception; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The main reasons in this regard are:

(i) Induction of a large number of personal over and above the sanctioned strength to Grade IV of the service following a Supreme Court Order in 1986;

(ii) the order of the Central Administrative Tribunal staying upgradation of posts from Grade IV to Grade III of the Service. (The stay orders have been vacated by the Tribunal on 6th November, 1990); and

(iii) the fact that unlike other Group 'A' Central Services which mainly cater to the needs of single department, the cadre posts in the Indian Statistical Service are under the administrative control of a number of departments.

In the recent past Government have taken steps to improve the cadre structure and prospects of the Service by measures like further encadrement of posts, Introduction of cadre posts at higher levels and upgradation of posts.

#### **Welfare Institutions of Bihar Receiving Assistance from C.A.P.A.R.T.**

3287. SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the voluntary organisations in Bihar and Kerala which have been receiving grants and financial assistance from the C.A.P.A.R.T. to promote welfare activities;

(b) the amount of funds received by each of the organisations during the last three years ; years-wise;

(c) the names of the organisations out of them, which have been submitting their accounts and reports, regularly; and

(d) extent to which these organisations

have been successful in achieving their objectives?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL):** (a) and (b). CA-PART has provided financial assistance to

123 voluntary organisations in Bihar and 46 voluntary organisations in Kerala during the last three years.

The amount of funds released by CA-PART to these organisations during this period is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Bihar	149.94	60.26	124.66
2.	Kerala	67.19	12.14	23.13

(c) All the organisations are generally submitting their accounts except the following:

(i) Bihar Samaj Kalyan and Vikas Parishad, Mokama, Patna, Bihar.

(ii) Samaj Seva Sadan, Patna, Manoharpura, Bihar.

(d) Organisations have been generally successful in achieving their objectives.

#### **Allotment of Land to Housing Societies in Parankalan., Delhi**

**3288. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to clear encroachments from Papankalan area of Delhi and allot land to Group Housing Societies; and

(b) the number of Group Housing Societies being considered for allotment of land in Papankalan Area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b). DDA proposes to allot land to 260 cooperative group Housing societies in Dwarka Phase-I. At present this matter is sub-judice. Unauthorised occupation, if any, will be removed before possession is handed over to Group Housing Societies.

#### **Reconstruction of Houses for Weaker Sections in Andhra Pradesh**

**3289. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has utilised all the funds provided for the reconstruction of houses for weaker sections both in urban and rural areas damaged by the 1990 cyclone;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising the funds;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extend the time limit for the construction of houses and utilisation of the funds; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL):** (a) & (b). During 1990-91, HUDCO had allocated loan of Rs. 63.9 crores to A.P. for the reconstruction of houses damaged by cyclone. But the State housing agencies have been able to draw only Rs. 11.17 crores till 30.11.91.

The main reason for non utilisation of fund is non-submission of schemes by the State housing agencies to HUDCO. There has also been delay in implementation of some schemes by the State Housing Agencies.

(c) and (d). HUDCO has also arranged a line of credit amounting to Rs. 30 crores from National Housing Bank who have indicated that the entire amount has to be drawn before 31.12.91.

#### **Job Opportunity under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

**3290. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the job opportunities State-wise, proposed to be created under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the Eighth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):** The quantum of job opportunities proposed to be created in each State under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has not been determined so far because the Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

#### **Market Price**

**3291. SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the wholesale and retail market price of Cement Bricks, Iron (Steel), rods, fertilizers, angle irons, edible oil, vegetable oil in April, 1991;

(b) the wholesale and retail market price of the said items in the end of October, 1991;

(c) the reasons for hike in the prices; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for price control?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN)** (a) and (b). Statement-I indicating the wholesale price index numbers of the specified items during April 1991 and during the week ending 26.10.1991 and Statement-II containing the retail/consumer prices are enclosed.

(c) and (d). Factors like a large liquidity over hang inherited from the past, unavoidable increase in administrative prices of petroleum products, fertilisers etc. as part of the fiscal adjustments, the serious constraints on supply management through imports as a result of the precarious balance of payments situation, inflationary expectations arising from the exchange rate adjustments in early July and the uneven progress of the monsoon until late August 1991 have all contributed to the hike in prices. The Government steps for price control comprise, inter-alia, substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of public distribution system, providing crucial facilities such as infrastructural support for achieving higher production and better distribution, and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

## STATEMENT — I

Change in Wholesale Price Index of Selected Items (Base: 1981—82)

Item	Index for April 1991	Index for week ending 26.10.91 (Provisional)	%age change J.I.3/Col.2
1	2	3	4
1. Cement	189.8	194.4	+ 2.4
2. Fire Bricks	133.2	138.5	+ 15.2
3. Iron & Steel	206.7	210.5	+ 1.8
4. Bars & Rods	201.8	203.0	+ 0.6
5. Fertilizers	99.1	198.2	137.4
6. Angles, channels & Sections	203.5	203.5	—
7. Edible Oils	250.3	273.4	+ 9.2
8. Vanaspathi	264.6	285.1	+ 7.7

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

## STATEMENT — II

## Retail/Consumer Prices of Selected Items

April, 1991	October, 1991
1. Cement (Rs. per bag)	
Delhi	122 — 120 112 — 114
Calcutta	112 — 120 110 — 127
Bombay	97 — 105 100 — 110
Madras	92 — 97 98 — 103
2. Bricks* (Rs. per 1000 numbers) 1st Class.	
Delhi	700.00 750.00
Calcutta	1434.00 1867.00
Madras	780.00** 740.00***
Pune	950.00 950.00
Pondichery	530.00 480.00

\* The prices are for March, 1991 and September 1991 instead of for April, 1991 and October, 1991.

\*\* This date is for March, 1991.

\*\*\* this data is for June, 1991.

② Rand Moulded



3. Iron & Steel (M.S. Round Bars) (Average)  
(Unit — Rs./MT)

	March, 1991	September, 1991
Calcutta	10350.00	11400.00
Delhi	10233.33	11400.00
Angle Iron (Average Size)		
Calcutta	10400.00	13000.00
Delhi	N.A.	N.A.
Wire Rods 8 MM (Rs./MT)		
	May, 1991	October, 1991
Calcutta	10940	10580
New Delhi	N.Q.	N.Q.
Madras	12340	N.Q.
Bombay	11470	11200
Tor Steel 10 MM		
Calcutta	10940	10700
New Delhi	11920	11770

	March, 1991	September, 1991
Madras	12180	11300
Bombay	12300	11950
HR Coils 3.15 MM		
Calcutta	13310	12450
New Delhi	12010	12800
Madras	12970	13500
Bombay	13580	13700

Source: Department of Steel and National Building Organisation.

4. *Fertilizers (Rs. per. tonne).*

	April, 1991	October, 1991
Urea	2350	3080
DI-Ammonium Phosphate	3600	4680
M.O.P.	1300	1700

Source: Department of Fertilizers.

5. *Edible Oils and Vegetable Oil (Rs. per kg.)*A. *Vanaspati*

Delhi	33.00	45.00
Bombay	37.50	50.00
Madras	38.00	48.00
Bhubneshwar	39.00	48.00

B. *Groundnut Oil*

Delhi	38.33	46.00
Bombay	36.00	42.00
Madras	35.00	38.00
Bhubneshwar	46.00	50.00

C. *Mustard Oil*

Delhi	27.00	35.00
Bombay	30.00	40.00
Bhubneshwar	30.00	39.60

Source: Department of Civil Supplies.

[*Translation*]

**Development of Small and Medium Towns of Bihar**

**3292. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding development of small and medium Towns of Bihar is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of each such towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns is an on-going scheme started during the 6th Plan. Towns are selected for assistance under this scheme every year depending upon the budgetary allocations with the Govt. of India for this purpose and based on the list of prioritized towns received from the State Govts. alongwith detailed project reports of the schemes. An allocation of three towns has been made for 1991-92 for Bihar. The proposal for all the towns for the current year has not yet been received from the State Government.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Alternative Plots in North Zone of Delhi**

**3293. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative plots have been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority

in 1989 in North Zone to the persons whose names were recommended for South Zone in 1973;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the probable time by which such recommendees are likely to be given plots in North Zone; and

(d) the action being contemplated against guilty persons?

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

(b) and (c). As per the scheme of allotment of alternative plots, the plots are allotted in the zone recommended by Delhi Administration. In November, 1989, it was decided that the recommendees of South Zone are to be allotted plots in Papankalan (Dwarka) scheme and with the pace of development work going on the allotments are likely to be made in about a year's time.

(d) Does not arise.

**Special Central Assistance for Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board**

**3294. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have sought special Central Assistance for Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board;

(b) if so, the amount of Special Central Assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission?

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** (a) to (c). State Government of Karnataka had requested for sanction of Rs. 130 crores as additional Central assistance during the 7th Plan for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region and also Rs. 20 crores immediately for 1985-86 for the development of Gulberga Division. The Planning Commission in its reply in Sept., 1986 stated that Central assistance to State Plan was given in the form of block grants, and it had no other mechanism to extend assistance to the State Plan.

2. In January 1991, the State Government requested the Planning Commission 'to extend a special assistance of Rs. 350 crores for the coordinated and harmonious development' of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Subsequently, in June 1991, the State Government requested 'that the Plan of Rs. 634 crores for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka should be taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% Central Assistance.' Planning Commission in response to this request has clarified that a Development Plan for particular backward region of a State has to be an integral part of the State Plan.

#### **Projects of U.P. Pending for Clearance**

**3295. SHRI RAM SAGAR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the details of projects pending with the Planning Commission which are proposed to be set up in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** No such project is pending

with the Planning Commission.

#### **Schemes from Haryana for Eighth Plan**

**3296. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects/schemes that have been submitted by the Government of Haryana to the Union Government for inclusion in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes submitted by the Government of Haryana and the projects/schemes which have been approved by the Union Government for inclusion in the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the details of the projects/schemes proposed to be executed with the assistance of the World Bank?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ):** (a) to (c). For Eighth Plan the proposals amounting to Rs. 5888.99 crores have been received in the Planning Commission from Government of Haryana and these are under processing and consideration.

#### **SC/ST Chief Executives/Executive Directors in Public Sector Undertakings**

**3297. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Chief Executives/Executive Directors in Schedule-A, Schedule-B, Schedule-C and Schedule-D in the Central Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) the norms being followed in selecting the Chief Executives and Executives Directors in the Central Public Sector Undertakings?

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

(b) there is no reservation for the Members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for appointment to the Board-level positions in the Central Public Sector Undertakings. The selections are made on the basis of the specific job requirements of each Board-level post from among the candidates fulfilling the eligibility criteria with regard to age, experience and the posts held by them in their respective organisations. At the time of interview, the Public Enterprises Selection Board also takes into account the experience, service records and the Annual Confidential Reports of the persons and their performance in the the interview.

[*Translation*]

**Letter of Intent to set up Sugar Mill in Uttar Pradesh**

**3298. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had issued a letter of intent to set up a sugar mill in Aenthu Kalakankar village of district Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the setting up of the sugar mill?

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

(b) According to the Project authorities, the progress made in the implementation of the project is as under:-

- (i) They have purchased 2.5 Acres (approx) land for the construction of buildings etc.
- (ii) They have entered into a memorandum of understanding with TEDCO international Ltd., New Delhi for financial arrangement to the extent of Rs. 4 crores in a phased manner.
- (iii) They have developed few acres of land for cane plantation by supplying Cane seed.
- (iv) They are inviting quotations for the purchase of plant and machinery.

**Drinking Water Problem in Gujarat**

**3299. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sought any financial assistance from the Union Government to solve the problem of drinking water;

(b) the number of villages in Gujarat where drinking water is yet to be provided;

(c) the financial assistance likely to be provided this year to supply drinking water in the State; and

(d) the details of other schemes of the State for providing drinking water in the villages particularly in the tribal belt?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): a) Yes, Sir.

[English]

### Price of Cement

(b) Safe drinking water is yet to be provided in 50 'No Source' problem villages.

(c) During 1991-92, the financial assistance of Rs. 16.33 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Rs. 2.92 crores under Mini-Mission Projects and Rs. 2 crores for coverage of 1000 scheduled caste/scheduled tribe habitation if likely to be provided to the State Government of Gujarat to supply drinking water in rural areas.

(d) The State Government has also made provision of Rs. 47.00 crores under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) during 1991-92 to provide drinking water facilities in the villages.

3300. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cement is showing a downward trend; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There have been reports of fall in retail cement prices at all the important consumption centres in the Northern Region and some consumption centres in the Eastern and the Western Regions. The prices in the Southern Region, however, have remained constant. A comparative statement showing the retail cement prices at important consumption centres as on the 1st October, 1991 and 3rd December, 1991 and variation in prices is given in the Annexure.

### STATEMENT

#### *Variation in the Retail Price of Cement Per Bag at Important Consumption Centres*

(In Rupees)

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Price as on 03.12.91</i>	<i>Variation between 01.10.91</i>	<i>1.10.91 and 03.12.91</i>
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>			
Delhi	95-110	110-115	—5
Karnal	102-106	115-116	—10
Ludhiana	108—110	113—115	—5
Chandigarh	102-106	105-110	—4
Jaipur	106—106	106-106	—
Lucknow	95—100	114-115	—15

*(In Rupees)*

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Price as on 03.12.91</i>	<i>Variation between 01.10.91</i>	<i>1.10.91 and 03.12.91</i>
<b>Srinagar</b>			
Shimla	109-109	109-109	—
Meerut	100-102	112-112	—10
Bareilly	98-102	118-118	—16
Faizabad	100-102	110-111	—9
Bhatinda	106-108	113-115	—7
Rohtak	102—108	115—116	—8
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>			
Calcutta	112-127	115-127	—
Patna	112-124	120-124	—
Bhuvaneshwar	108—112	105—115	—3
Guwahati	135—140	140-145	—5
Muzaffarpur	114-126	122-126	—
Silchar	150—160	155-160	—
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>			
Bombay	100-110	110-115	—5
Bhopal	105—110	105-110	—
Goa	88-94	93-96	—2
Ahmedabad	105—110	106—110	—
Rajkot	106—110	106—108	2
Baroda	108—109	108—109	—
Surat	107—108	107—110	2



*(In Rupees)*

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Price as on 03.12.91</i>	<i>Variation between 01.10.91</i>	<i>1.10.91 and 03.12.91</i>
Nagpur	98—105	98—105	—
Pune	96—102	96—102	—
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>			
Madras	98—103	98—103	—
Trivendrum	103—107	103—107	—
Bangalore	96—102	96—102	—
Hyderabad	84—87	84—87	—
Calicut	100—105	100—105	—
Vishakhapatnam	85—88	85—88	—

**Negative Growth Nuclear Power Generation**

3301. SMT. MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAWHAN:  
KUM. DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether nuclear power generation has registered a negative growth during the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the causes for this negative growth; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The total nuclear electricity generated during the first six months of the current financial year amounted 2455 MUs as compared to 3189 MUs during the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

MUs—Million Units: 1 Unit= 1 Kilowatt hour)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reasons are mainly due to the need for taking up planned and unforeseen maintenance outages in five, out of seven units, during the first half of the current financial year. Efforts are afoot to make up the shortfall in generation by concerted efforts by improving the performance during the remaining period of the year.

**Demand for 'Dhara Oil' by Maharashtra**

March	—	5000 Mts
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**3302. SHRI RAM NAIK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

April	—	—
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May	—	—
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(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra requested the Union Government to make available 'Dhara Oil' for distribution through Public Distribution System;

June	—	600 MTs
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July	—	—
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(b) if so, the data of demand and the reasons therefor;

August	—	—
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September	—	—
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(c) the decision taken by the Government; and

October	—	2000 MTs
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(d) the demand for edible-oil made by Maharashtra State for the first three quarters of 1991 and the allocation made by the Government?

November	—	2000MTs
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**Handing Over by P.S. Us. Management to Workers' Cooperatives**

**3303. SSHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to hand over the management of public sector undertakings to workers' cooperatives;

(b) whether the modalities have been worked out;

(c) whether care has been taken to protect the Government liabilities;

(d) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up for the purpose?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) to (c). No specific request for making available 'Dhara oil' for distribution through PDS in Maharashtra has been received from the Govt. of Maharashtra. However, the Govt. of Maharashtra had requested National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to supply some additional quantity of Dhara to meet the demand of festival season of the eve of Diwali, particularly in the areas where Dhara is presently not marketed. NDDB made arrangements of supply 120 MTs. through agencies nominated by the State Govt. The State Govt. has lifted approximately 64 Mts through two agencies.

(d) The Maharashtra Govt. has placed its demand at 168,000 MTs for the entire oil year 1990-91 (Nov. to Oct.). The allocation of edible oil made to Maharashtra for January '91 to Nov. '91 is as under:-

January	—	—
February	—	5000 MTs

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):** (a) to (d). Government have decided to refer the sick public sector enterprises to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction by amending the existing provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 for the formulation of revival/rehabilitation schemes.

As a part of formulation of these schemes, the Board may decide to hand over any public sector enterprise to the viable cooperative societies constituted by the employees of that enterprise.

#### **Urban Development Projects in Karnataka**

**3304. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

(a) whether some urban development projects of Karnataka are pending with the Ministry for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

#### **Industrial Units Closed in Karnataka**

**3305. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:**

(a) the names and locations of the industrial units which are lying closed in Karnataka;

(b) since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made to revive them and the results achieved therefrom;

(d) the time by which these units are likely to be revived; and

(e) the number of employees and the labourers rendered unemployed due to the

closure of these units and the manner in which they are earning their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Reserve Bank of India collects data on sick units in the small scale (SSI) sector and Non-SSI sector, and data on sick/weak units lying closed in the Non-SSI sector only. 8,318 units in the small scale sector and 77 units in the Non-Small Scale sector were sick as at the end of September, 1989 in the State of Karnataka. 57 sick/weak units in the Non-Small Scale Sector were lying closed in the State of Karnataka as at the end of September, 1989.

(b) A number of causes, both external and internal are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes, as reported by the banks, related to marketing, financial, labour, management and production problems and to external factors like power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) Our of 8318 sick units in the small sector, 548 units were found to be potentially viable and 7359 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 411 units is yet to be decided. Out of 548 potentially viable sick units in the small sector, 422 units were put under nursing programme as at the end of September, 1989. Out of 77 sick units in the non-small scale sector, 14 units were put under nursing programme as at the end of September, 1989.

(d) No time-frame within which the viable units could be revived can be indicated.

(e) Such data are not centrally maintained.

#### **Warehouses in Karnataka**

**3306. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:**

(a) the number of warehouses under operation in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to set up more warehouses in Karnataka during 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where the warehouses are proposed to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):**

(a) The two main Central agencies, namely, Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation are together operating 74 godowns/warehouses in Karnataka.

(b) and (c). new godowns/warehouses are likely to be set up at Gulberga and Gadag during 1991-92

#### **Reorganisation of Department of Electronics**

**3307. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics is likely to be reorganised due to liberalisation of industrial and trade policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether during the process of re-vamping some sections of the department concerned with the industrial core sector are likely to be handed over to the Private Sector; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) and (b). No, sir, However, officials engaged in licensing activities would be suitably re-deployed in

promotional activities as envisaged in the new Industrial and Trade policies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Public Grievances and Pension Complaints**

**3308. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of public grievances and pensions received by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of; and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of the remaining complaints expeditiously?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) to (c). According to information collected from various ministries, departments and other organisations of Government, more than 12 lakhs public grievances including those relating to pensions were received during each of the two years, 1987-88 and 1988-89. During the year 1989-90, more than 5 lakh grievances were received. Out of the total number of grievances received during these 3 years, more than 25 lakhs have been disposed of. Grievances pertain to a wide variety of work of Government being performed by a large number of units in different parts of the country. Broad guidelines relating to the institutional set-up and procedure for speedily attending to public grievances have been issued from time to time by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. But specification has to be taken by each individual

unit in the light of the specific nature of a grievance. The total performance of different ministries, departments and organisations is monitored periodically.

### **Use of Bagasse for Paper making**

3310. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether bagasse, the residue of sugarcane, is being used as a fuel by sugar factories; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to stop wasting of the said material as fuel and divert it for paper making?

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

(b) Government encourages the use of bagasse for manufacture of paper by exempting units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse and other non-conventional raw materials, from industrial licensing.

### **National capital region plan**

3311. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Statesman dated September 12, 1991 under the caption 'NCRP' has not succeeded, CAG' and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b).

The comments reported in the Statesman of September, 13, 1991 have been made by the CAG in his Report for the year ending March, 1991 arising from Audit of Financial Transactions of the Government of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SH. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) & (b). The Comments reported in the Statesman of September, 13, 1991 have been made by the CAG in his report for the year ending March, 1989 arising from Audit of Financial Transactions of the Government of Rajasthan.

CAG's observations pertain to implementation of NCR Plan (Integrated Urban Development Programme for Alwar), since its inception in 1974-75 to 1988-89. It has been observed in the report that objectives of the NCR Plan, viz. dispersal of population, industries, trade, Government offices, etc. from Delhi to Alwar Region had not been because of tardy implementation by the State Government. Infrastructure facilities like commercial, Warehousing, wholesale market yards, truck terminus, etc. were not developed (March, 1989). No incentives for attracting whole sale trade to the sub region were announced by the State Government. There is no comment on loss/ misuse of money, except that an amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs was paid by the Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar towards interest on utilised loan.

The reactions of the Government of Rajasthan on the report of the CAG for the year 1988-89 are not known either to NCR Planning Board or the Government.

### **Allotment of Government Accommodation**

3312. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention to the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Malpractices in allotting Government accommodation' appearing in the Indian Express dated September 5th 1991.

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the whole affair;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken against the gross violation of rules by the authorities concerned; and

(e) the number of Government residential units constructed year-wise and type-wise during the last three years and how does the same compare with the construction in the preceding three years in Delhi and outside?

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

(b) to (e). The facts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

### **Village Warehouse Scheme**

3313. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State wise details of the warehouses constructed so far and proposed to be constructed during 1991-92 under the 'Village Warehousing Scheme' together with their storage capacities; and

(b) the number of existing warehouses in Azamgarh and Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh and the storage capacity of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A Statement showing the State wise number of godowns approved for construction and capacity thereof is given at statement-I. The Statement also gives the information on number of godowns completed so far. The construction of remaining godowns is likely to be completed during 1991-92 and subsequent years.

(b) A Statement showing number of godowns approved for construction in Azamgarh and Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh is given at Annexure-II.

## STATEMENT — I

Sl. No.	State	No. of godowns approved	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	No. of godowns Completed	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	446	2.771	246	1.678
2.	Assam	10	0.250	6	0.139
3.	Bihar	172	1.700	133	1.470
4.	Goa	5	0.020	5	0.020
5.	Gujarat	1033	4.786	727	3.312
6.	Haryana	66	0.798	56	0.614
7.	Karnataka	449	1.442	382	1.076
8.	Kerala	29	0.355	14	0.155
9.	Madhya Pradesh	468	3.087	288	1.974
10.	Madharashtra	829	4.199	717	3.045
11.	Meghalaya	2	0.020	—	—
12.	Mizoram	20	0.040	—	—
13.	Nagaland	10	0.025	—	—
14.	Orissa	137	0.748	87	0.741

Sl. No.	State	No. of godowns approved	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	No. of godowns Completed	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
15.	Rajasthan	138	0.722	81	0.397
16.	Sikkim	25	0.067	12	0.024
17.	Tamil Nadu	111	1.110	106	1.060
18.	Tripura	528	4.807	425	2.421
20.	West Bengal	59	0.385	28	0.201
Total		4828	27.550	3354	18.327



## SATTEMENT — II

<i>Location of Godowns</i>		<i>Capacity (in tonnes)</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>	
1.	Atraulia	Azangarh	200
2.	Dubauli	Azangarh	200
3.	Gutha	Azangarh	200
4.	Karmaha	Azangarh	200
5.	Lalganj	Azangarh	1000
6.	Phulpur	Azangarh	1000
7.	Sagri	Azangarh	1000
8.	Mau	Mau	1000
9.	Kasimabad	Mau	3000
10.	Kopaganj	Mau	3000

[English]

**Reduction in Price of Sugar**

3314. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the price of sugar in the future;

(b) if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to start more sugar mills in the public sectors; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government at present to reduce the retail issue price of levy sugar.

(b) Since there has been no reduction in any of the factors which go into the computation of retail issue price of levy sugar, the question of its reduction does not arise.

(c) The Central Government does not propose specific locations for setting up of new sugar mills in any part of the country. Entrepreneurs submit their applications keeping in view the techno economic viability of the projects. These applications are considered by the Government according to the licensing policy guidelines in the force at that time. As such, it is not possible to indicate the number of factories to be set up in the Public Sector.

[Translation]

**Project for Supply of Drinking Water in Cuttack, Orissa with World Bank Assistance**

3315. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project for provision of drinking water facilities in Cuttack district, Orissa, is being implemented by the Government with the assistance of World Bank or any other international institution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure and the year of its likely completion;

(d) whether the implementation of the project is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There is no ongoing project for provision of drinking water in Cuttack district, Orissa, with the assistance of World Bank or an International Institution. However, a project (Phasell) is being implemented in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts with the assistance from Government of Denmark.

(b) The details of the project in Cuttack are as under:—

S.No	Name of Block	No. of Villages involved	No of tubewells Required	Provided upto August 1991
1.	Kendrapara	129	610	155
2.	Marshaghai	105	472	112
3.	Kujong	160	625	188

(c) Out of the total project cost of Rs. 3609.82 lakhs for the three districts, a sum of Rs. 1985.25 lakhs has been spent so far. Seperate information for Cuttack is not maintained at the level of Central Government. The tentative date of completion of the project is 31st December 1993.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) After completion of 60% works of Phase II A and Phase IIB, It was found that the drinking water quality in certain tubewells already installed is not acceptable because of high iron content etc. It was decided that a detailed hydrogeological investigations be made in the affected areas. After completion of investigations and rehabilitation works further works in Phase II will be implemented.

#### **Cold Storages**

3316. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages, State wise, functioning at present in the country; and

(b) the facilities being provided under various schemes for setting up cold storages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A statement showing the number of cold storages, functioning at present in the country State-wise is enclosed.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation is providing financial assistance for establishment of large cold storages in the Cooperative Sector. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have various Plan Schemes for development of

cold storage facilities at major airports, railway stations and production centres.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Cold Storages</i>
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#### **(A) Under Cold Storage Order, 1980.**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	56
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	223
4.	Gujarat	139
5.	Goa	27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16
8.	Kerala	108
9.	Karnataka	77
10.	Maharashtra	233
11.	Madhya Pradesh	112
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Orissa	47
14.	Rajasthan	45
15.	Tamil Nadu	83
16.	Tripura	3
17.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
18.	Chandigarh(UT)	11
19.	Delhi (UT)	92
20.	Lakshadweep(UT)	1

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Cold Storages
21.	Pondicherry(UT)	4
<b>(B) Under State Acts/Orders</b>		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	906
23.	Punjab	309
24.	West Bengal	283
25.	Haryana	148
		2942

[Translation]

**Project reports of the Growth Centres of States**

3318. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have sent project reports of th Growth Centres to the Union Government;

(b) the details of the proposals for growth centres sent by the Government of Gujarat to the Union Government;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated to Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). So far, project reports have been received from the Governments

of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat and Orissa.

Government of Gujarat have sent Project Reports for the three Growth Centres to be set up in the Districts of Kutch, Banaskantha and Bharuch. The Project reports have been sent for appraisal to the Lead Agency. So far no amount has been released to the State Government under the Scheme.

[English]

**Setting up of Khadi Silk Units in Kerala**

3319. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi Silk Units in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to establish new Khadi Silk Units in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There are about 500 Khadi Silk UNits (Reeling/Spinning/Weaving) in the country under the fold of KVIC. The State-wise break-up of these units is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) and (c). KVIC has allotted three new units to its directly aided institutions in Kerala under Silk Khadi programme during 1991-92, the details of these three new units are as under:-

Programme for which unit allotted	No. Of Units	Funds allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Mulbary unit	1	1.94
2. Twisting unit	1	1.22
3. Weaving Unit	1	3.996

## ANNEXURE

## Statewise break-up of the Khadi Silk Units

Sl. No.	Statewise	Reeling/Spinning	Weaving	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	64	35	99
4.	Assam	40	36	76
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	4	4
7.	Haryana	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	4	4	8
11.	Kerala	1	1	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	16	39
13.	Maharashtra	20	24	44

Sl. No.	Statewise	Reeling/Spinning			Weaving		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
14.	Manipur			2	2		4
15.	Mizoram			1	1		2
16.	Nagaland			3	3		6
17.	Meghalaya			—	—		—
18.	Orissa			5	8		13
19.	Punjab			—	—		—
20.	Rajasthan			—	—		—
21.	Sikkim			—	—		—
22.	Tamil Nadu			—	23		23
23.	Tripura			—	—		—
24.	Uttar Pradesh			5	4		9
25.	West Bengal			75	75		150
26.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)			—	—		—

Sl. No.	Statewise	Reeling/Spinning	Weaving	Total
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Delhi (UT)	—	—	—
28.	Pondicherry (UT)	—	1	1
Total		253	247	500

### foreign collaboration in Public sector and Private Sectors

3320. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the Public Sector units and the Private Sector units in which the Central Government and the State Governments have accepted foreign collaboration and the Units for which they are likely to accept foreign collaboration along with their terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals both for public sector units and private sector units viz., name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator, the nature of collaboration, and items of manufacture, are published on regularly by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Foreign collaboration proposals are considered and decided on the merits of each case on the basis of existing guidelines. Under the new Industrial Policy package, facility of automatic approval of foreign collaboration has been provided for those proposals which confirm to the laid-down parameters.

[Translation]

### Growth Centres in Orissa and Bihar

3321. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of growth centres set up and proposed to be set up in Orissa and Bihar by the Union Government during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the basic facilities have been provided to the growth centres; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government so far to provide the remaining facilities in each growth centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the new Growth Centre Scheme, Orissa and Bihar have been allotted four and six growth centres respectively. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments the following Growth Centres have been selected.

#### Orissa

<i>Name of Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
Chatrapur	Ganjam
Chiplima	Sambalpur
Choudwar	Cuttack

#### Bihar

<i>Name of Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
Jasoria	Aurangabad
Muzzafarpur	Muzzafarpur
Purnea Kasba	Purnea

For location of the fourth Growth Centre in Orissa and the sixth Growth Centre in Bihar, the respective State Governments are yet to sent their final proposals.

Government of Orissa have recently sent the Project Reports for the approved growth centres while the Government of Bihar are yet to send any Project Report.



[English]

[Translation]

### Migration of Rural Population to Urban Areas

3322. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to check migration of rural population to the urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The primary reason for migration from rural to urban areas is unemployment and under employment and consequent poverty in the rural areas. To check migration of rural population to the urban areas, the Government has started various programmes aimed at alleviation of unemployment/under employment and poverty. The main programmes being implemented in the rural areas to tackle unemployment and poverty and hence migration from there to urban areas, are Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana creates supplementary wage employment for unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas. The current year's allocation, inclusive of State share, is Rs. 2623.13 crores which is expected to generate 8152.90 lakh man-days.

Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at supplementing the income of a family by providing assets to the poor families. The current year's allocation, inclusive of States share, is Rs. 703.60 crores which is expected to assist 22,51,519 families.

### Review of DWCRA Programme

3323. SHRIMATISUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently received the Programme regarding Development of Women and Children in Rural Area

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said programme is confined only to certain districts at present;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the scope of the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Programme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is reviewed from time to time. Monthly Process is obtained from the States and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and reviewed in the Ministry. The DRDAs and State Governments are also to review progress in the Coordination Committees set up for the purpose. DWCRA was last reviewed by the Central Advisory Committee on October 11, 1991.

(c) Yes, Sir. DWCRA now covers 240 districts.

(d) and (e):- Proposals to extend DWCRA to the remaining districts have been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan submitted to the Planning Commission. Details are under consideration.

**Leakage of Question Papers**

**3324. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted an enquiry into the leakage of question papers of the Civil Services examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the erring persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**STATEMENT**

1. The Government's attention was drawn to the report appearing in the Times of India dated 9th December, 1990 alleging leakage of question papers of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination held on 10th June, 1990. At the request of the Government, the Union Public Service Commission, which conducted the Civil Services Examination, held detailed investigations and came to the conclusion that the allegation regarding leakage of question papers was not proved.

2. The allegation of leakage of question papers was also the subject matter of applications filed before the Central Administrative Tribunal challenging the Civil Services (Preliminary) examination and in its order dated the 14th December, 1990 held that it is difficult to come to a *prima facie* conclusion that there was leakage of question papers.

3. In view of the above, it is not possible

to conclude that there has been leakage of question papers of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination held on 10th June, 1990. As such action against any officer or employee in this connection, does not arise.

4. A few question papers of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination held on 9.6.1991 were leaked out. The Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating this matter, and a few arrests have been made.

[English]

**Manufacture of Sorbital**

**3325. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sorbital manufacturers in Bombay face bleak future;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No specific complaint regarding difficulties/bleak prospects faced by sorbital manufacturers has been brought to the notice of this Department.

**Allotment of flats by DDA**

**3326. SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
OUDHURY:**  
**SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of several complaints of allotment of DDA flats as reported in the Indian Express dated

November 13, 1991; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken proposed to be taken to rectify the malfunctioning of DDA?

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

(b) Government has directed DDA to set up an efficient grievance redressal machinery under the supervision of a senior Commissioner to ensure that all complaints relating to allotment of houses and plots are promptly dealt with. The problems faced by the allottees in getting prompt intimation of flat allotment and in making payment are being addressed by DDA in a number of recent instructions issued to the Housing Wings DDA has been instructed to pay attention to the quality of construction. The Vigilance Wing of DDA investigates reported cases of alleged corruption.

#### **Losses by LD.R.L. and H.A.L.**

**3327. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LD.P.L. and HAL have been running in losses for a long time;

(b) the amount paid to them during the last five years from Drug Price Equilisation Account;

(c) whether these companies have been paid excess amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the liability assessed in the case of each of them; and

(f) the balance recoverable from them as on date?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) IDPL has been running into losses for the last several years. HAL has been earning marginal profits since 1987-88 and the net profit of the company in 1990-91 is Rs 79.00 lakhs.

(b) During the period of 1986-91, the aggregate payment made to IDPL and HAL from Drug Price Equilisation Account was about Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 1.32 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). The account is being scrutinised and the information will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

(e) and (f). As on date the liability against M/s IDPL and PAL has been worked out at Rs. 396.26 lakhs and Rs. 36.66 lakhs respectively. Both the companies have not paid any amount to the Government and the entire amount of liability is recoverable from them.

#### **Selection of Contractors by Chandigarh Administration**

**3328. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed by the Chandigarh Administration for selection of contractors to execute various major civil works;

(b) the particulars of the contractors selected for laying the infrastructure like sewerage etc; and

(c) the details of the procedure followed for this purpose including the date of the tender and the assignment of the works?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) The enlistment of contractors is generally done by the

Chandigarh Admn. in accordance with the norms prescribed in the manual of orders of Punjab PWD, B&R/P.H. Branch. However, since 1989, the norms in respect of buildings and roads, works were modified to the extent that Class-I contractors were allowed to tender for works only upto Rs. 50 lacs. and for works costing Rs. 50 lacs. and above and also for works of special nature, the tenderers were to be pre-qualified.

(b) A list of contractors selected/pre-qualified for major civil works since 1989, is

enclosed at statement (I).

(c) As stated above, the procedure laid down in manual orders of Punjab PWD/ B&R/PH Branch are followed for enlistment of contractors. For buildings and roads works costing more than Rs. 50 lacs. and above and works of specialised nature were awarded after pre-qualification of the agencies after giving wide publicity in the press. The details of the major civil works awarded since 1989 are given in the statement enclosed at statement-II.

**STATEMENT—I**

*Particulars of contractors selected/pre-qualified for Major Civil works since, 1989.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Names of agencies pre-qualified</i>
1. (a)	Construction of Block 'A' in New General Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only), Phase - I.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M/s. Sal Project Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh.</li> <li>2. M/s. R.K. Brother, Patiala.</li> <li>3. M/s. Pavani Civil Construction Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.</li> <li>4. M/s. Punjab Chemi Plants Ltd., Chandigarh.</li> <li>5. M/s. Chatter Singh &amp; Co., Chandigarh.</li> <li>6. M/s. Modern Construction Co., Bhatinda.</li> <li>7. M/s. Raj Kishan &amp; Co., Chandigarh.</li> <li>8. M/s. Prem Constructions, Chandigarh.</li> <li>9. M/s. Sakar Contracts India (P) Ltd. New Delhi.</li> <li>10. M/s. Bhurjee Associates Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh.</li> <li>11. M/s. Jwan Builders, New Delhi,</li> <li>12. M/s. Sikand Constructions (Project) Co., New Delhi.</li> <li>13. M/s. Frontier Contracts Constructions Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh</li> <li>14. M/s. Surindera Const. Co., Chandigarh.</li> </ol>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Names of agencies pre-qualified</i>
15.		M/s. A.C. Builders (Pvt.) Ltd., Chandigarh.
16.		M/s. Kalsi Constructions Co., S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali.
17.		M/s. Gajinder Singh & Co., Amritsar.
18.		M/s. Astra Constructions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
19.		Ms. Tesera Indo Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh.
20.		M/s. D.S.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh.
21.		M/s. Raja Ram & Sons Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh.

*Particulars of Major Civil Works Showing the date of tender and assignement of works since 1989*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	(a) Construction of Block 'A' in New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-I Rs. 86 lacs	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Sakar Contracts (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
2.	(b) Construction of Block 'A' in New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-II Rs. 83 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Sakar Contracts (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
1.	(c) Construction of Block 'A' in New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-III. Rs. 84 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Kalsi Construction Co. Mohali	—do—
1.	(d) Construction of Block 'A' in New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-IV, Rs. 86 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90	—do—
2.	Constructing Govt. College for Girls Block-B, Phase-IV, (2nd & 3rd floor) Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 70 lacs.	15.3.91	24.6.91 M/s. Lekh Raj & Bros. Chandigarh.	The work allotted pre-qualification of Agencies.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
3.	Construction of 32 Nos. Type-V (cluster type) four storeyed houses for Govt. employees in Sec. 1988, Chandigarh Rs. 70 lacs.	6.691	—	Tender case under process
4. (a)	Construction of 96 Nos. houses type - II & III (Cluster type) four storeyed for Govt. employees in Sec. 338 Chandigarh Rs. 62.00 lacs.	19.10.91	(Since there was no reasonable response from pre qualified agencies, so open tenders were called.) 21.2.91 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
4. (b)	Construction of Multi-storeyed Block from Basement to 2nd floor (frame structure) in New Mini Sectt. Sec. 17, Chandigarh Rs. 120 lacs.	4.490	6.6.90 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
4. (c)	Construction of front and back single-storeyed block with basement in New Mini Sectt. Bldg. Sec. 17 Cha. digarh Rs. 65. Lacs.	19.1.90	14.3.90 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	—do—
5.	Construction of Hockey Stadium Block-B Sports Complex, Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 116 lacs.	24.5.90	27.9.90 M/s. Amarnath Aggarwal Const. Pvt. Ltd.	The work was allotted after pre-qualification.
6.	Constructing Hockey Stadium Block - B & D with 4 Nos. TV Towers in Sports Complex, Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 92 lacs.	22.6.90	18.9.90 M/s. Punjab Power Generation Machines Ltd.	—do—



Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
7.	Construction of Govt. College for Boys, Sec. 46, III Phase, Chandigarh (1st, 2nd & 3rd floor) Rs. 90 lacs	20.3.91	31.5.91 M/s. Thukral Constructions.	No. response from pre-qualified Agencies and thus open tender were called.
8.	Construction of Judicial Record Room (Advocate General Block) in the premises of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh Rs. 62 lacs.	19.7.91	18.11.91 M/s. Kundal Lal Pal Ram & Bros.	Open tenders were called for ensure better competition
9.	designing, supplying, installing, testing, and commissioning of electric machines at water price works, Kalauli-Augmentation opened of water supply scheme Phase-III N.I.T. amount Rs. 65 lacs tendered amount Rs. 125 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	7.6.91 M/s. Subhash Projects & Marketing Ltd.	The work was allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
10.	Designing, supplying, installing testing and commissioning of diesel pumping machinery at Water Works, Kalauli-augmentation of water Supply Scheme, Phase-III. N.I.T. Amount Rs. 67 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	7.6.91 M/s. International Pumps & Projects.	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
11.	Designing, supplying, installing, testing, and commissioning electric pumping machinery at Water Works, Sec. 39, Chandigarh N.I.T. amount Rs. 22 lacs, Tendered amount Rs. 56 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	28.7.91 M/s. International Pumps & Projects.	—do—
12.	Designing, supplying, installing, and commissioning, diesel Pumping machinery at water Works, Sec. 39, Chandigarh N.I.T. amount Rs. 28 lacs, tendered amount Rs. 53 lacs.	12.10.90 Price bid opened on 28.12.90	28.6.91 M/s. A.E.C. New Delhi.	—do—

## STATEMENT —II

*Particulars of Major Civil Works Showing the date of tender and assignment of works since 1989*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5
1. (a)	Construction of Block 'A' In New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh Building portion only (Phase-II) Rs. 86 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Sakar Contracts (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
2. (b)	Construction of Block 'A' In New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh Building portion only (Phase-II) Rs. 83 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Sakar Contracts (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
1. (c)	Construction of Block 'A' In New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-III. Rs. 84 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Kalsi Construction Co. Mohali	—do—
1. (d)	Construction of Block 'A' In New General Hospital, Sec. 32, Chandigarh (Building portion only) Phase-IV, Rs. 86 lacs.	6.8.90	29.8.90 M/s. Kalsi Construction Co. Mohali.	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
2.	Constructing Govt. College for Girls Block-B, Phase-IV, (2nd & 3rd floor) Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 70 lacs.	15.3.91	24.6.91 M/s. Lekh Raj & Bros. Chandigarh.	The work allotted pre-qualification of Agencies.
3.	Construction of 32 Nos. Type-V (cluster type-V) four storeyed houses for Govt. employees in Sec. 1988, Chandigarh Rs. 70 lacs.	6.6.91	— (Since there was no reasonable response from pre qualified agencies, so open tenders were called.)	Tender case under process
4. (a)	Construction of 96 Nos. houses type - II & III (Cluster type) four storeyed for Govt. employees in Sec. 338 Chandigarh Rs. 62.00 lacs.	19.10.91	21.2.91 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
4. (b)	Construction of Multi-storeyed Block from Basement to 2nd floor (frame structure) In New Mini Sectt. Sec. 17, Chandigarh Rs. 120 lacs.	4.4.90	6.6.90 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	The work allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.
4. (c)	Construction of front and back single-storeyed block with basement in New Mini Sectt. Bldg. Sec. 17 Chandigarh Rs. 65. Liacs.	19.1.90	14.3.90 M/s. D.S. Pannu & Associates Pvt. Ltd.	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
5.	Construction of Hockey Stadium, Block-B Sports Complex, Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 116 lacs.	24.5.90	27.9.90 M/s. Amarnath Aggarwal Const. Pvt. Ltd.	The work was allotted after pre-qualification.
6.	Constructing Hockey Stadium Block - B & D with 4 Nos. TV Wowers in Sports Complex, Sec. 42, Chandigarh Rs. 92 lacs.	22.6.90	18.9.90 M/s. Punjab Power Generation Machines Ltd.	—do—
7.	Construction of Govt. College for Boys, Sec. 46, III Phase, Chandigarh (1st, 2nd & 3rd floor) Rs. 90 lacs	20.3.91	31.5.91 M/s. Thukral Constructions.	No. response from pre-qualified Agencies and thus open tender were called.
8.	Construction of Judicial Record Room (Advocate General Block) in the premises of punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh Rs. 62 lacs.	19.7.91	18.11.91 M/s. Kundal Lal Pari Ram & Bros.	Open tenders were called for fensure better competition
9.	Designing, supplying, installing, testing, and comissioning of electric machines at water price works, Kajauli-Augmentation opened of water supply scheme Phase-III N.I.T. amount Rs. 65 lacs tendered amount Rs. 125 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	7.6.91 M/s. Subhash Projects & Marketing Ltd.	The work was allotted after pre-qualification of agencies.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date of receipt of tender	Date of allotment & agency to whom allotted	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
10.	Designing, supplying, installing testing and commissioning of diesel pumping machinery at Water Works, Kajauli-augmentation of water Supply Scheme, Phase-III. N.I.T. Amount Rs. 67 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	7.6.91 M/s. International Pumps & Projects.	—do—
11.	Designing, supplying, installing, testing, and commissioning electric pumping machinery at Water Works, Sec. 39, Chandigarh N.I.T. amount Rs. 22 lacs. Tendered amount Rs. 56 lacs.	5.11.90 price bid opened on 28.12.90	28.7.91 M/s. Trading Engineers	—do—
12.	Designing, supplying, installing, and commissioning, diesel Pumping machinery at water Works, Sec. 39, Chandigarh N.I.T. amount Rs. 28 lacs. tendered amount Rs. 53 lacs.	12.10.90 Price bid opened on 28.12.90	28.6.91 M/s. A.E.C New Delhi.	—do—

**Consignment of Cars by M.U.L.**

3329. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:

SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog has held back a consignment of cars destined to Europe due to body paint peeling off;

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the matter to find out the reasons for the peeling off the body paint;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) had detected a defect in the paint quality in 673 cars produced for exports to Europe and held back their shipment. The defect was on account of lack of adhesion of the top coat because the intermediate coat paint did not perform satisfactorily. Negotiations will be held by MUL with the paint supplier regarding the loss caused. MUL has taken necessary steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

**Profit Making Public Sector  
Undertakings**

3330. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:

SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which have earned profits during 1989-90;

(b) the estimated profit so earned by each Unit;

(c) whether the prices of products manufactured by these Public Undertakings were also increased during the above period; and

(d) if so, the amount earned by such increase in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The names of central public sector enterprises which earned profits alongwith the amount of profits earned by them during 1989-90 are indicated pages S-18 to S-51 placed before the Parliament on 27.2.1991.

(c) The information is available at page 106-109 of Volume -I of Public Enterprises Survey as referred above.

(d) The incremental profits arising out of price rise cannot be determined as there are also corresponding increase in input costs.

**Supply of full quantity of ration items to  
card holders**

3331. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shop dealers in Delhi are giving full quantity of ration items to ration card-holders;

(b) if so, the quantity of each item gives per unit; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to stop malpractices by the dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Fair Price Shops in Delhi are giving ration to card holders according to instructions issued by the Delhi Administration to ensure that minimum of 8kg. of wheat per adult per month is given to residents of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters/ resettlement colonies. Regular inspections as well as surprise raids are undertaken to see that ration items are not diverted to see that ration items are not diverted into unauthorised channels. Appropriate action is taken against those indulging in mal-practices.

#### **Exploration by Indian Rare Earths Limited**

3332. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited has undertaken exploration activities at various places in Tamil Nadu other than at Manavalakuruchi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has undertaken exploration work at Kudiraimozi Teri in the V.O. Chidambaranar dist. of Tamil Nadu. Based on this exploration work, feasibility studies have been undertaken by Indian Rare Earths Limited.

(b) Exploration work carried out by Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has proved that heavy sand mineralisation occurs over an area of

about 22.6 sq. km. in Kudiraimozi Teri in the V.O. Chidambaranar Dist. in Tamil Nadu. The deposit contains approx. 160 million tonnes of sand with a heavy mineral content of about 13 million tonnes. The major heavy mineral ilmenite, amounts to about 9 (nine million tonnes).

#### **Appointment on Compassionate Grounds**

3333. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Under the instructions issued for appointment to Group 'C' posts on compassionate grounds, the Heads of the Departments are empowered to relax the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that relaxation of minimum educational qualifications has been given in some Ministries/Departments while appointing the persons on compassionate grounds to Group 'C' posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b): Under the existing instructions for compassionate appointment, Departments are competent to relax temporarily educational qualifications in the case of appointment at the lowest level i.e. Group 'D' or LDC post, in exceptional circumstances where the condi-



tion of the family is very hard. However, such an appointee has to acquire the necessary educational qualification within two years of the appointment failing which his services are liable to be terminated.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Labour Intensive Industries**

**3334. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of labour intensive industries which have been reserved by the Government;

(b) the details of the steps taken so far to prevent the entry of big industries in the labour intensive industries and to restrict the production of such products by the big industries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the labour intensive industries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) The criteria adopted for reservation of items in the small scale sector are as under:-

(i) Articles which could be produced economically by small scale or ancillary industrial undertakings;

(ii) High employment generation;

(iii) Diffusing entrepreneurship in industry;

(iv) Prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment, etc.

As on date, 936 items have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.

(b) Once an item is reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, no medium/large scale undertakings are permitted to manufacture the said item except under the following conditions:

i) Where existing medium/large industrial undertakings are manufacturing reserved items, they have to obtain a Carry on Business (COB) licence to continue manufacture of such reserved items.

ii) When small scale industrial undertakings graduate into medium/large scale undertakings have also to obtain a COB licence to enable them to continue manufacturing of reserved items.

iii) In case large scale undertakings wish to take up manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector, their applications can be considered if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of new or additional production to be achieved with a maximum period of three years.

Violation of the provisions under reservation policy is punishable under Section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 vide Section 4 of the Amendment Act of 1984. Specific instances of large scale sector in excess of their licensed capacity brought to the notice of the Government are looked into and appropriate action is taken by Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

To look into the complaints of violation of reservation policy relating to encroachment, Govt. have constituted a committee to check entry/expansion of large/medium scale units into areas reserved for small scale sector under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

(c) The primary objective of policy measures for prompting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 is to impart more vitality and growth impetus to the small scale sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy, particularly in terms of growth of output, employment and exports.

[English]

#### **Setting up of Industries by NRIs**

3335. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NRIs have been interest in establishing new industries in India after announcement of the recent liberalised industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the details of the industries in which NRIs have come forward to take up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Since the announcement of the new industrial policy on 24th July, 1991, 30 approvals have been accorded by the Special Approvals Committee (Non-Resident Indians) for setting up industries in the various fields viz., printing, chemicals, computer software etc.

#### **Expansion of Sugar Mills**

3336. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:  
DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PAN-  
DEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of applications received from the sugar mills for expansion; and

(b) the time by which the Government propose to take action for expanding the Crushing capacity of the mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As on 30.11.1991, 55 applications received for expansion of capacity in the existing units were pending in the Ministry of Food for grant of Industrial Licences, the details of which are given at Annexure.

(b) The Central Government, vide Press Note dated 8.11.1991, has announced the Licencing Policy Guidelines for the sugar year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93— 1996-97). All pending applications for grant of licences for expansion in the existing sugar factories would now be considered as per this revised policy.

## STATEMENT

*Statement Showing the State-wise applications pending consideration for substantial expansion in their existing capacities.*

*As on 30.11.1991*

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>					
1.	Mawana Sugar works, Mawana, Distt. Meerut.	1240/90/DL(MRTP) dt. 3.8.90	Pvt.	5000	10,000
2.	R.B. Narain Singh Sugar Mills Ltd., Lhaksar, Distt. Hardwar.	1203/90/IL dt. 31.3.90	Pvt.	3500	5000
3.	The Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Simbhaoli, Distt. Ghaziabad.	986/90/IL Dt. 21.6.90	Pvt.	5000	10,000
4.	Swarup Vegetables Products Industries Ltd., Mansurpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar.	1021/90/IL dt. 27.6.90	Pvt.	2500	5000
5.	Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala Distt. Meerut.	1047/90/IL (MRTP) dt. 2.7.90	Pvt.	4500	8000
6.	The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd., Biswan, Distt. Sitapur.	1011/90/IL dt. 27.6.90	Pvt.	2500	5000

Sl. No.	Name of fact	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor.	978/90/IL dt. 21.6.90 dt. 21.6.90	Pvt.	5000	10,000
8.	The Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Iqbalpur, Distt. Saharanpur.	1144/90/IL dt. 24.7.90 Dt. 24.7.90	Pvt.	3000	10,000
9.	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Golegokaranath, distt. Kheri.	1145/90/IL (MRTP) dt. 24.7.90	Pvt.	4800	10,000
10.	Gangeswar Ltd., Deoband Distt. Saharanpur.	1141/90/IL	Pvt.	5000	10,000
11.	Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Balrampur, Distt. Gonda.	1138/90/IL dt. 24.7.90	Pvt.	3500	5000
12.	L.H. Sugar Factory Ltd., Pilibhit, Distt. Pilibhit.	637/90/IL dt. 20.4.90	Pvt.	2500	3500
13.	Kesar enterprises Ltd., Baheri, Distt. Pilibhit.	944/90/IL dt. 19.6.90	Pvt.	3500	5000
14.	M/s. K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd., Motinagar, Distt. Bareilly.	1655/90/IL dt. 19.9.90	Pvt.	2500	5000

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	M/s. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Budaun, Distt. Badaun.	549/91/IL dt. 28.2.91	Coop.	1250	2500
16.	M/s. Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Ltd., Seohara, Distt. Bijnor.	1230/91/IL dt. 30.5.91	Pvt.	4500	10,000
HARYANA					
17.	M/s. The Karnal Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Karnal, Distt. Karnal.	2121/90/IL dt. 18.12.90	Coop.	1250	2500
18.	M/s. Shahabad Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Shahabad (Marbanda), Teh. Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra.	510/91/IL dt. 22.2.91	Coop.	1250	3500
19.	M/s. The Panipat Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Panipat, Teh. & Distt. Panipat.	550/91/IL dt. 28.2.91	Coop.	1800	2500
20.	The Sonipat Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Sonipat, Distt. Sonipat.	699/91/IL dt. 15.3.91	Coop.	1250	2500
21.	M/s. The Saraswati Sugar Mills, Sonipat, Distt. Sonipat.	1400/90/IL(MRTP) dt. 22.8.90	Pvt.	8000	9500

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>KARNATAKA</b>					
22.	M/s. Davangere Sugar Co. Ltd., Kukkawada, Tal. Davangere, Distt. Chitradurga.	1447/90/IL dt. 30.8.90	Joint Sector	1250	2500
23.	M/s. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sammerwadi, Distt. Bijapur.	1260/90IL dt. 7.8.90	Pvt.	5000	10,000
24.	M/s. The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Paper Town, Bhadravathi, Distt. Shimoga.	1313/91/IL dt. 4.6.91	Pvt.	2500	3500
25.	M/s. Raibag Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Niyamit, Town-Raibag, Teh. Raibag, Distt. Belgaum	1350/91IL dt. 10.8.91	Coop.	1250	3500
26.	M/s. Shri Doodhganga Krishna SSK Niyamit, Chikodi, Distt. Belgaum.	1313/90/IL dt. 13.8.90	Coop.	2000	3500
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
27.	M/s. The Amadalavalasa Coop. Sugars Ltd., Amadalavalasa, Distt. Srikakulam.	2084/90/IL dt. 12.12.90	Coop.	1000	2500

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	M/s. Sri Venkateswara Coop. Factory Ltd., Tirupati, Renigunta, Distt. Chittoor.	1852/90/IL dt. 6.11.90	Coop.	1250	2500
29.	M/s. K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru, Distt. Krishna.	1488/90/IL (MRTP) dt. 3.9.90	Pvt.	6000	8500
30.	M/s. Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd., P.O. Chelluru, Tal. Ram Chandrapuram, Distt. East Godavari.	364/90/IL dt. 5.3.90	Pvt.	2500	4000
GUJARAT					
31.	M/s. Shree Chalthan Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Chalthan, Distt. Surat.	1578/90/IL dt. 11.9.90	Coop.	5000	8500
32.	M/s. Shree Maroli Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Maroli Bazar, Tq., Nausari, Distt. Valsad.	2014/90/IL dt. 26.11.90	Coop.	2500	3500
TAMIL NADU					
33.	M.s. Aruna Sugars & Enterprises Ltd., Pennadam, Tal. Thiltagudi, distt. South Arcot.	1452/90/IL dt. 30.8.90	Pvt.	5000	7500

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	M/s. Nadippisai Pulavar K.R. Ramaswamy Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Place/Town- Thalainayar, Teh. Tal. Mayiladuthurai, Distt. Thanjavur.	1427/91/L dt. 2.7.91	Coop.	1250	3500
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>					
35.	M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills, Jaora, Distt. Distt. Ratlam.	1971/90/L dt. 19.11.90	Pvt.	1000	2500
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>					
36.	M/s. Godavari Duhna SSK Ltd. Deonandra, Tal. Pathri, Distt. Parbhani.	1654/90/L dt. 19.9.90	Coop.	1250	2500
37.	M/s. Vasant SSK Ltd., Kasoda, Tal. Erandol, Distt. Jalgaon.	1641/90/L dt. 18.9.90	Coop.	1250	2500
38.	M/s. Kada SSK Ltd., Tal & Distt. Beed.	1241/90/L dt. 7.8.90	Coop.	1250	2500
39.	M/s. Vasantdada Shetkari SSK Ltd., Sangli, Tq. Miraj, Distt. Sangli.	150/91/L dt. 14.1.91	Coop.	5000	7500
40.	M/s. Dnyanshwar SSK Ltd., Distt. Ahmednagar.	1653/90/L dt. 19.9.90	Coop.	3000	5000



Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	M/s. Indapur SSK Ltd., Distt. Pune.	1703/90/IL dt. 4.10.90	Coop.	1750	2500
42.	M/s. Vinayak SSK Ltd., Parsoda, Tal. Vajjapur, Distt. Aurangabad.	222/91/IL dt. 24.1.91	Coop.	1250	2500
43.	The Kadwa SSK Ltd., Materwadi, Tal. Dindori, Distt. Nasik.	348/91/IL	Coop.	1250	2500
44.	M/s. Jalna SSK Ltd. Ramnagar, Tal. & Distt. Jalna.	486/91/IL dt. 20.2.91	Coop.	1250	2500
45.	M/s. Vighanahar SSK Ltd., Dholewadi, Post-Shiroli, Tal. Jannar, Distt. Pune.	480/91/IL dt. 19.2.91	Coop.	1250	2500
46.	Siddheshwar SSK Ltd., Maniknagar, Sillod, Distt. Aurangabad.	746/91/IL dt. 22.3.91	Coop.	2000	3500
47.	Jai Jwan Jai Kishan SSK Ltd., Nalegaon, distt. Latur.	1008/91/IL dt. 10.4.91	Coop.	1250	2500
48.	Mula SSK Ltd., Sonai, Distt. Ahmednagar.	1071/91/IL dt. 1.5.91	Coop.	2000	3500

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Date of IL Application	Sector	Expansion	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	The Kopergaon SSK Ltd., Gautamnagar, Post-Kolepewadi, Distt. Ahmednagar.	1223/91/IL dt. 30.5.91	Coop.	2000	3500
50.	The Shrigonda SSK Ltd., Shrigonda, Distt. Ahmednagar.	1214/91/IL	Coop.	2000	2500
51.	M/s. Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd., Dhoki (Ternanagar), Taluk & Distt. Osmanabad.	1448/91/IL dt. 22.7.91	Coop.	3500	5000
52.	Shree Warana SSK Ltd., Waranagar, Tal. Panhala, Distt. Kolhapur.	1614/91/IL dt. 14.10.91	Coop.	4000	5000
53.	M/s. Salambar Vibhag SSK Ltd., Kandhar, Tal. Kandhar, Distt. Nanded.	1664/91/IL	Coop.	1250	2500
<b>BIHAR</b>					
54.	M/s. Vishnu sugar Mills Ltd., Place/Town Gopalganj, Teh./Tal.-Gopalganj, Distt. Gopalganj.	1419/91/IL	Pvt.	2000	2500
55.	M/s. Sasa Musa Sugar Works Ltd., Teh. Gopalganj, Distt. Gopalganj.	1315/90/IL dt. 13.8.90	Pvt.	1016	1750

[Translation]

**Supply of turbines by B.H.E.L.**

**3337. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal has supplied turbines for the Tons and Pench Hydel Power Projects of Madhya Pradesh; if so, when these were supplied;

(b) whether two out of the three turbines installed at Tons project did not function,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to make them functional;

(d) whether the turbine installed at Pench Project is also lying out of order; if so, since when;

(e) the reasons for which it could not be repaired as yet and the time by which it is likely to be repaired ; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):** (a) The Supplies of turbines for Pench & Tones Project were completed by BHEL Bhopal in the years 1979 and 1988 respectively.

(b) and (c). Units NO.II & III at Tons project are yet to be synchronised due to non-availability of certain project inputs not in the scope of BHEL.

(d) to (f). The Units at Pench were handed over to customer for operations in September 1986 and November 87 respectively and were running satisfactorily since

then. Unit-I developed problems in generator in May 1991. BHEL engineers inspected the generator and repair work is in hand and is progressing as per schedule. As per agreed programme with MPEB the set is expected to be recommissioned by June 92.

**Assistance to flood and drought affected States**

**3338. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional help is provided to drought and flood affected States by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of States which demanded assistance during 1990-91;

(c) whether the said demand was met by the Corporation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India does not provide additional help to drought and affected States.

**Quality control of Sugar in Uttar Pradesh**

**3339. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inspection of the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh has been conducted to verify the adequacy and efficacy of their quality control systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The inspection of all sugar mills in the country, including the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh, in connection with the quality control of sugar produced by them is carried out periodically. During the season 1990-91, 1529 sugar samples were drawn from the stocks held by the sugar factories of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 1529 sugar samples, 157 samples relating to 61 sugar factories were found to be overgraded in colour series and 10 samples relating to 7 sugar factories were overgraded in grain size/colour. Accordingly, warning letters were issued to 61 defaulting sugar factories and in case of 06 sugar factories, Uttar Pradesh Government has been requested to launch prosecution proceedings for over grading of sugar in colour/grain size. The remaining one case is being processed.

[English]

#### **Manufacture of Cars**

3340. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salem based entrepreneurs have submitted proposals to the Government for manufacture of 350cc cars for small and middle class families which would run on diesel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir. In May 1990, Dr. C. Nachiappan, M.D., M/s. Acquamarine (P) Ltd., Salem (TN) submitted an application for grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of 4 wheeler vehicles powered by 350 cc diesel engine.

(b) Having regard to the likely demand for passenger cars in the domestic market and the capacity already created, the proposal was rejected. The party has made a representation in this regard. A decision thereon will be taken as per the policy.

[Translation]

#### **Plan Outlay of Haryana for 1990-91**

3341. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan outlay sanctioned for the Government of Haryana for the Year 1990-91;

(b) the contribution of the State Government towards it ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on various schemes during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 700 crores was approved by the Planning Commission for Haryana for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

(b) The approved outlay comprises State's contribution of the order of Rs. 601.91 crores including market borrowings and negotiated loans.

(c) The Government of Haryana has reported an expenditure of Rs. 615.02 crores for annual plan 1990-91 in their draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 document.

**Industries set up in States and backward areas**

3342. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries set up in each state and in the backward areas of the country after announcement of the new industrial policy; and

(b) the names of places where these have been set up and the capital invested therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). As per the new industrial Policy, industrial licencing has been abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns etc. Considering the average gestation period of an industrial project of 3-5 years, it is too early to indicate areas where new industries have been set up after the announcement of the new policy.

**Constitution of advisory committee for development works in East Delhi**

3343. SHRI B.L.SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Special Advisory Committee to look after the developmental works in East Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies**

3344. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to regularise the unauthorised colonies which came into existence between 1977 and 1984; and

(b) if so, the details of the colonies likely to be regularised including the colonies which are in the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi and the time by which the announcement in this regard is likely to be made?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[English]

**Central Assistance for Metropolitan Cities**

3345. PROF. MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of central assistance for the metropolitan city of Delhi;

(b) the total amount of central assistance for metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(c) whether the Charles Correa Commission has recommended a greater amount of central assistance for the cities mentioned in Part (b) above in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans; and

(d) if so, the time by which these recommendations are to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b). Urban Development is primarily the responsibility of the State Govt/ UT Admn. The allocation of funds for Urban Development purpose are made by the State Governments/Union Territory in their annual budgets in consultation with the Union Planning Commission. The Government of India plays mainly a nodal role.

A special grant of Rs. 100 crores was sanctioned in the year 1985 for slum upgradation and housing for the city of Bombay.

The 9th Finance Commission in its recommendation had suggested that a sum of Rs. 50 crores be allotted on matching basis to the Govt. of West Bengal and Maharashtra to tackle the acute problem of slum improvement and housing in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation to provide greater amount to these four cities has not been accepted.

#### **Industrial Growth Centres in Maharashtra**

**3346. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to undertake the development of certain areas in Maharashtra as centrally sponsored Industrial Growth Centres;

(b) if so, the areas selected for the purposes ; and

(c) the guidelines followed in the selection process?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, five growth centres are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra, one each in the districts of Akola, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Ratnagiri. The scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

The criteria followed for selection of Growth Centres under the scheme are, locations away from cities, proximity to District/ Sub-Divisional headquarters and access to basic infrastructural facilities like National/ State Highways, Railheads, Power, Water Supply, Telecommunication, Health and Educational institution.

#### **Committee on Preparation of Recommendations for Administrative Reforms**

**3347. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to constitute a committee to prepare recommendations for administrative reforms ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Assessment of functioning of UPSC**

**3348. SHRI MUKUL BALLKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to assess the functioning of the

Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise .

[Translation]

### **Industries set up in Orissa**

3349. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of industries set up under Industrial Policy of 1980 in Orissa during the last two years;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, 36 Letters of Intent and 9 Industrial Licences have been granted during the years 1989 and 1990 for setting up of the Industrial units in Orissa.

### **District Level Planning Boards in States**

3350. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued directives to all the State Governments to constitute district level planning boards and district level Planning centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments have constituted these boards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Planning and allocation of funds for development of areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Planning Commission has been urging the State Governments through guidelines issued from time to time, that the planning process should percolate to the district level and below. Allocation of untied funds to facilitate local initiative in planning is encouraged. Financial assistance is also extended for strengthening of planning machinery both at the district and State levels.

Most of the States already have planning and monitoring bodies at district level. These are known varyingly as District Planning Boards, District Development Councils, District Planning and Development Councils, etc. These functions have been entrusted to Zila Parishads in some cases. Composition and responsibility of these bodies vary from State to State.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, which is under formulation, high priority will continue to be accorded to this area.

### **Industries set up in U.P.**

3351. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries set up in Bareilly, Rampur and Badaun districts of Uttar Pradesh with the assistance provided by the Central Government during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Central Public Sector Enterprise was set up with the registered office in the districts of Bareilly, Rampur and Badaun in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to set up any new Central Public Sector Industry during the remaining period of the current year.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Flats to the Members of Ordnance Group Housing Society, Vikaspuri**

3352. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats constructed by Ordnance Group Housing Society in Vikaspuri New Delhi have been allotted to its members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of the members who have not been allotted flats so far; and

(d) the reasons for withholding their allotments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Out of 140 flats constructed by the Society, the ~~draw~~ of lots by allotment of flats to 119 ~~members~~ has since been confirmed by the DDA.

(c) and (d) The remaining 21 flats could not be allotted to the members of the society

due to non clearance of their names by the Register's Office.

[English]

**CBI case against Maruti Udyog Limited**

3353. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has sought the consent of the Ministry of Industry to register cases on the basis of its findings on some of the irregularities relating to the Maruti Udyog Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) They relate to award of a transportation contract and purchase of air conditioners and are under consideration.

**Control on Urbanisation**

3354. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is one of the fastest growing capitals in the world;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that with the population growth, many challenges have to be faced; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to control urbanisation and to take care of basic infrastructure like housing and transportation in the city;

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



(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has prepared comprehensive plan for the planned development of Delhi. The Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001 has come into force with effect from 1.8.1990 and the Regional Plan-2001 for National Capital Region with effect from 23.1.1989.

### **Sewerage facilities in slums and unauthorised Colonies**

3355. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half the capital's population is living in slums and unauthorised colonies exist without any sewerage facilities at all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

The position regarding sewerage facilities in slums and unauthorised colonies is as under:

### ***Unauthorised/Regularised Colonies***

Out of 553 such colonies, sewerage facilities exist in 201 colonies. It has been planned to extend sewerage facilities in all the remaining 352 colonies by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

### ***Resettlement Colonies***

Out of 44 resettlement colonies, 17 colonies have functional sewerage system. Works are going on in 10 colonies which will be completed by the end of 1991-92. The

remaining 17 colonies will be covered during the 8th Five Year Plan from 1992 to 1997 progressively.

### ***Urban Villages***

Out of 108 villages, 90 villages have functional sewerage system. The remaining 28 will be covered during the 8th Five Year Plan.

### ***Unauthorised/Non-regularised Colonies and J.J. Clusters***

According to the present policy, it is not intended to extend sewerage system to 500 non-regularised colonies and 652 J.J. clusters.

### ***Rural Villages***

There are 212 rural villages where the drinking water availability is approximately 12 to 15 Gallons Per Capita per day. Unless this supply is increased to a minimum 30 Gallons per day, it is not technically feasible to instal sewerage facilities.

It has been planned to augment the water supply in the rural villages during the 8th Five Year Plan.

### ***Expansion/Additional Creation of Capacity of Sewage Treatment***

At present, the D.W.S. & S. D. U. have a capacity of 280 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) for treatment of sewage which will be increased to 499 MGD by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

### ***Price of colour positive film rolls***

3356. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the price charged by Hindustan Photo

Films (HPF) for cutting and slitting colour positive film rolls for film industry during the last three years;

(b) whether the private sector companies are prepared to do the same work at a much cheaper rate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The price charged by Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. (HPF) for cutting and Slitting the colour positive rolls for film industry during the last three years is an under:—

(Rs. /Sq. M.)

1988-89	6.06
1989-90	7.05
1990-91	7.20

(b) and (c) An Industrial Licence under the I (D & R) Act is now not required for slitting & confectioning of photosensitised material from imported jumbo rolls.

#### **Achievement of National Laboratories under CSIR**

3357. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major achievements of the various National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1990-91;

(b) the number of research papers published in scientific journals of national and international eminence during 1990-91;

(c) the number of patents during the year 1990-91;

(d) the number of industrial and technological processes developed by the CSIR and adopted by industry during the year 1990-92; and

(e) the total research force on the pay roll of the CSIR during 1990-91, grade-wise, from Research Assistants to Senior Scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) Some of the major achievements of the CSIR National Laboratories during the year 1990-91 *inter alia*, include:—

i) development of a novel catalyst for a single step process for the production of ethylbenzene;

ii) development of a bimetallic reforming catalyst, now in commercial use;

iii) commercialization of technologies for production of cyanacrylate adhesives and Sodium Azide;

iv) marketing of Centchroman, a non steroidal female contraceptive;

v) development of optimum process parameters for production of aluminium alloy rivets used in aircraft manufacture;

vi) liquid nitrogen SQUID;

vii) drawing up of a detailed feasibility report on the Light Transport Aircraft, and

viii) basic research findings on superconducting materials, photochemistry, plant viruses, cellular and molecular biology and neurobiology.

One of the remarkable features of these achievements has been the licensing of some

of the processes to other countries, such as gugulipid to France, pentasil Zeolite catalyst to Holland and Consultancy for setting up of Polymer Research Institute in China.

(b) 1968 approximately.

(c) The number of patents filed during the year 1990-91 is 201.

(d) About 50 new processes were developed by CSIR during 1990-91; and around 90 CSIR processes were adopted by nearly 130 industries during the year.

(e) The approximate number of total research force as per pay roll of the CSIR during 1990-91, starting from Grade III (1) in the scale of Rs 1400-2300 to Grade IV (7) in the scale of Rs 5900-7300, is 9900. This includes technical staff also assisting the scientists in pursuit of their R & D activities.

#### **Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims**

3358. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the final figures for the human toll of the Bhopal gas disaster is in terms of lives lost, persons wholly incapacitated and persons partially incapacitated;

(b) the compensation payable, category wise, under the final judgement of the Supreme Court;

(c) the number of cases, in each category, in which the compensation has been paid and the corresponding figures for the cases in which it has been partially paid or is to be paid over the life time;

(d) the compensation decreed against the Union Carbide; and

(e) whether any part of the compensation received from the Union Carbide is being utilised by the State Government for the establishment of health facilities for the general population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) According to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the figures of death that can be ascribed to the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster as on 30.11.1991 are 4037. According to the medical documentation exercises carried out by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, other injuries are as follows:-

Permanent total disablement 44; temporary disablement caused by temporary injury 7177; temporary disablement caused by permanent injury 1314 and permanent partial disablement 2681.

(b) to (e). The compensation decreed by the Supreme Court amounts to US \$ 470 millions. The entire compensation amount has been deposited in the Reserve Bank of India to the credit of the Registrar, Supreme Court. The adjudication of claims and determination of the amount of compensation is to be carried out under the provisions of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985. The process of adjudication preceeding the payment of compensation should commence by the 3rd February, 1992 as per the orders of the Supreme Court.

#### **Share of Production from Small and Cottage Industries in GDP and National Income**

3359. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the share of production from the

small and cottage industries, medium scale industries and large industries in absolute terms in the Gross Domestic Product and the percentage share thereof in the national income, respectively during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the number of persons employed and the capital invested in each of these

categories of industries, as on March 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Estimates of production and employment in Village and Small Industries for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

<i>Year<sup>@</sup></i>	<i>Production (in Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Employment (lakh persons)</i>
1988-89	129272	383
1989-90	160789	391
1990-91*	190606	441

\* anticipated

@ both part time and full time

Similar information for medium scale industries and large industries and information on capital invested in each of these categories of industries as on 31st March, 1991 and the estimates of Gross Domestic Product in the required categories is not available.

#### **Per Capita Investment and Income in Andhra Pradesh**

3360. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of per capita investment, the rate of increase in per capita income in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether it was below the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to increase the per capita income in Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Rates of increase in per capita income in Andhra Pradesh and at the national level are given in the annexed statement. Estimates of investment at State level are not available.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing development plans for increasing their level of growth. These include the investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education and health etc. They also implement direct employment generation programmes to increase the income of poor people. The Centre and the States are now in the process of formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan to carry forward these developmental efforts for raising the income and living standards of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

## STATEMENT

*Estimates of per capita Net State domestic product (1980-81) Prices*

Sl. No.	Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	7th Plan compound Growth %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh (Rs.)	1505	1552	1461	1567	1791	1826	—
2.	All India per capita Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost (Rs.)	1811	1842	1866	1903	2078	2142	—
3.	Rate of increase in per capita NSDP in Andhra Pradesh	—	3.1	-5.9	7.3	14.3	2.0	3.9
4.	Rate of increase in NNP	—	1.7	1.3	2.0	9.2	3.1	3.4

P: Provisional

**Sick P.S.Us**

**3361. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been pointed out by the experts that it would be much easier to revive the sick units in the public sector than reviving the private sector sick units;

(b) the total sick units in the public and private sector in the country;

(c) whether any proposal for reviving sick units both in the public and the private sectors have been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal from Computer Society of India**

**3362. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Computer Society of India has proposed that Indian software experts should exploit the current shortage of software personnel in Japan and capture the yen market as reported in the Indian Express dated October 3, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is being considered by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Computer Society of India (CSI) has so far submitted only a preliminary proposal. The details are yet to be worked out by them. The proposal, in its present form, envisages establishing a Resource Centre for Software Exports, wherein it is also proposed to conduct training programmes in Japanese Language, at a total capital cost of Rs. 331 lakhs.

**Shifting in PSUs**

**3363. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to shift some public sector undertakings from Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of Public sector undertakings proposed to be shifted; and

(c) the time by which these would be shifted?

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

(b) As indicated in the statement attached.

(c) The matter has been taken up at a high level with the Ministries concerned.

**STATEMENT**

*Sl No. Name of Public Sector Undertaking*

*Status of office to be shifted*

1. National seeds Corporation Ltd.

Headquarters

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.	Target	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tripura	52000	33709	49500	17958 **	43720	23964 £££		
23.	A & N Islands	6000	6603	5700	6052	6360	6306 £		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15000	11906	1960	14317	23160	15007		
25.	Chandigarh	13000	10539	13100	11423	14290	11378 £		
26.	D & N Haveli	3000	3059	3400	3422	4030	4576		
27.	Delhi	207000	178919	209400	181112	230400	202409		
28.	Goa	18000	17138	17300	19720	18890	19600		
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	1747	1400	1528	1600	2631		
30.	Lakshdweep	1000	1395	1200	1571	1400	1629		
31.	Mizoram	18000	15416	17600	14721	21140	17516		

**German Trade Delegation**

**3364. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the visiting German Trade Delegation to the effect that some Public Sector Industries be handed over for development to some German Group of industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Completion of on going Central  
Projects in Maharashtra**

**3365. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO**

**GUNDEWAR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Projects in Maharashtra, costing less than Rs. 100 crore upto date, the construction work of which is going on as per schedule and the project construction work of which is not going on according to schedule;

(b) the project wise details of the increase in the cost of these Central Projects which are not likely to be completed within the schedule time; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.



## STATEMENT

State : Maharashtra

Year : 1991-92  
Quarter : APR—JunConstruction Projects  
(costing [Rs. 100 cr. & 20 cr.])

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval orgnl (RVSD)	Date of Commis- sioning	Time over Run (Months)	Cost	Antici- pated (RVSD)	% cost over run on orgnl (REVD)	Expen- diture till 3/90	1991-92 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expen- diture till Qr.	Cumula- tive Expen- diture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sector : I & B														
1.	T.V. Exp. Bombay		89/03	94/03	94/03	0 (0)	0	20.18	20.18	0	7.92	8.47	0.11	8.03
2.	B-131 Development Bombay Maharashtra		88/10	90/10	91/12	14 (58)	0	54.12	5.80	14	58.80	3.00	2.29	61.09
3.	B57 Development Bombay Maharashtra		88/10	90/08	91/12	16 (72)	0	76.03	69.31	-8	67.73	3.00	3.01	70.77

**Construction Projects**  
(costing [Rs. 100 cr. & 20 cr.])

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capa- city	Date of Govt. Approval orgnl (RVSD)	Date of Commis- sioning orgnl (RVSD)	Time over Run (Months)	Cost	% cost over run on orgnl (REVD)	Expen- diture till 3/90	1991-92 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expen- diture till Cr.	Cumula- tive Expen- diture			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.	BH-22 Development Bombay Maharashtra		88/10	90/09	92/05	20 (86)	0	76.49	72.19	-5 -	65.03	6.02	4.54	69.57
5.	BH-25 Development Bombay Maharashtra		88/10	90/10	92/05	19 (79)	0	74.96	79.31	5 -	66.43	6.02	-	66.43
SECTOR : RAILWAYS														
6.	Narwher Met- Panjar Double OR Maharashtra	Km 34	90/04	00/00	00/00	N.A. (-)	0	35.97	35.97	0 -	-	3.72	-	0.00

**Construction Projects**  
(costing [Rs. 100 cr. & 20 cr.] )

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval orl (RVSD)	Date of Commissioning orl (RVSD)	Time over Run (Months)		Cost		% cost over run on orl (REVD)	Expenditure till 3/90	1991-92		Annual Expenditure till Cr.	Cumulative Expenditure
					Tot Addl (% on over orl) last Cr.	Antici- pated (RVSD)	Approved (RVSD)	B.E. (R.E.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	Manmad-Parli Valinath. SCR Maharashtra	Kms 354	74/03 (88/04)	91/12	92/03	3 (1)	0	28.00 (99.00)	99.95	256 0	44.95	10.53	0.62	45.57
8.	Adl. Lines Andh-Bandra Bombay Maharashtra	Kms 7.20	84/03	92/03	92/03	0 (0)	0	46.61 (62.05)	75.00	60 (20)	13.51	20.00	0.45	13.96
9.	Newbridge on Vasalckr. WR Bombay Maharashtra		82/03	91/03	91/06	3 (2)	0	43.11	43.11	0 -	34.0	7.71	2.10	37.00
SECTOR : SURFACE TRANSPORT														
10.	Nhava-Sheva Link (NH4B) Maharashtra	Kms 26.6	87/01	90/05	92/12	31 (77)	0	30.66	30.66	0 -	11.98	11.15	2.45	14.43

## Construction Projects

(costing (Rs. 100 cr. &amp; 20 cr.))

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capa- city	Date of Govt. Approval orgnl (RVSD)	Date of Commis- sioning orgnl (RVSD)	Time over Run (Months)	Cost	% cost over run on orgnl (REVD)	Expen- diture till 3/90	1991-92 B.E. (R.E.)	Annual Expen- diture till Qr.	Cumula- tive Expen- diture			
					Tot Addl (% on over orgnl) last Qr.	Appro- ved (RVSD)	Antici- pated							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Acq. of 2 Bulk Carrier, SCI Bombay Maharashtra	DWT 42750 Each	85/03	90/03	93/12	45 (75)	16	46.57	52.06	11	23.28	22.02	—	23.28
12.	ACD of 3 Bulk Carrier, SCI Bombay Maharashtra	DWT 26450 Each	81/02	85/03	91/09	78 (159)	6	22.51	24.56	9	22.37	6.67		22.37
SECTOR: TELECOMMUNICATIONS														
13.	68HZM/WW INBC Dhulia-Avola Nagpur Maharashtra	M B/S 140	87/07	90/03	90/12	9 (28)	0	22.77	22.76	0	10.23	0.10	0.11	10.34

Construction Projects  
(costing (Rs. 100 cr. & 20 cr.))

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capa- city	Date of Govt. Approval orgnl (RVSD)	Date of Commis- sioning orgnl (RVSD)	Time over Run (Months)	Cost		% cost over run on orgnl (REVD)	Expen- diture till 3/90	1991-92		Annual Expen- diture till Qr.	Cumula- tive Expen- diture	
						Appro- ved (RVSD)	Antici- pated (RVSD)			B.E. (R.E.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Tot Addl (% on over orgnl) last Qr.								
14.	Bombay- Puna (OFC) Bombay Maharashtra	6GHZ 140 MB/S	87/08	90/03	91/03	12	0	33.08	33.08	0	3.22	5.97	3.98	7.20
						(38)				-				
15.	Malabar Hill TEL EX-3 Bombay Maharashtra	LIMES 15000	89/09	91/03	91/06	3	1	33.50	33.50	0	10.31	1.66	1.43	11.74
						(16)				-				

## Central Projects in the State of Maharashtra

## Western Coalfields Limited

Sl. No.	Project	Sanctioned date	Ultimate capacity (mty)	Sanctioned capital (Rs. crs)	Expendt. till Sept. 91 or on compln	Date of completion P.R. Sch.	Anticipated	Reasons of slippage	Action taken/ proposed to be taken	Anticipated lost on completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ONE SCHEDULE ON-GOING PROJECTS										
1.	Bellera-OC	Jan.'89	0.45	19.30	15.28	Mar.'92	Mar.'92			
2.	Chargaon-OC	Nov.'89	0.38	19.21	7.09	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
3.	Gugue (RCE)-OC	Feb.'91	1.50	98.07	70.89	Mar.'92	Mar.'92			
4.	Junad-OC	May'90	0.32	19.14	7.45	Mar.'96	Mar.'96			
5.	Sastl-OC(RCE)	Sept.'89	1.00	66.71	52.59	Mar.'91	Mar.'91			
6.	New Dhuptala	Feb.'90	0.30	17.37	7.42	Mar.'92	Mar.'92			
7.	Padampur-OC	Mar.'84	1.25	50.74	55.97	Mar.'92	Mar.'92	(RCE for Rs. 68.88 crs. in put-up for sanction by Govt.)		
8.	Bhatadi-OC	Dec.'88	0.25	17.02	7.45	Mar.'95	Mar.'95			
9.	Pimpalgaon-OC	Mar.'91	0.60	41.51	9.63	Mar.'97	Mar.'97			

I. No.	Project	Sanctioned date	Ultimate capacity (mty)	Sanctioned capital (Rs. crs)	Exprdt. till Sept. 91 or on compln	Date of completion P.R. Sch.	Antici pated	Reasons of slippage	Action taken/ proposed to be taken	Anticipated cost on completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Umter Addl.									
	Predn. Scheme-OC	Sept.'89	0.50	15.60	9.11	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
11.	Naigaon-OC	Jan.'91	0.35	19.60	1.44	Mar.'96	Mar.'96			
12.	Nijjai-OC	April'87	1.90	96.86	59.49	Mar.'98	Mar.'96			
13.	Gouri-II-OC	Dec.'88	0.35	19.32	7.51	Mar.'83	Mar.'93			
14.	Sirna-OC	April'91	0.24	12.07	0.00	Mar.'95	Mar.'95			
UNDERGROUND PROJECTS:										
1.	Chincholi-UG	Jan.'88	0.40	16.92	0.06	Mar.'94	Mar.'94			
2.	Wirur-UG	July'87	0.32	14.39	0.04	Mar.'95	Mar.'95			
3.	Rajur(RO)-UG	June'90	0.09	3.14	0.00	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
4.	Saoner-UG	Aug.'83	1.50	46.96	29.93	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
5.	Saati Marginal Scheme-UG	June'88	0.06	2.62	0.06	Mar.'92	Mar.'92			

Sl. No.	Project	Sanctioned date	Ultimate capacity (mty)	Sanctioned capital (Rs. crs)	Expendt. till Sept. 91 or on compln	Date of completion P.R. Sch.	Anticipated	Reasons of slippage	Action taken/ proposed to be taken	Anticipated cost on completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Subai-UG	Jan.'88	0.32	13.67	0.06	Mar.'94	Mar.'94			
7.	Marpar-UG	June'89	0.28	18.14	0.00	Mar.'96	Mar.'96			
8.	Patanswwangi Expn.-UG	Nov.'89	0.25	12.40	3.61	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
9.	Ballarpur R/O-UG	Jan.'88	0.60	15.72	14.34	Mar.'93	Mar.'93			
10.	Makradhokra-UG	April'91'	0.33	19.35	0.00	Mar.'98	Mar.'98			



Sl. No.	Project	Sanctioned date	Ultimate capacity (mty)	Sanctioned capital (Rs. crs)	Expendt. till Sept. 91 or on compln	Date of completion P.R. Sch.	Antici- pated Page	Slip- Page year	Reasons of slippage	Action taken/ proposed to be taken	Anticipated cost on completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SLIPPING ON-GOING PROJECTS:											
1.	Gouri-I OC	July '87	0.50	19.75	17.34	Mar.'92	Mar.'93	1	Delay in land acquisition	Award of 365.09 ha. approved. Physical possession by December, 1991	Yet to be estimated.
2.	Kawadi -OC	July '87	0.40	18.28	16.52	Mar.'91	Mar.'93	2	Delay in land acquisition	Mine started, Award of balance land awaited from the State Govt.	Yet to be estimated
3.	Durgapur Rayat (RPR) -UG	June '82	0.60	10.08	11.31	Mar.'86	Mar.'94	8	Geo-mining	RPR under sanction by CIL. Mining technology had to be changed because of adverse geomining	Rs. 21.45 crores (RPR estimate)
4.	Sileware -II Expansion -UG	Mar.'85	1.00	38.06	41.68	Mar.'92	Mar.'93	1	Mineentry work for shaft sinking and incline drainage is being expedited	Contractual work for shaft sinking and incline drainage is being expedited	Rs. 57.45 crores RCE estimated under sanction

State: Maharashtra

## Other Projects

Sl. No.	Project	Date of Govt.	Date of commissioning		Unit. Cost/Expenditure: Rs. in Crores	
			Original	Revised	Approved Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SECTOR: CHEMICALS & PETRO-CHEMICALS (Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.)					
1.	Caustic Soda/Chlorine	-	93/12	94/09	66.00	66.00
2.	Nitrochlorobenzene Expn.	-	93/03	93/03	20.00	20.00
	SECTOR: V & SI					
3.	Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad	91/05	93/07	93/07	24.52	31.09

*Details of projects sanctioned by DBT for implementation in Maharashtra*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of grantee Institution</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Month in which sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount of grant for construction work sanctioned</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Chemical Laboratory Pune	Tissue Culture Pilot Plant in the area of tree biomass	March '89	75.48	Construction work going on as per schedule.
2.	National Facility for Animal Cell & Tissue Culture Pune (autonomous body under DBT)	Construction of Office and Lab. buildings etc.	Sep. '90	638.00	(a) delay of about Six months in completion of construction work anticipated because of delay in completion of procedural formalities.  (b) No significant increase in construction cost is anticipated.  (c) Progress in being closely monitored by Department to ensure early completion of construction work.
3.	Poone University	Construction of building for organising MSc. Biotechnology course	1984-85	6.00	No delay in construction reported.
4.	IIT Bombay	—do—	1984-85 to 1990-91	17.75	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of grantee Institution	Name of Project	Month in which sanctioned	Amount of grant for construction work sanctioned	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Poona University	Construction of DIC (Bio-Informatics)	June/Sept. 1987	5.00	—do—

**Steps taken by the Government to expedite the project execution**

Various steps taken by the Government to expedite the execution and completion of the projects, *Interalia*, include:

- i) Intensive monitoring of projects by the D.P.I. through Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring System. Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report in respect of projects, each costing Rs. 20 crores and above are prepared by DPI and sent to all the concerned ministries/depts. for their necessary action on various problems highlighted. The concerned ministries/depts give feedback to DPI on the measures taken by them to resolve the problem and to expedite the completion of the projects.
- ii) In-depth periodical review of progress of projects at various levels in DPI and by the concerned ministries.
- iii) Close follow up by the concerned Ministries, DPI and project authorities with State Government, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays;
- iv) Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction by DPI and others;
- v) Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation schedules.
- vi) Site visits by the officers of DPI and concerned administrative Ministries.
- vii) Development of Project Imple-

mentation guidelines for the benefit of project enterprises.

- viii) DPI conducts training programmes on computer based project management to train the managers for implementation of projects using latest techniques.
- ix) Greater emphasis on project implementation while finalising MOU's of enterprises.

**Distilleries**

3366. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of distilleries functioning in the country, State wise, and the Varieties of Liquor being produced there in together with the details of brand names thereof; and

(b) the major terms and conditions for getting the licences for operating distilleries and the details of the arrangements made for the analysis and quality control etc. of the products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) As per the information made available by State Governments, there are 184 distilleries in the country. The State-wise break up is given in the Statement enclosed. In addition, there are a large number of units which are engaged in the bottling and blending of IMFL and Country Liquor. The main Varieties of Liquor produced are Whisky, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine and Country Liquor, besides Industrial Alcohol. Information regarding brand names under which these are marketed is not compiled by Government.

(b) Creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks based on molasses.

ses feed stock, except in the case of 100% export oriented units, has been banned since November, 1975. Industrial Licences for manufacture of the Industrial Alcohol under the provisions of the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 however continue to be issued. As per the latest guidelines, while granting licences for new sugar factories, Industrial Licences in respect of down stream units for the use of molasses i.e., Industrial Alcohol etc., would be given readily. Proposal to produce Industrial Alcohol for captive consumption in the production of alcohol based chemicals are also supported.

The quality control etc., of the products of distilleries comes under the purview of the State Governments.

#### STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Distilleries</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	11
4.	Damam & Diu	3
5.	Gujarat	8
6.	Haryana	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
9.	Karnataka	13
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16
12.	Maharashtra	38

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Distilleries</i>
13.	Nagaland	1
14.	Orissa	4
15.	Pondicherry	2
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	8
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	34
21.	West Bengal	7
Total :		184

#### Acquisition of Land in Papankalan by Delhi Administration

3367. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total land handed over to DDA by the Delhi Administration after acquiring it from the farmers in Papankalan;

(b) the time by which it was proposed to hand over this land to cooperative housing societies and others for the construction of houses;

(c) whether the work of providing basic civic amenities like electricity, water, sewerage etc. in this area has not been started so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Land measuring 4775.44 acres acquired by the Delhi Administration has been placed at the disposal of DDA in Papankalan/Dwarka

(b) DDA is in a position to allot land to 260 Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Panapkalani/Dwarka, Phase-I. The proposed allotment is subject to the decision of the Supreme Court in SLP No. 10857/91 wherein the interim orders dated 18.11.91 are as follows:-

"The order of the High Court fixing the date 12.11.1991 for implementation of the orders is extended until further orders. Meanwhile the DDA Can proceed with the formalities but shall not make any order regarding allotment. List the matter on 17.12.91."

(c) and (d) The work, like roads, fencing of District Park, Neighbourhood parks/i/c plantation of trees etc. are in progress. Regarding electricity, water supply, sewerage etc., planning and designing work is in progress. Works are likely to be taken up during 92-93 and expected to be completed with in 4-5 years in Phases, thereafter, provided the trunk services are also taken up simultaneously by MCD and DESU.

#### **Closure of P.S.Us**

3368. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA  
MUNDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Eight P.S.Us identified for closure" appearing in the Hindustan Times of November 13,1991;

(b) whether the Ministry of Industry has identified eight public sector undertakings which have to be closed down;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether any decision has since been taken by the Union Government to close down such sick undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No public sector unit has been identified specifically for closure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Provision of Basic Amenities in J.J. Clusters**

3369. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

[English]

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-crore rupees resettlement and environmental improvement 5 year programme for the 13 lakh people living in jhuggi-jhopari households is finalised ; whether it includes the provision for basic amenities in jhuggi-jhopari clusters irrespective of the encroached land;

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

(c) the timeschedule of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of relocation of jhuggi jhopari dwellers, Delhi Administration proposes to relocate 80,000 households during 1990-91 to 1995-96 by allotting 'sites and services' plots of 18 sq. mts. with 7 sq. mts. share in open courtyard.

Environment Improvement in jhuggi jhopari clusters is a continuing scheme under which basic civic amenities, such as drinking water, street lights, drains, paved pathways and provided in eligible clusters in a phased manner after taking into account the local conditions. As this is a continuing process, no specific date to cover all the J.J. Clusters can be fixed.

#### Disposal of cases in CAT

3370. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Central Administrative Tribunal Dilatory tactics by Government torpedo faster disposal of cases" appearing in the Indian express of November 4, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government counsels seek unnecessary adjournments on one ground or the other and if so, the steps taken to check the same;

(c) whether there is any proposal to segregate those cases still pending with them which can be disposed of on the basis of earlier rulings in other cases;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether more number of benches were to be set up and the vacancies to be filled;

(f) if so, the reasons for the delay in establishing the benches and filling up the vacancies; and

(g) the number of cases filed in various benches of CAT during each of the last three years and in 1991?

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

(b) Pleadings are not completed within the time stipulated in the Rules of the Tribunal in some cases and adjournments are sought by counsels of both the parties. The Bench concerned hearing the matter grants extension of time to the party seeking adjournment in its judicial discretion and at times on condition of payment of cost to the opposite party.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In some cases, both parties may agree that the matter can be disposed off on the basis of earlier rulings in other cases but this does not happen always. If both Parties do not agree on this, they will have to be heard on the facts of the case before concluding whether or not it is a covered case.

(e) and (f). Additional benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal are set up as and when required. It is proposed to set up four additional benches of the Tribunal at various places. Necessary action to set up the benches and for filling up the vacancies has already been initiated.

(g) the number of cases filled in various Benches of CAT during each of the last three years and in 1991 upto 31.10.91 is as under:—



<i>Year</i>		<i>No. of cases filed</i>
1988	—	19457
1989	—	18602
1990	—	19264
1991	—	17900 (upto 31.10.91)

### **Licences for Manufacturing Drugs**

3371. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy parameters kept in view while issuing licences to private companies for manufacture of pharmaceutical and drug items;

(b) the names of companies which have been issued licences for manufacturing drugs for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh;

(c) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the work assigned to these companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) As per the provisions of Drug Policy, the starting stages for bulk drugs, and ratio parameters (production values and consumption values) for formulations are kept in view while examining the applications for issue of Industrial Licences.

(b), (c) to (d). To the extent information is available, no company has been issued licences for carrying out the manufacture of

drugs for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh.

[Translation]

### **Child labour in carpet industry**

3372. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in spite of the inclusion of carpet industry in the "approved list of risky industries" a number of child labour are engaged therein; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent employing child labour from being engaged in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The employment of children below 14 years is prohibited in the process of Carpet leaving, except in family workshops, under Section 3 (Part B of the Schedule) of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. However, Government is aware that children continue to be employed in the carpet industry. The State Governments/UTs being the appropriate authorities, conduct regular inspections for implementation of the Act and prosecute the offenders. They are addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of the Labour Laws pertaining to Child Labour.

The National Child Labour Policy 1987 *inter alia*, provides for development programmes for the benefit of child labour and special projects in areas of child labour concentration. Under this a project has been set up in Mirzapur-Bhadoi area U.P. for child labour withdrawn from the Handmade Carpet Industry.

[English]

### **Changes in Indian Climatic Trends**

**3373. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in their study analysing "Indian climatic trends over the past century," Scientists from the Indian Meteorological Department have stated that parts of India have become slightly warmer over the past 90 years, but there has been no change in rainfall;

(b) whether monsoons both in the east and west have lately become erratic and at times upsetting the cropping and harvesting seasons;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to examine what phenomenal changes are in the offing in the pattern of present seasons; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is an inherent feature of the monsoon that rainfall varies from year to year and place to place but these variations are well within the normal limits based on the long period average.

(c) and (d) The weather and climate over the country are monitored by the India Meteorological Department as a regular activity.

### **Shifting of P.S.Us. into Joint Sector**

**3374. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to shift some Central Public Sector Undertakings particularly partially sick units into the Joint sector;

(b) what is the conception of this Central Joint Sector Unit;

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up a separate body on the lines of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for Sick public Sector Units; and

(d) if so, its proposed set up, functions and likely composition and whether it will have quasi-judicial powers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Outlay Earmarked for Uttar Pradesh**

**3375. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRAKH ANDURI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.5584 on September 4, 1991 and state:

(a) the outlay earmarked by the Planning Commission for Uttar Pradesh under various heads during each year of the last three years, head-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken any study to ensure proper utilisation of these funds/outlays; is so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI  
H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement  
containing the required information is  
attached.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Monitoring of State  
Plan schemes is being done by the State  
Governments themselves. However, efforts  
are also being made at the Central level to  
review the over all progress of expenditure  
under the Annual Plans on quarterly basis.

## HEADWISE APPROVED OUTLAYS UTTAR PRADESH

Major Heads of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Annual Plans		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Agriculture & Allied Activities	25234	31868	38230
Rural Development	21978	24944	28552
Special Area programmes	1050	2016	4950
Irrigation & Flood Control	42165	47847	42571
Energy	87287	95090	126390
Industry & Minerals	11415	11490	11127
Transport	21102	31082	35029
Communications	—	—	—
Science & Technology	485	372	400
General Economic Services	4947	3558	13688
Social Services	61842	69870	70847
General Services	2515	1863	1218
Total	280000	320000	371000

**FCI Godowns in Garhwal**

3376. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5668 on September 4, 1991 and state:

(a) the time by which the Food Corporation of India godown at Harawala is likely to be constructed and become operational; and

(b) whether Central Warehousing Corporation has created any nodal point in Garhwal region for storage capacity; if so the details of the capacity and its spreadover utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Food Corporation of India expects that the godown at Harawala will be completed within the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Central Warehousing Corporation has plans to construct a warehouse of 5000 MT capacity at Srinagar in district Pauri Garhwal for exclusive use of Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains.

[*Translation*]

**Centrally Sponsored Industries in U.P.**

3377. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries sponsored by the Union Government in the Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any big or medium industry based on agriculture is proposed to be set up in the above districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There is no central public sector enterprises having its registered office in the districts of Pauri and Chamoli in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Investments in central public sector enterprises in the States are made on techno-economic considerations keeping in view the balanced regional development.

[*English*]

**Funds Allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Rural Development Programme**

3378. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by the Union Government and actually incurred under various heads/sectors for rural development in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount diverted for rural areas of hilly districts of the State and the major projects undertaken/completed there from; and

(c) the details of future schemes/projects proposed to be introduced for upliftment of rural people of hilly districts in particular and the State in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) An amount of Rs. 1576.65 crores was released as Central share to Government of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan

for implementation of various Centrally sponsored rural development programmes. Against this the State had incurred an expenditure of Rs.3129.59 crores which includes the share of the State Government.

(b) No funds have been diverted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from Centrally sponsored rural development programmes for taking up any major projects in the rural areas of hill districts.

(c) As the basic features of the Eighth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised, information about future schemes/projects for rural people of hill districts is not available.

#### **Industrial Projects in Kerala**

3379. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from Kerala Government to sanction new industrial projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No proposal from Government of Kerala for the grant of a Letter of Intent for the setting up of an industrial project is pending with the Ministry of Industry.

#### **HUDCO Assistance to Kerala**

3380. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala received any assistance from Housing and

Urban Development Corporation to promote rural housing in Kerala during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the current financial year (as on 31.10.91), HUDCO has sanctioned two rural housing schemes in Kerala. The project cost of these two schemes is Rs. 256.96 lakhs for which HUDCO has sanctioned loan of Rs. 214.96 lakhs. On completion, these schemes will provide 2800 dwelling units. The total loan release by HUDCO to Kerala for rural housing schemes during the current year (up to 30.11.91) is Rs. 109.96 lakhs.

#### **Comprehensive Deep-Sea Fishing Policy**

3381. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to introduce a comprehensive deep-sea fishing policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the names of the coastal States which have been included in the list drawn up to set-up nodal departments for deep-sea fishing sector to coordinate the efforts of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Government has already

announced new policy initiatives in the deep sea fishing sector. These include policies for leasing of foreign fishing vessels, joint venture collaborations in deep sea fishing and also for test fishing. The salient features of these policies are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had asked all the State Governments including coastal States to nominate nodal agencies for food processing industries which includes the deep sea fishing industry.

### STATEMENT

#### *Leasing of Foreign Fishing Vessels*

Government announced a new policy on leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian EEZ in terms of Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian EEZ will be allowed in terms of Maritime Zones of India Act 1981, Rural 1982 and Merchant Shipping Act 1958.
2. The period of leasing should not exceed 15 years.
3. The leased vessel should preferably be new. Second hand vessel can be taken on lease subject to satisfactory certification by appropriate authorities regarding seaworthiness and future serviceable life of the vessel.
4. In case of new vessels the lessee may acquire the leased vessel at the end of leasing period with the prior permission on the Government.
5. Foreign crew may be permitted on the leased vessel on a case to case basis subject to such terms as may be specified by the Central Government.
6. Leased vessel may fly foreign flag during the period of their operation in Indian EEZ.

#### *Test Fishing*

A new policy on Test fishing was also announced by the Government for the first time in 1991 and the salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Test fishing will be permitted in Indian EEZ in the following types of fishing operations:-
  - a) Trawling for deep sea lobsters and deep sea shrimp (other than pair trawling) beyond territorial water.
  - b) Long lining
  - c) Tuna purse seining
  - d) Other method such as squid jigging, hand lining etc.
2. The foreign collaborator undertaking test fishing should be an established foreign fishing company operating and owning a fleet of deep sea fishing vessels.
3. Test fishing will be governed by the provisions of Maritime Zone of India act, 1981, Rules 1982 and Merchant Shipping Act 1958.
4. All data generated including details of operation during test fishing will be made available to Marine Products Export Development Authority

(MPEDA) and Fishery Survey of India.

5. The Company/Association conducting test fishing shall pay a fee of Rs. 2 lakhs to MPEDA for each vessel deployed for test fishing.
6. Test fishing shall be permitted for not longer than six months.

#### *Joint Ventures Policy*

A policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing was also announced in 1991. The salient features of the new joint venture policy are as follows:-

1. Joint ventures involve financial and technical collaboration for exploitation of deep sea resources within and beyond EEZ by any of the following methods will be encouraged:-
  - a) Trawling for deep sea lobsters and deep sea shrimp (other than pair trawling), beyond territorial water.
  - b) Long lining
  - c) Tuna purse seining
  - d) Other methods such as squid jigging, hand lining etc.
2. Joint venture companies may take on lease vessels with foreign registration and foreign ownership.
3. Generally a foreign collaboration may hold up to 40% of the paid up share capital (now relaxed to 51% as per the new Industrial policy)
4. Foreign crew may be permitted on a case to case basis on such terms

as may be agreed upon. A schedule on phasing out of foreign crew and inducting Indian crew should be submitted at the time of application.

5. The cost of the vessel supplied by the foreign collaborator may be treated as his paid up share capital, in the company.
6. There should be a suitable and adequate arrangement for Indian nationals in the joint venture.
7. Joint venture project should attain a minimum foreign exchange value addition as may be prescribed for the project.

#### **Labour Courts and Tribunals**

3382. SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour courts and tribunals have served the purpose for which they were set up;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose any structural changes in labour courts and tribunals be amending the labour laws and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Labour Court and Industrial Tribunals are established under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to adjudicate industrial disputes which are referred to them by the appropriate Government. While they have been discharging their statutory duties satisfactorily, certain problems such as an increase in the pendency of industrial disputes and applications as well as litigation in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, have been noticed.



(b) and (c). The question of restructuring the Industrial Relations Machinery has recently been considered by a bipartite committee under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam. The report of the committee is under examination in the Ministry of Labour in consultation with the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories. It has also been decided to place the report before the Indian Labour Conference at its next session and seek its views before finalising the proposals.

#### **Loss of Foreign Exchange Due to Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels**

3383. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of foreign exchange due to enforced idleness of deep-sea fishing vessels during each of the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure their optimum utilisation by encouraging entrepreneurs to revive the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) The deep sea fishing industry faced problems during the last few years due to low catch, fall in the price of shrimp and agitation by a section of crew resulting in idleness of the vessels. The estimate of loss incurred due to idleness is not available.

(b) For revitalising the industry a scheme for rehabilitation has been formulated, the salient features of which is given in Appendix "A".

in the international market

#### **STATEMENT**

The main highlights of the scheme are as under:-

(a) All those companies in respect of which liability for payment of interest and/or repayment of the principal amount of the loan had commenced before June 30, 1987, would repay the entire overdues on account of interest and principal repayment as on June 30, 1987 before the commencement of the rehabilitation package. Of the total overdues, an amount equivalent to 10% of the overdues would be payable within a month and the balance 90% within six months of the commencement of the scheme.

(b) In case of the companies where the payment of interest and/or payment of principal amount of loan had not commenced till June 30, 1987, the concerned Company would pay 25% of the overdues as on June 30, 1990 in the same manner as stated in para(a) above.

(c) As a part of the rehabilitation package the penal interest would be waived and interest would be computed at the document rate for the period commencing from July 1987 to June 30, 1991. The interest for the period ending June 30, 1991, thus computed would be capitalised and added to the principal amount of loan.

(d) The Govt. of India would consider providing additional loans for financing increase in the cost of the vessel on account of exchange fluctuations in respect of imported vessels where the payment to the yards are outstanding or the vessels are yet to be delivered.

(e) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loans to meet the cost of increase in the cost of indigenous vessel where the payments to the yards are yet to be delivered.

(f) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loan to meet the cost or repair of the vessel owned by companies availing of this rehabilitation package.

(g) SCICI would consider providing additional loan for modification/additions of fishing gear for diversified fishing by the existing trawlers.

[Translation]

**Committee for Economic Backwardness of Phulbani and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa**

**3384. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a sub-committee under the Planning Commission to study the problems of economic backwardness and unemployment in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to create Job opportunities for local people and to remove economic backwardness prevailing in these regions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARSWAJ):** (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Generation of employment will be one of the central objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Special Employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Area Development Programme,

namely, Drought Prone Area Programme are being implemented in these two districts for creation of job opportunities.

**Ongoing Central Projects in Orissa**

**3385. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of the Central projects costing over 20 crores which are still under construction in Orissa.

(b) the percentage increase in the cost of these projects vis-a-vis original estimated cost and the estimated increase in cost till the completion of these Central projects;

(c) the names of projects likely to commence during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the projects for which the Union Government propose to provide funds?

**MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARSWAJ):** (a) and (b). The district-wise names of the central projects, each costing over Rs. 20 crores, under construction in Orissa, their percentage increase in the costs vis-a-vis original estimated costs and their estimated increase in cost till completion, are given in the statement annexed. The data is based on the Quarterly Project Monitoring System of Deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 1st July, 1991.

(c) and (d). The details can not be given, as Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

## STATEMENT

Central Project each costing over Rs. 20 crore under Implementation in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location (Dist)	Original Cost (Rs. Crs.)	Ant. Cost (Rs. crs.)	% Increase in Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Belpahar O.C. (SECL)	Sambalpur	57.38	126.27	120
2.	Lingraj O.C. (SECL)	Dhenkanal	229.84	229.84	0
3.	Captive Power Proj. VI, NALCO, Angul.	Dhenkanal	23.98	233.98	0
4.	Talcher STPP-I (NTPC)	Dhenkanal	1404.04	1721.19	22
5.	Rourkela Steel Plant (Modernisation), (SAIL)	Shankargarh	2461.00	2461.00	0
6.	Paradeep Fertiliser Proj. (Phase II) (PPL)	Cuttack	183.64	630.82	243
7.	Talcher Trans. Line (NTPC)	Inter-Dist.	76.81	76.81	0
8.	Joranda Road-Hindol Road Railway Line Doubling (Railways)	—do—	24.29	24.29	0
9.	Koraput-Rayagoda New Railway Line	—do—	112.10	322.00	187
10.	Talcher-Sambalpur New Railway Line (Railways).	—do—	46.39	160.00	245

Note:- The list does not include inter-ster-state projects line transmission lines, railway lines etc., if any, passing through the State of Orissa.

**People Below Poverty Line**

3386. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for identifying people living below poverty line and the total number of such people whose income is even below the criteria prescribed for the people below poverty line;

(b) whether 75 per cent tribals of the country are living below poverty line and if so, the steps being taken for improving their standard of living; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The criteria used for assessing the people below the poverty line are based on the recommendation of Task Force on "Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" which submitted its report in 1979. According to this report, poverty line

is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices, corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The poverty line is updated using the implicit CSO private consumption deflator as proxy for price rise in the consumption basket of the persons near the poverty line. The updated poverty lines and the estimates of people whose consumption expenditures are below the criteria of the poverty line during the years 1983-84 and 1987-88 are presented in the Table annexed.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes (S.T. s) population of the country living below poverty line is well below 75 per cent.

To improve the socio-economic condition of STs, Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being implemented. TSP lays emphasis on providing a package of services to individual beneficiaries to meet their specific needs, raise their levels of living and give them income generating schemes to improve their quality of life.

**STATEMENT**

*Table referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok-Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3386 for answer on 11th December, 1991*

	RURAL		URBAN	
	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88
(1)				
Poverty Line (Rupees)	101.80	131.80	117.50	152.13
People below Poverty Line (Lakhs)	2215	1960	495	417

Note: (1) Monthly per capita consumption expenditure at current prices.

**Reservation of SC/ST**

**3387. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3120 on August 14, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding representation of SC/ST in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) Question does not arise.

The detailed information as sought in the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 3120 for 14.8.1991 has been compiled and shown in Annexure I, II, IIA and III enclosed with this statement.

As for filling up the backlog vacancies, it may be indicated that Government of India has already launched Special Recruitment Drive this year also for filling up all the backlog reserved vacancies within a definite time frame. This Ministry has already issued necessary instructions to all the organisations under its control for identification and filling up the backlog vacancies by 30.4.1992.

So far as steps taken for stopping de-reservation and lapsing of vacancies are concerned, it may be indicated that Government of India has already banned de-reservation in direct recruitment. All efforts are made to avoid de-reservation in case of promotion. All efforts are also made to fill the backlog vacancies so that these do not get lapsed.

**STATEMENT — I**

**Name of the Office:** Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies and Organisations Under this Ministry\*

(Now Ministry of Food & Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution)

Information in respect of part (a) of Unstarred question No. 3120 dated 14.8.1991.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Group staff</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Representation of Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Representation of Scheduled Tribe</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A	1953	236	48
2.	B	5583	655	75
3.	C	42100	6986	1138
4.	D	27162	7922	1143
<b>Central Warehousing Corporation</b>				
		9903	2278	254
		<b>Super Bazar</b>		
		2308		199(SC/ST)

\*Note:- the above figures pertain to (1) Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution and its organisations and (2) Ministry of Food and its organisations including Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation.

## STATEMENT — II

Name of the Office: Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies & Organisations under this Ministry.\* (Now Ministry of Food & Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution)

Information in respect of part (b) of Unstarred question No. 3120 dated 14.8.1991.

Position during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 (year ending 31.12.1988, 31.12.1989 and 31.12.1990)

## Direct Recruitment

Sl. No.	Group	No. of Post reserved for		Total no. of post filled by		No. of vacancies de-reserved		No. of vacancies carried forward		No. of vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
YEAR 1988											
1.	A	34	20	21	1	—	—	22	12	0	2
2.	B	6	4	3	1	3	1	7	3	—	1
3.	C	70	51	62	26	2	2	93	266	2	1
4.	D	30	9	108	15	—	—	28	208	—	—
YEAR 1989											
1.	A	52	23	36	5	—	—	4	14	—	—
2.	B	8	2	10	2	2	—	16	6	—	—
3.	C	119	73	187	66	—	—	87	314	—	3



Sl. No.	Group	No. of Post reserved for		Total no. of post filled by		No. of vacancies de-reserved		No. of vacancies carried forward		No. of vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
4.	D	26	17	61	16	—	—	61	219	—	—
YEAR 1990											
1.	A	16	9	10	8	—	—	6	7	—	—
2.	B	4	2	4	—	—	—	12	7	—	—
3.	C	61	34	54	18	—	—	45	31	—	2
4.	D	45	30	99	25	—	—	59	235	—	2

\* Note: The above figures pertain to (1) Ministry of Civil supplies & Public Distribution and its organisations and (2) Ministry of Food and its organisations including Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation

## STATEMENT — II A

Name of the Office: Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies & Organisations under this Ministry.\* (Now Ministry of Food & Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution)

Information in respect of part (b) of Unstarred question No. 3120 dated 14.8.1991.

Position during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 (year ending 31.12.1988, 31.12.1989 and 31.12.1990)

## Promotion

Sl. No.	Group	No. of Post reserved for		Total no. of post filled by		No. of vacancies de-reserved		No. of vacancies carried forward		No. of vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
YEAR 1988											
1.	A	17	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2.	B	79	31	141	16	3	2	4	3	—	1
3.	C	191	88	523	106	1	—	100	122	5	39
4.	D	144	72	515	113	—	—	4	13	—	—
YEAR 1989											
1.	A	16	10	18	3	—	—	1	1	1	1
2.	B	64	31	78	20	4	2	11	4	3	5
3.	C	136	117	291	64	1	2	72	104	3	1

Sl. No. Group	No. of Post reserved for		Total no. of post filled by		No. of vacancies de-reserved		No. of vacancies carried forward		No. of vacancies lapsed	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
4. D	211	107	283	71	—	—	27	30	—	—
YEAR 1990										
1. A	5	1	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
2. B	52	19	55	8	2	2	9	5	9	3
3. C	177	90	177	63	2	3	56	58	—	7
4. D	40	12	28	9	—	—	—	4	—	—

\* Note:— The above figures pertain to (1) Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution and its organisations and (2) Ministry of Food and its organisations including food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation.

**STATEMENT — III**

Name of the Office: Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies & Organisations under this Ministry.\* (Now Ministry of Food & Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution)

*Information in respect of part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3120 dated 14.8.1991.*

<i>Present position of backlog</i>	
<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
680	1500

(\*) Note: The above figures pertain to (1) Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution and its organisations and (2) Ministry of Food and its organisations including Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation.

[English]

**Eligibility Limit for Bonus**

3388. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the eligibility limit for bonus from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 and the quantum of bonus from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500; and

(b) if so, the time which a decision is likely to be taken and implemented; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, as the present limits were fixed only in 1985, when the Bonus Act 1965 was amended.

**Provision of Drinking Water for Chhota Nagpur Area**

3389. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any special plan for the development of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar for providing drinking water to each village; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Rural Water Supply (RWS) is provided under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. To supplement the efforts of the State Government, a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) includ-

ing National Drinking Water Mission is under operation. These schemes cover whole of the country including Chhota Nagpur region of Bihar. No special Plan has been proposed by the State Govt. for implementation in the Chhota Nagpur.

**FCI Godowns in Tamil Nadu**

3390. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns of Food Corporation of India owned and hired in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of new godowns opened during 1990-91 in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the total storage capacity in that state;

(d) whether it is proposed to construct more godowns during the current year, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Owned godowns: 22 (including two cover-and-plinth units).

Hired godowns: 9

(b) Nil.

(c) 6.67 lakh tonnes as on 30.9.91

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Production of Cement**

3391. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of cement pro-

duction in the country has been adversely affected due to power shortage during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to provide adequate power to the cement manufacturing units to boost the production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Some cement plants have reported difficulties in optimising cement production on account of power shortage during the current financial year. The impact on the cement production on this account, however, has been marginal, as a large number of cement plants have installed captive power plants to meet a part of their power requirements. Cement production till November, 1991 has been 34.5 million tonnes against the pro-rata target of 36.67 million tonnes.

#### **Central Investment in Tamil Nadu**

3392. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the Central investment in the Industrial sector in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to increase the central investment on new central public sector enterprises in the State of Tamil Nadu during the remaining period of the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investments in the central public sector enterprises are made on techno-economic considerations keeping in view the balanced regional development of the country.

#### **Modernisation and Expansion of P.S.Uns. in Tamil Nadu**

3393. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to modernise and expand the Central Public Undertakings in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Quarters for Government Employees in Almora and Pithoragarh Distt. of U.P.**

3394. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the construction of the quarters for the Central Government Employees in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh in the current year; and

(b) the number of quarters of various categories available for the employees working in Ranikhet and Almora?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM):** (a) No allocation has been made for construction of general pool quarters during the current year in these districts.

(b) Nil in general pool.

**Declaration of Almora and Pithoragarh Districts as no-Industry Districts**

**3395. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Almora and Pithoragarh districts as 'no-industry-districts' in view of the scarcity of industry there; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) and (b). Almora and Pithoragarh Districts are already included in Category 'A' of Centrally declared Industrially backward areas.

**Price of Wheat**

**3396. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the hoarding of wheat by the farmers in States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh etc., the prices of wheat have gone up drastically in the open market;

(b) if so, how does the wheat price in the open market compare with the rates in the preceding three years;

(c) how does the Government propose to deal with the situation to bring down the price of wheat prevailing in the open market in the later half of 1991;

(d) whether there is any proposal to import wheat to bring down the prices, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI)** (a) and (b). A statement indicating the index numbers of wholesale prices of wheat during the years 1988 to 1991 is attached (Annexure).

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to check the rise in prices of wheat:-

(i) Allocations of wheat from Central Pool have been increased for Punjab and Haryana from October, 1991 so that the pressure on open market is reduced.

(ii) Food Corporation of India has been authorised to sell in the open market 3 lakh tonnes of wheat during October - November, 1991. A further quantity of 3 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been authorised for sale in December, 1991.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The present stocks of wheat are considered to be sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of the Public Distribution System.

## ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of unstarred Question No. 3396 for answer in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.1991.

Index Numbers of wholesale Prices of wheat.

Base: 1981-82=100

Sl. No.	Month	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	January	147.1	174.3	150.9	200.3
2.	February	150.9	175.0	144.3	211.2
3.	March	148.5	165.4	139.1	205.5
4.	April	138.7	151.1	142.4	180.8
5.	May	134.7	140.2	153.0	167.2
6.	June	137.5	1476.4	155.1	173.2
7.	July	142.3	150.0	162.1	174.2
8	August	144.2	151.1	161.8	188.9 (P)
9.	September	149.6	152.0	161.9	198.7 (P)
10.	October	158.7	149.7	164.2	196.7 (P)



Sl. No.	Month	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	November	162.2	152.6	170.2	
12.	December	167.1	151.0	177.5	
Annual Average		148.7	154.9	156.7	

### **Investigation/Prosecution of Officers on Corruption Charges**

**3397. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on September 4, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 5688 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding investigation/prosecution of officers on corruption charges has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Informations have been called for from all the State Governments, Union Territories, and all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Informations from some of the State Governments, Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are still awaited.

### **National Small Industries Corporation**

**3398. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the charges levelled by the Employees Association about irregularities in the National Small Industries Corporation has since been completed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c). Certain complaints received regarding irregularities in the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, are under examination of the Government.

[English]

### **Setting up of Drug Units by Multinational Companies**

**3399. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals from multinational drug companies are pending clearance for setting up new drug units in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Alleged Irregularities in Award of Contract**

**3400. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been serious irregularities in the award of contract for transportation of SDK & CKD components from Kandla Port to Gurgaon by Muruti Udyog Limited for the supply of air-conditioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBI has carried out any investigation into the above contract; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Some references have been received by the Govt. from CBI regarding the transportation contract and purchase of air conditioners, which are still under consideration.

#### **Sale of Maruti Cars**

3401. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales of Maruti Cars 800 cc and Omni Vans have dropped considerably in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cars and vans sold in July and August 1991 and how do the sales compare which were made in October and November 1991 month-wise;

(d) the steps taken to boost the sales of Maruti Vehicles; and

(e) whether the export figures are also coming down steadily?

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

(b) The main reasons for decline in demand & sale are as follows:-

- i) The devaluation of rupee leading to higher cost of inputs and credit squeeze in the money market resulting in a substantial increase in loan interest rates.
- ii) Steep increase in the price of Maruti vehicles mainly on account of increase in excise-duty.

(c) The number of Maruti-800 cc cars and Omnis sold from July to November, 91 is given below:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Maruti - 800</i>	<i>OMNI</i>
July, 91	5179	2487
August, 91	4037	2244
Sept., 91	4346	2426
Oct., 91	4785	1562
Nov., 91	3324	1257

(d) The steps taken to promote the sales of Maruti vehicles are as under:-

- i) Dealer Incentive Scheme were introduced for sale of Omnis October and November, 1991.
- ii) A special offer has been introduced for sale of 5000 Om is at reduced prices for Dec., 91.

iii) An extensive 'field sales' programme has been launched through the dealers' sales personnel which is further supplemented by local advertising campaigns by the dealers.

iv) A comprehensive Omni advertisement campaign is currently under preparation and is scheduled to be

launched by mid-January, 1992.

(e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

### Processing of Fruits and Vegetables

3402. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether fruits and vegetables of the value of Rupees 30 billion goes waste in India, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the percentage of fruit and vegetables that are processed; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to increase the capacity and modernise the units of food processing industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) While no authentic information is available, it is estimated that fruits & vegetables valued at Rs. 3,000/- crores are wasted every year due to inadequate post harvest handling as well as absence of linkage with the processors and fresh fruits & vegetable markets.

(b) It is estimated that about 1% of the fruits and vegetables are processed.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have formulated various plan schemes to extend financial assistance to the State Government undertakings, public sector undertakings and cooperatives etc. for increasing the present processing capacity, setting up of food processing industries and for modernisation of these industries.

This assistance is given on the proposals received through the State Governments.

[English]

### Diversion of Stock of FPS to Open Market

3403. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kerosene oil dealers and Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi are diverting the stocks in the blackmarket as has been established with the catching of a wheat loaded truck in Moti Nagar area and a tanker of kerosene oil in Nizamuddin area recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for not keeping a strict eye on these dealers by the Food and Supplies Department; of Delhi Administration;

(c) the steps taken to tone up the working and functioning of the Food and Supplies Department;

(d) the number of premises of hoarders of kerosene and ration shops raided for diversion of these stuff and the action taken against them, with details thereof; and

(e) the number of licences cancelled suspended by Delhi Administration during the last twelve months with reasons thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Some cases of diversion of specified food articles and kerosene oil have been detected by Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration regularly undertakes inspection of fair price shops and kerosene oil depots to curb diversion of PDS items into the open market. Surprise checks

and raids are conducted by it based on intelligence gathered and complaints received from the public.

(d) From 1.11.1991 to 30.11.1991, the Delhi Administration checked 929 fair price shops and 493 kerosene oil depots. F.I. Rs. have been lodged against 40 fair price shop owners and 15 kerosene oil licensees under the Essential Commodities Act. 80 persons were arrested. Departmental action has also been initiated against 349 FPSs and 92 kerosene oil depots.

(e) 91 fair price shop authorisations/kerosene oil licences were suspended and 23 have been cancelled for irregularities relating to stocks, maintenance of accounts and diversion of ration articles to unauthorised channels.

[Translation]

#### **Prices of Essential Commodities**

3404. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Distribution System has failed in controlling the prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the Government's view point in this regard; and

(c) if not, the names of the commodities in the case of which the Government have been successful in controlling the prices through Public Distribution System and the percentage thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a), (b) and (c). There has been an

increase in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of "all commodities" as well as in the WPI of rice, edible oils and sugar during the current financial year till 23.11.1991. In the case of wheat, the percentage variation in the WPI index was (-)0.5% compared to a significant increase of +26.0% during the corresponding period of last year.

The rise in prices of commodities may be attributed to many factors such as gap in demand and supply, increase in money supply in the economy, increase in prices of inputs to agriculture as well as transport. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a supplemental effort aimed at ensuring equitable distribution of key essential commodities at pre-determined and reasonable prices. Public Distribution System is one component of the strategy to keep under check the rise in prices. The Government has taken a number of measures to curb money supply in the economy. Under the PDS, allocations of wheat and rice were increased during August to October, 1991. In an effort to increase availability further, open market sales of wheat and rice by Food Corporation of India have been permitted during October-December, 1991. Import of edible oils was resumed in October, 1991. Levy sugar allocations were increased by 5% on an adhoc basis for the period August to December, 1991.

[English]

#### **Import of Pamolein Oil**

3405. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are spending a huge amount for importing pamolein oil from Malaysia and other countries;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have decided to produce Pamolein Oil in India;

(c) if so, whether any steps in this regard have been considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). One project each for production of palm oil has been established in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. About 5.75 lakh hectares of land in the country have been identified as suitable for palm cultivation. Possibility for exploring palm cultivation have already started in the identified areas. A number of schemes were sanctioned to take up oil palm cultivation during 8th Plan period, namely, setting up to nurseries and frontline demonstration and processing in Karnataka, Oil Palm Seed Garden in Andhra Pradesh, expansion of the capacity of the seed germination at CPCRI, Palode.

#### **SSI Producing Paraffin Wax**

**3406. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:**  
**SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHOUHAN:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "paraffin was SSIs likely turn sick" appearing in the Economic Times of September 27, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of small scale industries producing paraffin wax out of slack wax?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** (a) to (c). The Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Saleempur Aromatic Plant**

**3407. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:**  
**SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permission of Foreign Investment Board in respect of Saleempur Aromatic Plant has since been granted by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by when permission is likely to be granted?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) to (d). Matter is under consideration for the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Repair of Approach Roads in West Enclave Pitampura**

**3408. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the dilapidated condition of the approach roads leading to the newly constructed flats by House Building Societies in the West Enclave of Pitampura on the Outer Ring Road; and

(b) if so, the time by which the approach roads will be repaired and widened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration reports that the condition of the road has worsened due to stacking of mulba by individuals constructing houses and blockage by such mulba. The pot holes developed have already been attended and further repair work has been started and is likely to be completed by the middle of January, 1992. No further widening is proposed to be done.

[English]

#### **Allotment of Plots in Rohini**

3409. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for allotment of 32 metre plots in March, 1991 against registration of 48 metre plots in the 1981 under the Rohini Scheme in Delhi; and

(b) the fate of those who had registered for 48 metre plots only but allotted 32 metre plots if they do not take notice of allotment cum-demand letter for 32 metre plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As only 32 Sq. Mt. plots were available for fresh allotment at the draw held in March, 1991, registrants for 43 Sq. M. plots were given an option to apply for 32 Sq.m. plots and allotments were made.

(b) The cases of those who were given allotment-cum-demand letters for 32. Sq.m. plots without their exercising an option therefor, will be kept pending till such time the size of plots originally preferred by them are available.

#### **Exemption from Emigration Clearance**

3410. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from Government of Kerala to include more categories of Emigrants for exemption from Emigration clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Improvement of Slums in Bangalore City**

3411. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Development Agency of Britain had come forward to give financial assistance Rs.48 crore for improving the slums in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the steps taken to procure the above assistance;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has also sought financial assistance for improving the slums in Mysore city with the assistance of Overseas Development Agency of Britain; and

(d) if so, the amount of assistance sought for?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Quantity of Items Supplied to Bihar**

3412. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of essential commodities and edible oil supplied to Bihar since January, 1991; and

(b) the quantity of these commodities supplied during the said period and also the quantity allocated during the last three years?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity of essential commodities allotted to and lifted by Bihar Government from January to October, 1991 and in the corresponding periods in 1988, 1989 and 1990, is given in Annexure.



## STATEMENT

Quantity of essential commodities allotted to and lifted by Bihar Government from January, 1991 to October, 1991 and in the corresponding period in the years 1988, 1989 and 1990. (in '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1991		1988		1989		1990	
		January to October		January to October		January to October		January to October	
		Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	allocation	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Rice	101.00	50.40	170.00	45.50	123.00	53.80	101.00	23.60
2.	Wheat	472.00	437.30	734.00	574.90	550.00	507.60	428.00	339.40
3.	Levy Sugar	345.14		339.64		344.68		344.68	
4.	Imported Edible Oil	4.00	2.26	8.40	8.08	3.86	1.42	9.80	6.22
5.	Kerosene @	387.99	231.17	382.07	391.89	371.21	369.57	390.90	383.69

Lifting of levy sugar is nearly 100%

@ In regard to Kerosene, while allocation figures relate to the period Jan-Oct, 1991, the lifting figures relate to the period Jan-June, 1991.

**Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar**

**3413. SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have identified those Public Sector Undertakings of Bihar which are not functioning satisfactorily for the last three years;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the working capacity of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There out of fifteen Central public sector enterprises having their registered offices in the State of Bihar have incurred losses during the last 3 years, i.e. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 upto which period only the information is available. These enterprises are M/s. Bharat Refractories Limited, Engineering Projects (India) Limited and Projects and Development India Limited. Some of the main reasons for the losses are escalation of input costs, surplus manpower, power shortages, low capacity utilisation, etc.

(c) Improving working capacity of these undertakings is a continuous process. Enterprise specific remedial action is taken by the Government and the enterprise concerned. Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plans; financial, managerial and organisational restructuring; change in product-mix, etc.

**Drinking Water Supply in Bihar**

**3414. SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme to supply

drinking water in Chhota Nagnpur-Santhal Pargana area in Bihar with the assistance of World Bank or any other international agency is being launched;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved in each scheme and when it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the work under the said scheme has been delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Pending Projects of Bihar on Drinking Water**

**3415. SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects forwarded by the Government of Bihar for approval to the Union Government in 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 in regard to the problem of drinking water;

(b) the action taken on each of them separately till date; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for this purpose during the above periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The State Government had forwarded the following schemes for technical clearance in 1989-90.

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Village</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)</i>			
1. Drilled tubewells,  Sanitary wells,	Dhanbad Hazaribagh Ranchi Deogarh Gaya Nowadah Aurangabad Munger Bhagalpur Bhojpur Jehanabad	3199 Partially covered	1615.00
2. 1 Piped water supply scheme	Patna Nalanda Munger	480 Partially covered	52.352
3. 1808 number of tubewell with iron removal plants	Saharsa Purnia Katihar		211.93
4. 4 schemes for utilisation of exploratory tube wells constructed by CGWB	Munger	4 villages (Partial to full coverage)	34.93
5. 3 water supply schemes for construction of sanitary wells, drilled tubewells, etc.	Sahebganj	444 Partially covered	178.972
<i>Technology Mission</i>			
6. Construction of handpump and awareness programme	Singhbhum		317.172

As regards, the projects for 1990-91 and 1991-92, powers were delegated to State Governments including Government of Bihar for technical clearance of schemes. The schemes under ARWSP are now cleared by the State Government. However, the following projects for bilateral assistance were received on 28.1.91 from the State Government of Bihar:-

Water supply scheme for Nirsia and adjoining villages of Dhanbad district at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.279 crores.

- Project for seven iron endemic districts of North Bihar at a cost of Rs. 109.5 crores.

(b) All the above projects received from the Government of Bihar were given technical clearance. The projects for bilateral assistance have been referred to the Planning commission for comments. Thereafter, these will be sent to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) for posing for bilateral assistance.

(c) Central assistance is not sanctioned on project/schemewise basis. However, the following Central assistance has been released to the State Government of Bihar under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Mini-Mission Projects during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92:-

*Stock already in the hands of FCI*

*(In Million Tonnes)*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Paddy in terms of Rice</i>
1st April, 89	2.07	3.93	0.04
1st April, 90	2.70	6.88	0.36
1st April, 91	3.87	9.79	0.70
1st Oct., 91 (Prov)	4.55	6.21	0.26

<i>Year</i>	<i>Releases (in crores)</i>
1989-90	28.63
1990-91	24.42
1991-92	20.59

[English]

**Stock Position of FCI**

3416. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 16 on November 20, 1991 and state:

(a) the stock position in respect of major grains in the hands of the Food Corporation of India as on April 1, 1989, April 1, 1990, April 1, 1991 and October 1, 1991;

(b) the quantities procured during 1989-90 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto 30th September, 1991) in respect of these grains; and

(c) the total value of stocks in hand as on April 1, 1989, April 1, 1990 and April 1, 1991 and September 30, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The required information is as under:

*Total Procurement**(In Million Tonnes)*

<i>Marketing season</i>	<i>Rice (including paddy in terms of rice) Oct.-Sept.)</i>	<i>Wheat (April-March)</i>
1989-90	11.86	9.00
1990-91	12.66	11.07
1991-92	0.45	7.75

*Value of stocks of wheat, rice and paddy with the FCI**(Rupees in Crores)*

<i>As on</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Paddy in terms of rice</i>
1st April, 89	458.96	1146.09	10.29
1st April, 90	617.62	2253.64	124.50
1st April, 91	1033.57	3621.61	266.07
30th Sept., 91 (Provisional)	1298.26	2513.25	106.47

**Identification of Towns Under IDSMT**

3417. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1 regarding National Commission on Urbanisation and state:

(a) the names of towns, State-wise, identified for assistance under the centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) the financial assistance extended State-wise under these schemes during 1990-91 and proposed for 1991-92;

(c) the names of State Governments which have set up Finance Commissions for devolution of resources from State Government to local bodies;

(d) The names of States which have so far amended the Rent Control Act's in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission; and

(e) the States in which the municipal bodies and notified area committees stand superseded or unreplaced by fresh elections at present?

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

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Grant of Seniority to EX-ECOs of Nationalised Banks**

3418. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had issued instructions in August, 1971 relating to the fixation of seniority of the ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs) on their appointment under the Union Government/public sector banks;

(b) if so, whether these instructions are being followed in the public sector banks;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received representations from some of the organisations of ex-ECOs about interpretation of rules regarding grant of seniority to ex-ECOs working in the nationalised banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Instructions were issued under released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers (Reservation of vacancies) Rules, 1971, relating to fixation of seniority etc. to the Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers on their appointment in the Union Government. In respect of public sector banks instructions were adopted vide Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) letter No.2/18/77-SCT(B) dated. 19th Oct., 1977 as further clarified

vide letters dated. 6th May, 1980 and 10th November, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance felt that since the recruitment in public sector banks, specially in State Bank of India is done through Central Recruitment Board which is akin to Union Public Service Commission, the seniority of ECOs/SSCOs in public sector banks could be fixed under the provisions of rule 6 (a) of the Rules of 1971. However, some organisations of Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers have represented that seniority should be fixed in accordance with rule 6 (b) of the Rules of 1971. The Banking Division has referred the issue to the Department of Personnel and Training. The matter is in final stages of examination by the Govt.

**Government Accommodation to Migrant Employees**

3419. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to form a separate pool for providing Housing accommodation to migrant employees of the Government who come from far off places of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). Such a policy would be discriminatory.

[Translation]

### **Issue of Industrial Licences in Uttar Pradesh**

3420. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Government for Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) the number of applications pending consideration of the Government; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) 49 Letters of Intent and 10 Industrial Licences have been granted during the period from 1st April to 31st October, 1991 for setting up industries in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) 653 applications for grant of Letters of Intent for the setting up industries in Uttar Pradesh were pending as on 30.11.1991.

(c) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time limit.

### **Electronic Complex in Agra**

3421. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Electronic Complex in Taj Trapezium area of Agra in order to contain environmental pollution in the area;

(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) to (c). The Government of India have no such proposal. However, the Government of U. P. have informed that the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation has acquired land of about 500 acres at Firozabad within Taj Trapezium area for its development as an integrated industrial township including electronics.

[English]

### **Employment to Rural People**

3422. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocate funds to different States for providing employment to the rural people in chronically drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the allocation made therefor during the last three years State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated or proposed to be allocated for Rajasthan during the current financial year therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Reply has been given in Annexure-I.

(c) Rs. 12805.28 lakhs (including State share) have been allocated to Rajasthan for

implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the current financial year i.e. 1991-92.

#### STATEMENT—I

Allocations under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) (which was started in 1989-90) to the small States/Union Territories (UTs) like north-eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are made on the basis of a historical figure which is equal to the double of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) allocation in 1988-89 or the combined allocations under the NREP/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), whichever was more.

2. The balance of the Central allocations under the JRY are distributed amongst the States/UTs on the basis of the proportion of rural poor to the total rural poor in the country that live in that State.

3. The State allocations under JRY are distributed amongst the districts on the basis of backwardness index formulated on the percentage of rural Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) population to total rural population, the number of agricultural labourers to main workers and the inverse of the value of the agricultural produce taken in money terms in the district with the weights of 60: 20: 20:

4. The above criteria of allocations of funds to the districts was, however, modified in respect of hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and desert districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan. In their cases, the per capita allocation for hill/desert districts was taken the highest for any district in that State limited to an annual allocation of a minimum of Rs. 2.50 crores and a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crores for that particular district. The enhanced share of such districts was adjusted against proportionate reduction out of the allocation of the remaining districts.



**STATEMENT—II***Allocation of Resources under JRY during 1989 to 1992*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Allocation (including State Share)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18319.51	19166.20	19166.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	307.15	330.68	330.67
3.	Assam	5278.90	5114.59	5114.59
4.	Bihar	38711.91	38466.78	38466.78
5.	Goa	378.75	357.28	357.27
6.	Gujarat	7954.79	8090.71	8090.71
7.	Haryana	2068.19	1926.88	1926.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1153.50	1135.28	1135.26
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1682.74	2000.00	1611.51
10.	Karnataka	12093.58	12059.70	12059.70
11.	Kerala	6569.99	6396.19	6396.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25618.79	26402.50	26402.50

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Allocation (including State Share)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
13.	Maharashtra	20993.90	20424.84	20424.85
14.	Manipur	441.73	423.83	423.83
15.	Meghalaya	458.13	495.91	495.91
16.	Mizoram	187.41	208.98	208.90
17.	Nagaland	504.99	610.00	531.88
18.	Orissa	12655.81	13094.93	13094.89
19.	Punjab	1608.66	1675.65	1675.89
20.	Rajasthan	12594.24	12805.98	12805.88
21.	Sikkim	197.83	193.54	193.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	17659.64	17223.66	17223.66
23.	Tripura	541.43	550.49	550.49
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51706.13	51093.28	51093.28
25.	West Bengal	21610.16	21786.94	21786.94

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Allocation (Including State Share)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
26.	A & N. Islands	164.80	156.56	156.56
27.	Chandigarh	40.77	38.81	38.81
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.80	84.99	84.99
29.	Daman & Diu	52.40	50.07	50.07
30.	Delhi	187.42	184.18	184.13
31.	Lakshadweep	81.75	78.49	78.49
32.	Pondicherry	157.80	153.25	153.25
Total		263066.60	262780.27	262313.37

5. The criteria of allocations to the States/ districts has continued as given in the preceding with the exception of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government in the year 1990-91 suggested to the Government of India to make the inter- district allocations strictly as per the criteria of backward index prescribed in the JRY guidelines and given in paragraph-3 above. The Government of India accordingly modified the district allocations in case of Rajasthan.

6. Resources allocated State-wise including State's share for implementation of JRY during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given in the Annexure-II.

#### **Import of Pamolein**

3423. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to import Pamolein in view of its growing demand in the country;

(b) if so, the approximate quantum of Pamolein proposed to be imported during the current financial year; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has so far author-

ised to import 1.5 lakh MTs of palmolein during the current financial year.

(c) STC has contracted 66,000 MTs of palmolein for import. Out of this, 54,000 MTs has already arrived upto 2nd December, 1991, remaining is on high sea. Besides, the Govt. has so far allowed the States to directly import 48,000 MTs of palmolein.

#### **Allocation to Kerala for 1991-92**

3424. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance and grants allocated by the Union Government to Kerala during 1991-92, item-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have spent the allocated amount on the items for which the allocation was made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The details of the assistance in the form of loan and grants allocated by the Central Government of Kerala during the financial year 1991-92 item-wise, are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The details of the amount spent on due items will be available only after the financial year 1991-92 is over.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Released so far</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	(A) Normal Central assistance	28506.00	21330.00
	a) Loan	19954.20	14940.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Released so far</i>
1	2	3	4
	b) Grant	8551.80	6390.00
	(B) Additional normal Central assistance for model village etc.	1100.00	-
	a) Loan	770.00	-
	b) Grant	330.00	-
2.	Externally aided Projects	13300.00	2151.530
	a) Loan	9310.00	1506.071
	b) Grant	3990.00	645.459
3.	Share in Central Taxes	52285.00	33828.000
4.	Small Savings Loan	18843.00	9196.000
5.	Plan deficit grant	6601.00	4950.750
6.	Central's Contribution towards	2325.00	1743.750
7.	Accelerated development of Hill areas. 605.220	*	
	a) Loan	60.522	*
	b) Grant	544.698	*
8.	Tribal Sub-Plan	128.04	*
9.	Scheduled Caste (Component)	510.18	*
	Total 124203.44	3200.030	

\* Releases yet to be made.

#### **Implementation of Urban Basic Services Scheme in Kerala**

3425. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities taken up for development under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Kerala during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the names of the cities selected for the implementation of the said scheme in Kerala during 1991-92 and the total funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The scheme of Urban Basic Services was in operation in the country including Kerala from 1986-87 to 1989-90. This scheme was revised and

renamed as Urban Basic Services for the Poor from the year 1990-91. The names of towns taken up for development in Kerala under the old scheme (U.B.S.) are given in the Annexures -I and II to this reply.

(b) The same towns selected for the year 1990-91 under the revised scheme will be taken up during 1991-92 also. For this purpose a tentative allocation of Central grants to the tune of Rs. 73 lakhs has been made for 1991-92.

#### STATEMENT-I

*The names of Towns in Kerala covered by the old scheme of Urban Basic Services during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90.*

<i>District</i>	<i>Towan</i>
1. Ernakulam	(i) Cochin
	(ii) Kothemangalam
	(iii) Moovattupushi
	(iv) Alwaye
	(v) Perumbaroor
	(vi) Tripunithara
	(vii) Arngamaly
	(viii) Parur
2. Alleppey	(ix) Alleppey
	(x) Kayamkulam
	(xi) Sherthallay
	(xii) Mavelikara
	(xiii) Chengannur

#### STATEMENT-II

*List of towns in Kerala taken up for implementing the new scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor during 1990-91*

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Trivandrum | 2. Neyyathinkara |
|               | 3. Attingal      |
|               | 4. Nedumangad    |
|               | 5. Varkala       |

6. Quilon
7. Pundur
8. Paravur
9. Thiruvalla
10. Pathinamthitta
11. Adoor
12. Pandalam
13. Kottayam
14. Changanacherry
15. Vaikom
16. Palai
17. Erathupetta
18. Thodupuzha
19. Piravam
20. Kalamassery
21. Eloor
22. Trichur
23. Irinjalakuda
24. Kunnamkulam
25. Chalakudy
26. Kodungallur

#### **Development of Small and Medium Towns of Kerala**

3426. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the development of small and medium towns of Kerala is under consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns is an on-going schemes started during the 6th Plan. Towns are selected for assistance under this scheme every year depending upon the budgetary allocations with the Govt. of India for this purpose and based on the list of prioritized towns received from the State Govts. alongwith detailed project reports of the schemes. Project reports for the towns have been received from Govt. of Kerala for the current year. Final decision on sanction of IDSMT schemes for the current year has not yet been taken.

#### **Paraffin Wax Quota for Kerala**

3427. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for increasing the Paraffin Wax Quota for Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Government have been receiving representations from various States/UTs including Kerala for enhancement in allocation of Paraffin Wax from time to time. The allocation is made keeping in view the indigenous availability and imports. Besides normal quarterly allocation of Paraffin Wax to various states/UTs, this year

Government have made one time additional allocation of Paraffin Wax Type-III to all States/UTs during the quarter October-December, 1991. The share of Kerala State in the additional allotment of Paraffin Wax Type-III is 157 MTs.

[Translation]

### **Raising on Age Limit for Civil Services Examination**

3428. SHRI SURESH ANAND SWAMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to raise the age limit for Civil Services Examination and also to remove the restriction on the number of attempts for appearing in this examination;

(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) to (c). The upper age limit for the Civil Services Examination is 28 years and the maximum number of attempts permitted at the examination is 4. However, for the 1992 examination it is proposed to fix the upper age limit at 33 years and the maximum number of attempts at 5, as a special case. This liberalisation will be admissible only for the 1992 Examination.

[English]

### **Extraction of Minerals from Indian Ocean**

3429. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:  
SHRI DEVENDERA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of various minerals lying in the bed of the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to get a survey conducted about these minerals and to extract the same?

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

(b) The Indian Pioneer Area, which is located about 1,600 km. from Cape Comorin in the Indian Ocean, measures 150,000 sq. km. of this, we have to surrender half to the International Authority. The remaining half measuring 75,000 sq. km. has an estimated potential of about 380 million tonnes of polymetallic nodules. These nodules are estimated to contain 3.5 million tonnes of Nickel, 3.2 million tonnes of Copper, 0.5 million tonnes of Cobalt and 72 million tonnes of Manganese.

(c) Survey and Exploration for polymetallic nodules is already under way. There is also a programme of developing a deep seabed test mining system which is being implemented by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, as the nodal Agency. The system would be progressively developed to a fully operational deep seabed mining system. Research and development on extractive metallurgy is also being conducted at the National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur), Regional Research Laboratory (Bhubaneswar) and Hindustan Zinc Limited (Udaipur).

[Translation]

### **Pollution by Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant**

3430. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is great threat of environmental pollution by the Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the pollution there?

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

(b) The safety aspects of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) are constantly reviewed by a Multi tier system of review by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The radioactivity releases into the environment from RAPS have been low and well below the limits stipulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Radiation surveys and an analysis of water, soil, food, air and other food products collected have been systematically carried out in the area around the plant to ensure environmental safety.

#### **Minimum Wages to Mica Industry Labourers**

3431. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages and facilities prescribed for the labourers (Government and Private) engaged in production and export of Mica in various States;

(b) whether these facilities and wages are being provided to the labourers of Bihar; and

(c) if not, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN

SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Minimum rates of wages for different categories of workmen employed in Mica mines were revised on 25.10.1988. Special allowance linked with Consumer Price Index at interval of every six months, commencing from 1st October and 1st April is adjusted. A statement showing minimum rates of wages fixed and special allowance payable from 1.10.1991 to the employees engaged in Mica mines is enclosed.

Welfare facilities provided under Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 include provision of medical, housing, drinking water, educational, recreation and family welfare facilities.

(b) As the Appropriate Government, the Central Government enforces the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act with a view to ensure the payment of minimum rates of wages all over the country including Bihar. The High Court of Patna, Ranchi Bench in the case of Suresh Kumar Jhanjhri Vs. Union of India and others (CWJ 164 1987 (R)) held that the scheduled employment of mica works do not cover mica mines and therefore, the notification issued by the Central Government fixing/revising the minimum rates of wages is not applicable to the employees engaged in mica mines. In view of this decision, the provisions of Minimum Wages Act and the minimum wages fixed by the Central Government could not be enforced in respect of the employees engaged in mica mines in the State of Bihar.

(c) The Government is contemplating to amend the scheduled employment, mentioned at Item 10 of Part I of the Schedule to Minimum Wages Act so as to include mica mines also in the schedule of employment of mica works.

## STATEMENT

*Minimum rates of wages fixed and special allowance payable to the employees engaged in Mica Mines w.e.f. 1. 10. 1991*

*(In rupees)*

<i>Categories of workers</i>	<i>For Work above ground</i>			<i>For work below ground</i>		
	<i>Basic Wages</i>	<i>Special allowance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Basic Wages</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Total</i>
unskilled	15.30	5.00	20.30	18.45	6.27	24.72
semi-skilled/ unskilled supervisors	19.05	6.27	25.32	22.85	7.50	30.35
Skilled	23.75	7.50	31.25	28.15	9.37	37.52

**Earthquake in Uttarkashi, U.P.**

**3432. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tremors felt after the earthquake in Uttarkashi and Hindukush till date along with the names of places where these tremors were felt and the severity thereof, location-wise; and

(b) the reasons of such tremors in short intervals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of aftershocks, i. e. tremors after the 20th October, 1991 earthquake in Uttarkashi, recorded by India Meteorological Department's Seismological Observatory at Delhi, till the end of

November, 1991 is 58. Only one aftershock that occurred on the same day as the main earthquake October, 20 1991 was of moderate magnitude. The rest were of slight magnitude. The origin of all the aftershocks was in the same general area and these were felt by the people in Garhwal area around Uttarkashi. A list of aftershocks recorded at Delhi is enclosed in Annexure-'I'.

In Hindukush region, six earthquakes occurred between October 20 and end of November 1991. Three were of moderate magnitude. A list is enclosed in Annexure-'II'.

(b) It is a common phenomenon that a number of aftershocks follow the main earthquake. Although considerable stored energy is released in the main earthquake, the remaining energy is dissipated intermittently in the form of aftershocks.

## STATEMENT—I

## List of Aftershocks of Garhwal Earthquake from 20.10.1991 to 30.11.1991

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)		Location of Epicentre			Magnitude
		HR	MIN	LAT (N)	LONG (E)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	20.10.91	08	38	30.6	78.6	2.4	
2.	20.10.91	08	89	30.6	78.7	4.0	
3.	20.10.91	03	34	30.8	78.7	3.4	
4.	20.10.91	04	11	30.7	78.7	4.7	
5.	20.10.91	04	26	30.7	78.7	4.0	
6.	20.10.91	04	43	not determinable		2.6	
7.	20.10.91	05	10	30.7	78.7	2.4	
8.	20.10.91	05	10	30.7	78.7	3.5	
9.	20.10.91	06	34	30.7	78.6	2.3	
10.	20.10.91	06	43	30.8	78.8	2.4	
11.	20.10.91	06	51	30.7	78.6	2.3	
12.	20.10.91	08	55	30.7	78.8	4.2	

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)			Location of Epicentre		Magnitude
		HR	MIN		LAT (N)	LONG (E)	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
13.	20.10.91	09	04		30.8	78.9	2.9
14.	20.10.91	09	50		30.7	78.6	3.0
15.	20.10.91	10	02		30.7	78.7	3.5
16.	20.10.91	11	02		30.7	78.6	5.2
17.	20.10.91	11	25		30.9	78.8	2.5
18.	20.10.91	11	28		30.9	78.7	2.6
19.	20.10.91	12	18		30.8	78.5	3.1
20.	20.10.91	12	56		30.6	78.6	2.9
21.	20.10.91	13	27		30.7	78.8	3.5
22.	20.10.91	13	45		not determinable		2.7
23.	20.10.91	14	31		30.5	78.6	2.7
24.	20.10.91	15	15		30.8	78.6	2.7
25.	20.10.91	15	48		30.7	78.5	2.7

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)			Location of Epicentre		Magnitude
		HR	MIN		LAT (N)	LONG (E)	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
26.	20.10.91	16	09		30.7	78.5	2.6
27.	20.10.91	16	40		30.7	78.6	2.7
28.	20.10.91	17	28		30.9	78.9	2.9
29.	21.10.91	03	19		30.7	78.7	2.4
30.	21.10.91	09	29		30.8	78.6	2.7
31.	21.10.91	08	54		not determinable		2.7
32.	21.10.91	16	33		30.8	78.8	3.6
33.	21.10.91	19	58		30.8	78.6	2.6
34.	21.10.91	20	06		30.8	78.5	2.6
35.	22.10.91	00	14		30.8	78.6	2.5
36.	22.10.91	12	09		30.8	78.6	2.7
37.	22.10.91	16	46		30.8	78.6	3.4
38.	23.10.91	09	41		not determinable		2.6

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)		Location of Epicentre		Magnitude
		HR	MIN	LAT (N)	LONG (E)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	24.10.91	06	35	30.8	78.7	2.5
40.	25.10.91	00	51	30.7	78.6	2.5
41.	25.10.91	10	22		not determinable	2.8
42.	25.10.91	20	53	30.8	78.6	2.7
43.	26.10.91	00	39	30.8	78.6	4.1
44.	27.10.91	06	10	30.7	78.8	4.1
45.	27.10.91	18	50	30.7	78.7	4.0
46.	28.10.91	01	00	30.8	78.8	2.7
47.	01.11.91	03	17		not determinable	2.8
48.	05.11.91	01	11	30.8	78.8	2.4
49.	07.11.91	04	00	30.6	78.1	2.4
50.	08.11.91	00	27	30.8	79.1	2.7
51.	08.11.91	06	37		not determinable	2.6

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)		Location of Epicentre		Magnitude
		HR	MIN	LAT (N)	LONG (E)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	09.11.91	08	11		not determinable	2.8
53.	10.11.91	09	13		not determinable	2.8
54.	11.11.91	23	39		not determinable	3.2
55.	13.11.91	17	34		not determinable	2.8
56.	17.11.91	03	45	30.8	78.8	3.1
57.	25.11.91	20	00	30.5	78.1	2.8
58.	26.11.91	00	30	30.6	78.9	2.8



STATEMENT — II

Sl. No.	Date	Origin Time (lst)		Location of Epicentre		Magnitude
		HR	MIN	LAT (N)	LONG (E)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	28.10.91	21	07	36.3	70.9	4.4
2.	30.10.91	21	32	36.5	71.7	5.0
3.	02.11.91	19	26	35.8	72.1	4.4
4.	04.11.91	04	36	35.5	70.0	5.2
5.	11.11.91	05	34	36.6	71.9	5.4
6.	13.11.91	05	23	35.5	70.1	4.6

**Import of Sugar**

3433. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the rates at which sugar was imported during the last three years alongwith the names of the countries from which imported; and

(b) the period upto which each such agreement is valid?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) During the last three sugar seasons, a quantity of 2,41,750 tonnes of sugar was imported in 1989-90 season from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia and Thailand in the price range of Rs. 8805.49 to 8848.37 per tonne.

(b) All the agreements entered into with the suppliers were valid upto 20.10.1989.

[English]

**Satellite Link to Southern Region for  
Software Export**

3434. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to provide satellite link to southern region for software export; and

(b) if so, the time by which such facility is proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics is providing data

communication facilities in Southern region through Software Technology Parks located at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Thiruvananthapuram for 100% export of Computer Software. The data communication facilities upto 9.6 KB per second for these parks are being provided by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL).

It has also been decided to provide high speed data communication facility through Satellite at 64KB per second speed at Bangalore and Hyderabad. This is expected to be available by the end of 1992.

[Translation]

**Revision of Pay-Scale of Upper Division  
Clerks**

3435. SHRI BAL RAJ PASSI:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the pay-scale of Assistants and Stenographers from Rs. 1400-2600 to Rs. 1640-2900;

(b) whether the Government have received representations to revise the pay-scale of upper Division Clerks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir; for the posts of Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service and Stenographers Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and certain other comparable grades, who were in the pay scale of Rs. 425-800 prior to 1.1.1986, the revised scale of Rs. 1640-

2900 was allowed instead of the scale of Rs. 1400-2600 earlier sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the considerations on the basis of which the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission in regard to the pay-scale of Assistants/Stenographers Grade 'C' was modified are not relevant in the case of Upper Division Clerks, the demand was not found acceptable and there is no proposal to revise the pay scale of UDC

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 794 DATED 29-7-1991 REGARDING UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF LAND IN DURGA PARK, DELHI**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** In reply to the question cited as subject, against the words- "Delhi Development Authority has reported that Durga Park is an authorised colony"

it may read as under:-

"Delhi Development Authority has reported that Durga Park is an unauthorised colony"

The mistake had occurred due to typographical error and could not be detected earlier due to over-sight.

Inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Cauvery Water Dispute**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):** After the Cauvery Water Dis-

putes Tribunal pronounced its Interim Order dated 25.6.1991, various representations were received by the Government on the question whether the Government should or should not publish the Order by notifying it in the official Gazette, in order to make it effective. In the replies to questions raised in Parliament on this issue, Government had clarified on 26.7.1991 in the Rajya Sabha that the Order would be effective from the date of its pronouncement by the Tribunal and that, in order to be effective, it does not have to be published in the Gazette.

In the meanwhile, the Government of Karnataka promulgated an Ordinance on 25.7.1991 in respect of the use of Cauvery waters in Karnataka. Since the legal position on various questions arising out of the said Ordinance and the interim Order of the Tribunal needed clarifications, the President of India referred the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion under Clause (1) of article 143 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court pronounced its opinion on 22.11.1991 as follows:-

"The Karnataka Cauvery Basin Irrigation Protection Ordinance, 1991 passed by the Governor of Karnataka on 25th July, 1991 (now the Act) is beyond the legislative competence of the State and is, therefore, *ultra vires* the Constitution".

"The Order of the Tribunal dated June 25, 1991 constitutes report and decision within the meaning of Section 5 (2) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956."

"The said Order is, therefore, required to be published by the Central Government in the official Gazette under Section 6 of the Act in order to make it effective".

"A Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute when a reference for such relief is made by the Central Government".

"Whether the Tribunal has power to grant interim relief when no reference is made by the Central Government for such relief is a question which does not arise in the facts and circumstances under which the reference is made. Hence, we do not deem it necessary to answer the same".

I had made a statement in Parliament on 25.11.1991 that the Government had accepted the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court and had decided to initiate such action as may be necessary.

The matter has been examined further particularly in the light of the pronouncement of the Supreme Court that the interim order of the Tribunal is required to be notified by the Government, in order to become binding and effective.

Section 5 (3) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act provides for referring the matter again to the Tribunal for its guidance and explanation within a period of three months. That period expired on 24.9.1991. None of the States which are parties to the dispute before the Tribunal made any further reference to the Tribunal seeking guidance or explanation under Section 5 (3) of the Act, before 24.9.1991.

Government have also reviewed the position in respect of the availability of waters in the river Cauvery during this year. Compared to the water available during the past many years, the situation is quite favourable this year and no difficulties in making the waters available as provided for in the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal are anticipated during this year.

The Government have now notified the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The notification was made yesterday.

Government of Karnataka have made an application to the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 25.11.1991 with reference

to the difficulties that may arise if adequate quantities of water are not available in the river in any particular year. Government of Tamil Nadu have also submitted their counter statement. The Order of the Tribunal in this regard will also be taken into account by the Government for appropriate steps to be taken.

The Government will make every endeavour to act in the best interests of all concerned and to uphold the sanctity of the legal process. I would also like to assure the House that Government will strive to secure the most beneficial use of the Cauvery Waters and in fair proportions amongst all concerned.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G.NARAYAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I must thank the Government, particularly the Prime Minister, for having taken timely action in notifying the Interim Award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no other go but to say that the hon. Prime Minister has

.....\*\*.....

... *(Interruptions)*. Now this has become a political issue. They have sacrificed Bangarappa. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they would dismiss the Government of Karnataka headed by Bangarappa and allow somebody else to head the Government...

*(Interruptions)*. I would like to know from the Minister whether they would ask Bangarappa to resign and ask somebody else to head the Government there... *(Interruptions)*. This is nothing but a political issue. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the people of Karnataka will never forget this and will never forgive the Government of India... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now... *(Interruptions)*

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. When others have sat down, you should also sit down.

Please read the statement made by the Minister very carefully and then please balm the opinion. Do not jump to conclusions...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYAKUMAR: Sir, in 1987, in a similar case of Rave-Beas, the final Award has been passed but the Central Government has not issued the notification so far. What was the urgency for issuing the notification in this case....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are not only the politicians sitting in the House, we should act as statesmen also. Please sit down now...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat now?...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): On apoint of order, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is no point of order. Madam, Bibhu Kumari Devi, you can make your submission...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Sir, I would request you to expunge the remarks made by Shri Dhananjaya Kumar. He has taken the names of

.....\*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is no point of order. You just sit down...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care of those things. You leave it to me. Don't worry about all those things. Please sit down.

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: Please allow me one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not need any minute now. Let the lady Member do it now. Bechivalrous to her.

12.09 hrs.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI (Tripura East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, national newspapers have reported large number of deaths in Tripura due to starvation. I am distressed in particular about dates of children, women and old people due to malnutrition and other associated diseases.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken to help the State in this hour of need.

Secondly, the number of camps that have been organised to feed the distressed people should be checked. I want to know whether any Central medical team with medicines has been sent to the affected areas of Tripura Specially in the interior areas to provide immediate assistance to save valuable lives. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You read the statement carefully.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. Read it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: In 1971 the State had fed nearly 20 lakh refugees from Bangladesh every day...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY** (Kanakapura): Sir, please ask them to sit down. Is it so serious because a few people died in Tripura? *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please read it carefully.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is it that you want now? I will allow. Are you clear in your mind about what you want?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. KRISHAN RAO** (Chikballapur): It is a burning problem. We want some assurance from this Government. The issue should be settled amicably. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD** (Chamarajanagar): Sir, we want some assurance. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:** Sir, it is hurting me that the hon. Member considered Tripura problem to be a very minor compared to Cauvery. Poor people including women and children are dying and the hon. Member should not speak so lightly.

Adivasi people are dying. The House should be concerned about the backward and poor people. It is these advise people who have always been tortured. We want the State Government to be helped by the Central Government. I think the House should think of the poor people who are dying. Nobody is there to speak on their behalf.

We fed 20 lakhs of people every day in 1971 when there was war. Since 1977 we have been feeding the refugees from Bangladesh in the camps. The Union Government is helping the State Government. We have no camps.

The money lenders are taking advantage of the extreme economic situation by taking away the ration cards of the Adivasis. These money lenders are also alienating

tribal lands because of this starvation and near-famine conditions which are causing extreme economic pressure, on the poor Adivasis.

I, therefore, hope that the Government will provide all possible assistance to the citizens of Tripura at this hour of need. The House should also discuss this issue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, you have made your point.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You sit down. You made it amply clear...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not helping your own cause I am allowing one Member to speak. You please sit down and let him speak.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Sir, we made it quite clear at the beginning of the Question hour also. We are interested in resolving this issue amicably and negotiable. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR** (Mangalore): Ask Mr. Bangarappa to resign. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Why are you mentioning the political aspect? Please do not tell all those things *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Any type of dispute between neighbouring States cannot be resolved by Courts of law or by Tribunal. The Government should use its good office to get the problem solved. As we have pointed out earlier, the Members of Parliament from Karnataka and also a delegation of the Legislators from Karnataka have represented to the hon. Prime Minister. We have full faith and confidence in the Prime Minister and

we want him to see that the interests of both the States are safeguarded.

But, in view of the statement made by the hon. Minister of Water Resources, we feel that he should have been present here at this time. It involves four crores of Kannadigas. It is life and death question for them. The Government have scant respect towards Kannadigas. The Minister are not even prepared to be present here. *(Interruptions)* Even now, knowing the entity of the issue, the Government should not take it so lightly. We want a firm assurance from the Government that they are prepared to call both the States concerned and resolve this issue amicably. It involves four crores of Kannadigas and it is a question of life and death for them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, the hon. Minister of Water Resources has made a statement on Cauvery issue. He has also said that the Government has notified it. I would appeal to the Government and our Prime Minister to use his good offices to bring both the States to a negotiating table and settle the issue amicably. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernands, if you read the Statement carefully and last two paragraphs specially, you will find a reply to your query.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any applause; it is not a question of just clapping and applauding; it is a matter which has to be dealt with by all of us in a statesmanly manner, and it should not create any problem as we have in the Northern States here. So, let us be careful. I would request the Member from Karnataka to go out and read the Statement carefully and then if they want to make statements, let them make.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Shoehorn): Sir, my humble request is, kindly fix up a date for this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are all interested in settling the dispute, not raking it up, that you have, I suppose. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANAN (Badagara): Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity. Today the President of the leading Opposition Party in this House has started what they call Bharat Ekata Yatra. *(Interruptions)* I am referring to what I heard from one of your spokesmen in his speech in Kerala the other day. I leave it to you. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, the Prime Minister has been generous enough to call all the Party Leaders yesterday, but the Leader of the Opposition had to leave for the reason best known to him and probably for the right reason. But, Sir, what is amazing is that some of the organisers of this Yatra have claimed that they are going to have 40,000 armed guards or whatever it is, and give them training. If they are not armed, what is the training they are going to give.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANAN: No amount of shouting can cow me down. *(Interruptions)* It is a matter of concern that the party and groups allied to it are deliberately creating a situation in the country where national unity would be imperilled and minority rights threatened. As I have pointed out, it is a very serious situation, they want to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution which links the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the Union. Already the secessionist movements pose a threat in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and North-East. In this context, the B.J.P. and their allies are trying, by parading themselves as nationalists, to promote national disintegration by organis-

ing this Yatra. In effect, they are trying to spread a communal wave and fanning the flames of communalism and trying to throttle the secular foundations of our Republic. The B.J.P. President has already made clear what his intentions are. (*Interruptions*).

All of us are trying to tight the menace of secessionist. Another form of secessionist is introduced in the name of majority community... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, this is a national menace and if this Yatra is allowed to go on and these elements are allowed to spread the communal poison, it will have a direct impact on the unity and integrity of this country.

Therefore, Sir, I want to invite the attention of the Home Minister and request him to tell us what information he has, not merely about the Yatra, but about the training of the armed guards. (*Interruptions*). Don't think that I will be cowed down by you.

Therefore, Sir, it is for the House to respond, it is for the Home Minister to respond.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV** (Ajamgarh): Sir, I have also written to you. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Vajapayeeji.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not understand the reason of hue and cry over the Ekta Yatra of Dr. Joshi, the President of Bhartiya Janata Party. It would have been better if the hon. friend had ascertained the facts before stating anything here. No weapons are being carried with that Yatra. It is neither possible nor it is conducive to do so. One should not just believe in rumours and repeat the same in the House. On the basis to rumours no allegation should be made. Government should not be asked to allow discussion on it. We are ready for the discussion on the Ekta Yatra. But why are all the

parties described making over this Yatra. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR** (Chimpur): What is the need of this Yatra?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Every party implements its programmes. There is no reason to be excited over the Bhartiya Janata Party's national unity and integration programme.

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** This is just a Vibhahjan Yatra.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Is it wrong to say that the entire country from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari is one? Is uttering is VANDE MATRAM wrong? Is it wrong to repeat the resolution that India can not be allowed to be divided further at any cost? Our Yatra is not against any class or community. I do not see any reason that at would create tension in any sphere. The Ayodhya issue has been mentioned my hon. colleges must realise that this Yatra is for the unity and not for any controversy. (*Interruptions*) Now they do not allow me to speak.

No riot had even occurred during Shri Advani's Yatra.... (*Interruptions*) But Shri Joshi's Yatra is different from the controversial issue of Ayodhya which has unfortunately divided the people of the country on the line of religion. But the same cannot be said about Kashmir issue. The issue of the country's unity and integrity is not related to any particular community only. Is it objectionable to say that Kashmir is an integral part of India? Mr. Speaker, Sir, who has stopped them to take out any such Yatra, they too used to take out 'Sadbhavana Yatra'. For them it is 'Sadbhavana' but if we do so, it becomes 'durbhavana'. This double-standard is not possible.

**SHRI P.M.SAYEED** (Lakshdeep): We did not carry weapons with us but you did (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I was willing to participate in the yesterday's



meeting. Advani ji was to go to Madurai so he was in a hurry. Had I got invitation, I would have certainly participated in that meeting. (Interruptions) Later on it was known that the invitation letter was despatched from the Prime-Minister's House. But anyway I did not get that. (Interruptions) Had I been invited earlier, I would have very much participated and put forward our party's views in that meeting. But by converging meeting at the last moment it was wrong to expect from any party that it will cancel its prescheduled programme. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Dr. Joshi wrote to the Prime Minister on th 6th.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is Dr. Joshi's invitation to the Prime Minister to come to Srinagar along with members of other parties on the 26th January to hoist National flag after attention the Republic day ceremony in Delhi objectionable? To isolate the BJP the Prime Minister (Interruptions) If other parties think that the is on one side and all those parties are on other side BJP a distinct party, we do not care for that. But we cannot compromise on the issue of the country's unity and integrity, one may look at our slogans....

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack): Are you going to have a full scale debate on that? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Our slogans unite the people. They do not divide them. I have no objection to full scale dealeate (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Listen to me what I say Loknathji, why are you standing? What is this, the question are being raised and answered by themselves

from different seats. I think this issue has diverted the attention of the people of the country as well as this House. An hon. Member has made his submission on this. And now when Shri Vajpayee is delivering his speech, other hon. Members are interrupting him. I will give chance to you all. But let a party finish its turn. Please do not rise to speak. Give your name if any of you want to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you to allow the hon. Members to speak first because we will be their target. Hence, I would like to speak later on.

MR. SPEAKER: i will give you chance to clarify if I find any allegation in their speeches.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: For taking political mileage and creating misunderstanding this discussion will be central upon us. So please either allow me or allow any of my colleagues to speak later on. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you chance if it is required.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest to hold a full-fledged discussion on this in the Zero-Hour...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The same will happen even if a detailed discussion is held.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: How can a detailed discussion take place on this?

MR. SPEAKER: Chandrajeet ji, please sit down. Time is being provided to you to express your views on whatever is taking pace here. You may express just your views, it is not a question-answer session. However if discussion is held in detail, then he who begins it will certainly reply to the necessary questions.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is what is happening here. We are only publishing it. We are giving coverage to Ekta Yatra. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want any discussion?

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, do not speak in this way. First of all, take your seats please.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can close the discussion after Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee speaks. Don't you want to take your seats?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. There is no point of order in zero hour. Please understand. Please take your seat.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. How can you have the cake and at it too? Either you can have the discussion or you do not have the discussion. Please let me complete. Not like this. It is not the BJP or the Congress Party who started the discussion. It was one of the Members who started the discussion and you wanted to say something and, at the same time, you say that this is the publicity given to it. How can you have the cake and eat it too?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The BJP wants to take the entire time of the House for their

party affairs. It is for the benefit of a particular political party.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what is for the benefit and what is not for the benefit.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in zero hour.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Prime Minister is calling an All-Party meeting.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: They are supporting the Ekta Yatra. They are a party to the Ekta Yatra. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not raised the publicity issue of the Ekta Yatra. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an alliance between the Congress and the BJP. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Vajpayee ji, please speak. Jena ji please keep silence if you do not want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to speak, I will not insist that you should speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit silently.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will they hoist flag in Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) After reaching Kashmir they will certainly seek the military protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First, you please sit down. I shall give chance to you also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Is it for the first time that the Prime Minister is going to unfurl the national flag? Is not Kashmir a part of India? Why are we discussing this Ekta Yatra here? What is the fun of it? This is not the way.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Thy want to take the entire time of the House for the benefit of the Party. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translations*]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, when I am on my legs, you should take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they me wasting time of the House (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are interested in starvation deaths. We are not interested in whatever they do.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): It is for the Government to give a reply when we raise any matter and not for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to give a reply. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, please sit down.

[*English*]

You please sit down. Don't shout like that. Shri Srikanta Jena, you are the Whip of your Party. You should decide what to do. Now please let me know whether your Party

wants to participate or not.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are interested to discuss about the starvation deaths. We are not interested to discuss about a particular party's programme in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that you do not want to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an issue of the farmers before us. We want to discuss on the issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It is not a party office. This is the House. I submit before you, never allow a party's programme to be discussed in this august House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Srikanta Jena, I will go out and then you will have no opportunity to speak. Not like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You, please sit down, Lodha ji you also resume yur seat. Please do not speak together.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am not interested in this discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You may not be interested but the House is interested. Yes, I am allowing you, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, please continue.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether you are allowing a discussion on it or not...*(Interruptions)*...I have no objection if there is no discussion on it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will just consult.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): We are not for any discussion as far as this particular subject is concerned.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister wants to make a statement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As far as this subject is concerned, we are not for any discussion. I do not know what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is talking. I am just mentioning about the discussion. We are not for any discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow a discussion on it...*(Interruptions)*...

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): Sir, I think this is the Zero Hour. We should put the Record straight. At the moment there is no discussion going on.

This is the Zero Hour. When the matter was raised by the hon. Member Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, it was responded to by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and in the process there is no question of any discussion going on. I said that there are certain points of reference to the Government for which we are willing to clarify and answer because he mentioned specifically that he had not received any invitation. The Leaders of the Parties were invited. Shri Lal K. Advani was invited in his capacity as the Leader of the BJP Legislature Party in Parliament. He found it difficult to attend the meeting. Yesterday, the Prime Minister had told him, if he knew that he could not attend the meeting as he had to catch the flight, he could have asked somebody else to attend the meeting. Very sweetly, the prime Minister said that he could have asked Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to come. Those who were not present asked the other party leaders to come. He could have come if he wanted to come. But, for him to say now that he was waiting for the invitation is externally unfair. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about it. Please listen to me.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: But your party does not want it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I have written to you on a different subject ...*(Interruptions)*...

[*Translation*]

Sir, please listen to me first. I have also given a notice.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me straight the matter.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the House distress a discussion on this subject, we are ready. If it is not to be discussed... (Interruptions)...

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also written on the same subject, but the point is different. Please listen to me... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I am standing for a long time. I want to make a submission to you to help you.

MR. SPEAKER: After I sit down, you can make your submission. I will allow you to make your submission.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

All of you are speaking together and I am all alone to speak with you all.

[English]

You should have some sympathy for the Pressing Officer. You are a very forceful speaking. I am very much impressed by your speeches. Let me have my say first.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: There is a difference of opinion on this point. I will call the leaders and I will discuss with them. If you want a discussion, I will allow the discussion; if you do not want a discussion, then I will not allow the discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: That is not the point, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan has put a point... (Interruptions)... I want to submit only this that either you expunge the whole proceedings on the Ekta Yatra or listen to me also.... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, on this point, there should not be any discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please listen to our party's view also in two lines. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You just follow the procedure. You should not get up and say that is good or that is bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you. You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Shri Jena said that he is not for a discussion. Then what can I do?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Sir, you have called two leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of view? Are you ready for a point of view and not for a discussion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, since this point has been raised during the Zero Hour, we also would like to clarify our position.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are expressing

your point of view and if you are not for a discussion, then I will allow others also to express their point of view.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I have to submit only two points in this matter... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I want to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER: After him, I will allow Shri Lokanath.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Zero Hour. At this time, as you know, everything is out of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you explain to your Members?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The B.J.P. had given a call for the Ekta Yatra. I think either the Government of India and the Prime Minister should have taken it seriously before or he should not have taken it seriously. Having called a meeting of all the party leaders, the Prime Minister intentionally gave much importance to the opinions of our colleagues and then he did not take any firm decision on it. It is my charge on Government... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is totally in contradiction with the views of your Party President. Yesterday, your Party President had appreciated the move of the Prime Minister but you are saying like this. It is quite

contradictory with the view of your Party President. He has gone on record to say that the Prime Minister had made good efforts. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for what we are here?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I want to submit only one thing that the purpose of the Ekta Yatra... (Interruptions)... What is the purpose of the Yatra? I never doubt Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's intention. But I do not know the purpose of this Yatra. I know only this that it has created fear among the people.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): It will vanish soon... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: And the way both the Government and the BJP are going hand in glove with each other, I charge the Government of India for that. It is helping in creating communal atmosphere in the country... (Interruptions)... The way the Ayodhya dispute... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): If you want to maintain it, why did your party President attend the meeting?

MR. SPEAKER: Tell that in your speech.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have to submit only one thing.... (Interruptions)... Sir, please ask them to sit. My point is that Kashmir is an integral part of India and no power can separate it from India. So no question arises for flag hoisting by the Prime Minister or anybody else. I request the Congress party and the Central Government to counter such communal activities. We have also started Nyay Yatra since 6th December... (Interruptions)... All people should join it if they have courage... (Interruptions)... I would like to request that it is the Congress party which allowed to unlock the temple in Ayodhya, to lay foundation and then they... (Interruptions)... So save the country from such controversy. the Prime

Minister should either not initiate in this regard and if he does so, he should be firm as a head of the Government of India... (*Interruptions*) It is my charge.

[*English*]

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** This matter is raised in the Zero Hour. So there is no question of everybody putting his point of view. It is within your discretion to allow a discussion on this subject or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You convince your own Members first.

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** So far as the subject is concerned. I think it is something which will not bring India together, but will divide India. So it is not for the integrity of the country. The slogan given that article 370 should be abrogated is definitely against the sentiment, history and heritage of India. In view of this, the Government should though the Prime Minister had called an all-Party meeting yesterday- bring a motion, so that the whole House can condemn this Ekta Yatra which will divide India. My submission is that there should be a motion from the Government. If the Government is against this Ekta Yatra, they should make their position clear in the House. I think the whole House will stand behind the Government to restrict this and to keep India's integrity in tact.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. Mr. Joshi, why are you doing so?

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wrote a letter to you in the morning... (*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what a nice publicity and he is helping in it.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** I did not start it. You

have started it. This is very wrong.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** You have accepted it but it is a feeling of heart... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Sometime human beings mistakes.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** It's all due to publicity on television.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why do you not control your own Members than?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested you in the morning through a letter.

(*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. It would not be a good convention to allow as many as eight members of the one party to speak during the zero hour. Some arrests were made yesterday during the visit of Chinese Prime Minister to India and it was not appreciated. After all we have to follow certain rules in the House. There might be difference of opinion on certain issues in the country today because we are passing through a difficult and challenging period and in my opinion revolutionary changes in the world set up are in the offing during this decade. There might be difference of opinion about those changes.

Sir, in my letter, I had submitted that the hon. Prime Minister had convened an All

party meeting regarding Ekta Yatra and in that context... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: We would discuss the issue in my chamber. It is wrong to discuss the matter in the House for which you have given a notice.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I had given a notice to speak during the zero hour. I had submitted in that letter that it was clear from the Press reports that except B.J.P. all the parties are unanimous that this Ekta Yatra would provoke communalism, create tension and therefore, it should be cancelled, but even then the B.J.P. remained adamant on its decision and the Yatra has begun. I am of the opinion that this Yatra would spread communalism and weaken the country. Our past experience shows that when the B.J.P. organised the Rath Yatra it fanned communalism and tension throughout the country. Similarly, this Yatra has been deliberately organised, merely to draw political mileage and fan communal tension in the country. At an hour when our national unity and Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam are in danger, the B.J.P. is trying to provoke communal tension in an organised manner determinate to our secularism which is the basis of our national unity.

Through this House, I would like to appeal once again and submit that BJP should cancel this Ekta Yatra in the national interest as such Yatras would lead to communal tension in the country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan of the front bench has spoken. I am giving an opportunity to Mr. Paswan of the back bench. Let me see how he does.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, you are having a debate on a very cheap topic. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me first. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You must remember that you are speaking in Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Please listen to me first. I am astonished to know.....\*\*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Baseless allegations are being made against a person who is not present in the House to answer it. This should be expunged from the proceedings of House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these words should not form proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It would be very difficult if we have to expunge major portions of the proceedings of the House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is against the dignity of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The words that are against the dignity of the House would be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SIVA JIPATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, this *yatra* of BJP is objectively aimed against the unity of our country. It has nothing to do with the unity of India. This is in reverse direction. Otherwise, there is no purpose for starting the *yatra* from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. This will pass through fourteen States. They want to divide these States on communal lines.

I was astonished to hear Mr. Vajpayee that the earlier *yatra* of Mr. Advani did not create communal tension. But really this *yatra* created havoc in the country. (*Interruptions*) Now this *yatra* aims at dividing our country on communal lines. So, I urge upon the Government not only to take political

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



measures but also administrative measures.

The earlier yatra paid them some dividends. They think that this yatra will take them to Raj. They are not interested in the unity of the country. *(Interruptions)* They are interested in Raj even if that creates communal tension and bloodshed.

The Government should take both administrative and political measures against their move. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don not claim to know each and every thing, but I would like to raise this point.

MR. SPEAKER: You raise very good points, but please be brief.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to submit that BJP President Shri Joshi has invited the Prime Minister to participate in Ekta Yatra. Just now Shri Vajpayee has also invited all parties to take part in it... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge all political parties which have been invited by Shri Vajpayee to participate in the Ekta Yatra to cancel the proposed yatra today and jointly discuss the measures which should be taken in interest of national unity, otherwise it would fan communalism throughout the country. Though their objectives may not be bad yet the consequences would be bad. It would be like hitting a goal own side. We should sit together and discuss the measures to strengthen national unity. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow only two Members.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can decide who is going to speak.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta to speak.

13.00 hrs

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Unnikrishnananji has raised an issue in the house. I welcome his sentiments. The present condition of the country is that the separatist and the Saboteurs are trying to divide the people in the name of caste, language and religion. At this time the Ekta Yatra will pose a danger to unity of the nation. I know that hon. Vajpayeeji is a great patriot and the views expressed by him before the house are not of his own. This is his Party's programme and he has expressed these views under compulsion. I would like to submit that we should issue an appeal to discontinue the yatra immediately for the sake of poor people, for the sake of unity and integrity of the country. It will be a great thing for the unity of the country. This is not a question of prestige of a party and also not a question of lowering the image of party. All the parties are free to carry on their political activities but for the sake of unity of the country all of us must do this work unitedly.

I would like to request that the Ekta Yatra will do a great harm to the country and its unity. Therefore, I would like to request Mr. Vajpayeeji that being a patriot he should think over it and discontinue the Ekta Yatra forthwith ... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, in your wisdom, you gave a ruling that you will call all the party leaders and discuss. This is a correct ruling with which we agree. But fortunately or unfortunately, you have allowed some Members to speak. I share the feelings of my colleague Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you the leader of your party or not? I treat you as the leader of your party.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** I plead with the BJP Members that a large number of people say that the B.J.P. should not continue the yatra and if they have decided to continue the yatra, I would ask you one question. Sir, are they abiding by the Constitution of this country under Article 370? they are for abrogating that Article. Before they proceed further with the yatra, they should give an unconditional statement that they respect the Constitution of India and they stand for Article 370 of the Constitution. If they go to Kashmir alongwith their demand for abrogating that Article, then they will ruin and divide the country. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri):** Sir, thank you very much for providing mean opportunity to express the views of the people whom I represent, namely, the minority community of this country. I may be permitted to express here the deep sense of anguish and resentment against the ekta yatra which the BJP has launched this morning. Sir, may I say that it is not ekta yatra but tootna yatra? It is not for the unity of the country but for disunity. The minority community have their apprehension, fear, consternation and a sense of insecurity of their life, honour and property. We have the bitter experience of what Mr. Advani has shown to this country by undertaking the Ayodha yatra. We know what happened to it.

Sir, here this yatra has the ulterior motive to rouse a strong sense of resentment against the minority community of this country describing them as unpatriotic and anti-national. May I say, with all humility, that nationalism and patriotism is not the monopoly of any party or any section of the people of this country? In the past, the national flag had been hoisted many a time in Kashmir. Why should these people go through Kerala? If it is only to hoist the flag, they could have undertaken the journey from Jammu to Srinagar. Why did they go to Kanyakumari and why should they pass through a State like Kerala where communal harmony has been there for decades in the past? There-

fore, on behalf of the minorities, I express my deep sense of anguish and urge upon the Government to show their secular credentials and stop this yatra forthwith.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM:** Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Unnikrishnan has raised this issue because he had expressed certain fears on certain information that he has received about this *Ekta Yatra* being organised by the BJP, specifically mentioning certain information to the extent that he had heard that certain people might be trained in arms. Shri Vajpayee has reacted to that and while reacting, he was very specific in stating that no such plan existed. That is a different question.

I would like to point out that there are reasons why people are a little upset and perturbed over this *Yatra*. It is not a simple *Ekta Yatra* where all parties and all the people are involved in this exercise. If it were so, I can understand it. But that is not their intention. In interviews, the President of the BJP has gone on record to say very categorically what is the objective of this *Yatra*. He has also said in categorical terms that in his feeling, nationalism is synonymous with Hinduism. He has gone further to say that he would like to create an India which is free from appeasement, an India whose polity is based on Ram. So, it is not that this *Ekta Yatra* is totally secular in character. There is such a feeling. This may be wrong reporting which I have seen in the interview that has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* on 8 December. It was a huge interview, covering one full page, where he has come out clearly as to what is the campaign that they are going to conduct. If the campaign was for pure nationalism and unity, then there should be no problem in allowing every body and inviting everybody to participate. On the contrary, yesterday, Shri Advani made it a point to make it dear that his policies very from ours and that his ideas vary from ours and all the other parties, insofar as what he considers is for the unity of the nation and in the interests of the nation. So, it is very clear that they are going on a political campaign. One would understand it, if the political campaign

was really in the interest of uniting the country. The fears that have been expressed by the House are that this would divide the people, create communal feelings and passions. That is why, and appeal has come from my friends who are on this side. They have to understand and reality this. We have also heard Shri Ahmed, the hon. Member from the Muslim League. Definitely he was feeling quite perturbed and he spoke in anguish. My request to Shri Vajpayee is that he should realise that the *Yatra* is not being looked upon by the minorities as well as a number of people, especially those who have a secular background, as a *Yatra* which is really in the interest of the nation. If the BJP is really interested in the unity of the nation, it should actually withdraw the *Yatra* and think of a move by which all of us, irrespective of our political colour can work together. Let us be very clear on one thing. When we talk of nationalism and integrity of our nation, we should rise above parties and be non-partisan and really work to strengthen the unity of the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Allow me to speak Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Allegations have been made against us so clarification will have to be given. I am saying two or three things...

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will you extend the same courtesy to everybody?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This allegation is baseless that there is some nexus between BJP and Congress. As a member of the main opposition party, I am

carrying out my responsibilities. It has also been alleged that the Ram Temple in Ayodhya was opened as a consequence of nexus between the two parties. It was not the decision of the Government but of the court to open the lock of the temple. It has also been said that the demand to abrogate Article 370 is against patriotism.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you going into detail? What is the link between Article 370 and the *Yatra*?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, They have said...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a detailed discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was alive and was our Prime Minister then I had moved a resolution in this House for abrogating the Article 370. That was discussed in the House and Communist Members had also supported it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, they have no respect for the Constitution of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, I am not yielding.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker Sir, Pandit Nehru had said that Article 370 was losing its relevance and one day it would not have any relevance at all. He did not say that Article 370 would continue for ever nor did he say that on the basis of Article 370 Kashmir was a part of India. Today, these things are being said. There may be difference of opinion, whether the demand to abrogate Article 370 should be raised at this time or not. This may be your opinion. But in our opinion by keeping Article 370 in statute book for so many years we had raised a psychological wall between Kashmir and rest of the country. We have seen

its result so you please do not object to the authenticity of this question. We are ready to hold discussion on Article 370. Now, it is said that the *Yatra* should be suspended. Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan can go on a *Nayag Yatra*...

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the law and order situation and can also discuss it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But I am to give a personal clarification. Our friend Shri Rangrajan has said...

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, he has referred to the Communist Members. So, I have a right to reply.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If, by doing so, every Member is given permission, then how this House will run?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not waiting for any invitation for tomorrow's meeting but I received a phone call and Mr. Azad, who is sitting here, told me that I had been invited for the meeting so he asked me if I would be coming or not. I said that I had not received the invitation. Then I went to see the hon. Vice President since that appointment was already fixed. Therefore, I was not waiting for the invitation.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to suggest that let us all go together to Srinagar on 26th January to hoist the flag. After completing the programme here in Delhi on 26th January, all the leaders of the political parties can go to Srinagar. The Government can make this programme. We want to go and if you accompany us then we will be glad.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid.

13.04 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board for the year 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:-

- (1) Annual Report of the National Capital Region Planning Board for the year 1990-91.
- (2) Annual Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report [Placed in Library See No. LT-918/91]

**Annual Report and review on the Working of the Working of the National Co-operative Consumers federation of India Limited, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KMALUD-DIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Consumers, federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 919/91]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-920/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-921/91]

(3) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-922/91]

(4) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1990-91.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 923/91]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-924/91]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-925/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-926/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-927/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)
- of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of science, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of science, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-928/91]
- (10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the companies act. 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 929/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 930/91]
- (12) A copy each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-

- (i) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Second Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57 (e) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1991.
- (ii) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'A' Posts) recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 494 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. 931/91]
- (13) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) First-Amendment Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library See No. LT-932-91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad for 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-

lish versions) regarding review by the Government of the working on the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1989-90.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-933/91]

**Reports of the C&A.G. and Appropriation on Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 29th May, 1987— Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-934-91]
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 29th May, 1987 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-935-91]
- (3) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the period for 1st April, 1987 to 29th May, 1987

(Hindi and English version)  
[Placed in Library See No. LT-936-91]

**Annual Report of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur, Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) (i) A statement regarding Reviewed by the Government on the working of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited Durgapur, for the year 1990-91 along with Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-937-91]
- (2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-938-91]
- (3) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar

Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See LT-939/91]

**Statement of the Action taken or proposed to be taken on ILO Convention No.**

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Action taken or proposed to be taken on ILO Convention No. 167 and Recommendation No. 175 adopted by the 75th Session of the International Labour Conference—June 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-940/91]

13.15 1/2 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: 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 Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 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."



13.16 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE****Fourth Report and Minutes***[English]*

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman-Nicobar): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications)- Telecommunications and Ministers of the sittings of the Committee relation thereto.

13.16 1/2 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE****First Report***[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the First report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Collection and Recovery of Tax and Arrears of Demands.

13.17 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (i) **Need to ensure that goods trains carrying bananas sent from Jalgaon to Delhi reach in time**

*[English]*

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): The Banana growers of Jalgaon district are

suffering heavy losses due to late running of plantation special trains. Earlier the goods trains used to reach Delhi within 58 hours. But of late, the trains are unnecessarily detained en route specially at Jhansi Division. Though the distance between Tuglakabad to N.D.A.Z. is about 32 kms. but running time is generally 4 to 7 hours. This can definitely be brought down.

Because of late arrivals, the farmers do not get fair price for bannas, which is a perishable commodity. Though last year, many B.C.N. wagons were supplied, but the same have not been available this year.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and ensure that the Goods trains carrying bananas reach Delhi within 58 hours and also adequate number of B.C.N. wagons are supplied.

- (ii) **Need to review the proposal of Government to levy electricity fees on small and marginal farmers**

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): The Minister of State for Power was recently in Madras and made a statement that he had written to all State Governments including the Tamil Nadu Government to levy electricity charges on small and marginal farmers presently provided to them on free of fee basis for agricultural operations. It may be appreciated that in Tamil Nadu out of the total power production 21 per cent is consumed by agricultural sector, 42 per cent by industry, 20 per cent by domestic users and the rest is lost in transmission, pilferages etc. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government that higher tariff should be charged on the private/public industries for power consumption and the revenue gap may also be made good by grossly cutting down the transmission losses and pilferages. I urge upon the Government to review proposal of charging electricity fees from small and marginal farmers in the country.

- (iii) **Need to ensure that Government of Maharashtra does not take possession of land for setting up proposed Atomic Energy Units of Tarapur before finalising resettlement Plan**

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Two atomic energy into number 3 and number 4, each with 500 MW capacity are proposed to be set up at Tarapur, District Thane which is a part of the North Mumbai parliamentary Constituency. Two villages, namely, Akkarpatti and Pofran will have to be completely shifted. More than 2,000 Families will be uprooted with their houses, farms, shops, etc. However, no specific plan has been finalised for their shifting so far. The price for land has also not been finalised. The place of their resettlement is yet to be decided. However, the Government of Maharashtra have issued final notices to the farmers for acquiring their land before the end of this year.

The villages desire to cooperate with the Government as the atomic energy plant has its national importance. However, to take forcible possession of the land and houses without finalising the scheme of resettlement is not desirable. This would result in an agitation.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to direct the authorities not to take forcible possession of the land and houses, and also to finalise the resettlement plan without further delay.

- (iv) **Need to make imposed life saving medical and surgical equipments free from excise duty**

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): The Government of India in their recent Budget have liberalised the policy on imports of some essential items. The excise duty has also been reduced or totally scrapped. A lot of surgical and medical instruments are imported by the institutions of individual doc-

tors in India. These are all life saving equipment based on modern updatings of the medical researches. This will prevent many patients from going abroad for seeking some specialised treatment and benefit the nation as a whole.

The fibre-optic endoscopes are real life saving equipments being imported by so many institutes and individuals. With the reduction in rupee value, the prices of imported instruments have already gone high. On the top of this, the prevalent excise duty makes them unbearable costlier.

I urge upon the Government to make these life saving medical and surgical equipments free from excise duty to facilitate the liberal use of such modern equipments for the needy patients.

- (v) **Need to put Saharsa, Bihar on air map**

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit under rule 377 that my constituency, Saharsa is a most backward area of Northern Bihar. There are many Government offices in Saharsa as it is a commissionerary. But it is very sad that this district remains cut off for at least 5-6 months from the other parts of the country due to the floods. There are floods every year in Northern Bihar due to which people have to face problems during rainy season as they cannot go from going one place to another. Moreover, Government workers also suffer as result of it. This area have not yet linked with air with the rest of the country. Many small scale industries based on agriculture are also located in this area.

Therefore, I request that Saharsa should be connected at least with New Delhi, Patna and Calcutta by air. It is a border area so it is linked with Vayudoot Service then it would contribute a lot to the development of this area.

(vi) **Need to lay railway line from Mau to Ghazipur Ghat, UP**

**SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI** (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to Gazipur, the most backward district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I would like to request the Government to lay a new railway line from Mau to Gazipur Ghat to remove the backwardness of this area.

(vii) **Need to declare Madhya Pradesh drought affected state**

**SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL (Rewa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country has been facing a fierce famine and drought this year due to scanty rain. Starvation like situation has arisen in Madhya Pradesh, mainly a hilly and forest area. Rewa division and Rewa district, which is my constituency, is completely deprived of irrigation facilities. Due to scanty rain, inadequate supply of electricity and lack of irrigation facilities, 3/4 of the kharif crop has been destroyed. Now there is no hope of good Rabi crop. There is a big river in Rewa district. The entire region is hilly. Small rivers have dried up. The condition has deteriorated to the extent of complete famine and starvation. Labourers are migrating from villages. The farmers are completely dejected. Therefore, I demand from the Government that Madhya Pradesh should be declared a drought prone State and relief centres should be opened on large scale.

[English]

(viii) **Need to link Nasik in Maharashtra with air-services and make HAL air strip available to Indian Airlines for the propose**

**DR. VASANT NIMRUTTI PAWER** (Nasik): Air service should be made available from Nasik to facilitate speedy and easy export of grapes, sugar and onion from there. The airstrip of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. should be made available for civilian use and cargo facilities. This type of facility has been given at Lohgaon-Pune.

*Situation in various parts of the Country*

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Airstrip if made available to Indian Airlines will not involve major financial expenditure. Besides, this will facilitate tourists visiting pilgrim centres like Shirdi, Trimbak etc. in and around Nasik district and also connect this industrially growing area to rest of the country. I request the Hon'ble Defence Minister as well as Civil Aviation Minister to consider the above proposal.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to link Nasik with air service and make available HAL airstrip there for the purpose.

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13.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twentyfive minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193**

**Deterioration in Law and Order Situation in Various Parts of the Country with Reference to Recent Spurt in Incidents of Terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings —(CONTD.)**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We will now take up further discussion regarding general deterioration in law and order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of Terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings raised by Shri Indraj. Gupta on 10th December, 1991. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL** (Chandigarh): Sir, India has given to the world the message of peace and non-violence. Our

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

freedom struggle became the symbol of non-violent liberation movements the world over. Unfortunately, today this land of Budha and Mahatma Gandhi is becoming increasingly a victim of lawlessness and violence. Violence erupts and engulfs different parts of the country on the slightest pretext and on flimsiest of grounds.

Communal violence has repeatedly claimed a heavy toll in terms of human life and property. It is a slur on the fair name of Bharat where religious tolerance has been preached for ages. Sir, if we go deep into the causes and consequences of any communal flare-up, we find that the poor and the innocent suffer untold misery, destruction and sorrow at the hands of some scheming and intriguing persons who bake their political cake on the fires of communal violence and passion. It is distressing to find that at times even the official machinery becomes a major actor in such a sordid drama.

Sir, in a country of India's size and dimensions, with immense diversity and problems of gigantic magnitude, unity and territorial integrity can be maintained only if all the people irrespective of their religion, caste, language and region are assured an ambience of equality. A great responsibility for this does lie with the Government but governmental action alone cannot achieve the desired objective. It becomes the sacred duty of every political party and all leaders of public opinion to work for this.

Sir, I feel that communal violence-prone areas have to be identified and local respectables involved to nip the evil in the bud wherever there is apprehension of such breach of peace anywhere in the country. Besides this, a special task force consisting of secular, committed personnel needs to be set up to deal firmly with any incident of communal violence and Frantz.

To fight the scourge of communalism leading to violence, a determined war has to be launched on many fronts, also in the

educational field. It is time that we revise the text books and make an endeavour to re-write the history in the right perspective so as to foster the bond of amity and goodwill amongst different sections of our people.

Sir, political activity also has to be confined within morally legitimate limit. For immediate ephemeral gain, we tend to cross these limits sometimes. In the morning we saw here a lot of acrimony being generated over the proposed Ekta Yatra by the Bhartiya Janta Party. I did not really want to refer to it. But I suppose, it is quite a pertinent question associated with the subject very aptly taken up by Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday. I do not assume, I do not arrogate have any right to myself to pass any judgement on the activity of any political party. But I do feel, as I just submitted, that while pursuing our legitimate political activities, we have got to see that our actions do not lead to a situation which may cause anxiety and as one of the hon Members put it in the morning anguish in the minds of others. Nobody for that matter can find fault with any citizen of this country embarking upon a programme including a *Rath Yatra* to spread the message of good will and amity amongst the people. But, if you deliberately chose a path, choose a course, chose an objective which creates apprehensions in the minds of others, I am sure it can never serve the disordered objective. You begin a programme and often it is passed into the hands of many others who join you on the way and provocative slogans are raised which create a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the minorities. A situation of that type has to be avoided.

Today when a fear has been expressed about its outcome by the majority preponderant majority of the people in the country, by the opposition Parties, excepting the party which is undertaking this *Rath Yatra* I think—I have no right to advise on that but I do feel with all humility that it would have been in the fitness of things for the party to give it up for the time being and to convene a meeting of all the political parties to discuss and sort out the matter.

A reference was made to Article 370. A reference was also made to what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had said over 30 years back. That was said in the particular environment prevailing at that time. Pandit Nehru rightly said that a situation may develop, that our country may lead to a situation where the people of Kashmir may also say, well now we feel we are very much part of this country. We do not feel any sense of discrimination at any point of time." Since they do not have that perception today, I humbly submit that any appeal to ask for abrogation of Article 370 would only lead to apprehensions in the minds of the people.

Ideas have legs. We have paid the price for that in the form of partition in 1947. We have got to see that the ideas that are born in the minds of some people do not lead to creation of another situation like that and it is with this feeling that I did think of making a reference to the Yatra that has been undertaken by the President of the B.J.P. It is a welcome step to say that we would hoist the national flag. We all do it. We are all supposed to be doing it. But what goes into it, what activities produce that action, that has to be taken into account. I have only expressed the sentiments of most of the hon. Members present in the House today. I also join them in making an appeal to the B.J.P. leadership to see that a situation as that does not develop.

Caste prejudices have also led to serious problems of law and order and so have the vast economic disparities. There is no dearth of instances where rich people in rural areas still glorifying the feudal arrogance of the past, have let loose a reign of terror on the poor people belonging to weaker sections of society. On the other hand, a large majority of the youth in our country who feel deprived to access to today's economic progress but who are aware of the democratic rights, are driven to the path of violence. This explains, to a certain extent, the violence that stalks different parts of our country today. This may not be the only cause of terrorism in Punjab but undoubtedly this is definitely a contributory factor.

The unemployed youth have, over the last few years, provided a fertile recruitment ground to these terrorists, to the forces of secession, aided and abetted from across the border. Easy money offered by drug and illicit arm traffickers has lured many innocent youths to their ranks. I learn that a persons, after taking to terrorism, leads a life, on an average, of about two years. Yet there has never been any dearth of people joining those ranks.

Sir, when we refer to violence and terrorism in the context of separatist movements, be it Punjab or in J&K, we must make a sincere endeavour to identify and distinguish between a politician and a criminal simpliciter. While strict action is called for against the criminals as such who unleash violence for personal aggrandisement and resort to killings and kidnapping only to create an atmosphere of fear and chaos conducive for their nefarious activities, we must try to understand the view of and talk to the politicians. He has to be brought to the negotiating table despite all his protestations.

It was twelve years back that violence first erupted in Punjab, and ever since then, the situation has been deteriorating constantly. You pick up any morning newspaper, statements about killings or photographs of those killed in acts of mindless violence stare at you mockingly.

We have tried to pass many stern laws but the figures prove that we have not succeeded in our struggle against terrorism. We are conscious of the fact that terrorism in different parts of the country has been aided and abetted by unfriendly neighbors across the border. But to keep say so, I think, would be only some form of complacency. It is high time that we tried to go to the root of the problem, try to see as to what is the political element in it and then try to see as to how we cut out the supply line of those people who spew violence today only because they have got sophisticated weaponry in their hands.

I agree that you cannot please very inch

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

of the land. But we have got to make an endeavour to see that the confidence of the people is restored in the working of the law and order machinery of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, because of the warning about time, I would be very brief and I would only refer to on or two points before I conclude. Violence, whether it is in Punjab, J&K Assam, Tamil Nadu, North-Eastern parts of the country, and for that matter anywhere in the country, has to be now tackled seriously.

The dawn of feeling in any section of the people that they can go scot-free, they can work against national interest with impunity gives a sort of encouragement to people elsewhere to adopt those means. I feel that, in this context, it is absolutely essential that besides strengthening our law and order machinery- it is a sort of war what we are fighting on many fronts- it would be better if more resources are diverted to equip the Police, to equip the para-military forces and I suppose that in the long run we would gain a lot on that account.

Secondly, it is the intelligence which has to be strengthened in the country. On many occasions we find that the intelligence network of the terrorists is far superior than that of the State. We have got to do something about it.

Conscious of the time again, I would only refer to another form of violence. I made a brief reference to it earlier. The political parties, the political people-for personal gains-either encourage or in any case accept violence. We have made amendments, from time to time, in the electoral laws. But again you have got to give a fresh look to see that the electoral process is completely violence-free. How unfortunate it is that we people-who are the product of the electoral process, who are the products of the demo-

cratic process-quite often compromise with violence, which I would say, is the anti-thesis of democratic functioning of any society.

To conclude Sir, I would only say that law today has come to mean something only for the law-abiding. Any persons who undertakes to violate, is not really brought to book. No deterrent action whatsoever is taken against him. It is this ambience which, as I said earlier, encourages others.

This is a subject which we have to discuss and we have been discussing, cutting across party lines. This is a subject which requires constant deliberation and I am confident that may be that this debate works as a pre-cursor to further debates-both Parliament and outside-to enable us to work out an agenda of action with all the democratic forces in the country to unite hands and to fight the onslaught of terrorism in the country, to fight the threat based by the secessionist forces so that ultimately we can really build a country of the dreams of our forefathers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it is very heartening for us that after a long, long time of violence, murder, killing, ransom-taking, hostage-taking, kidnapping-which are taking place and which are rampant in the country today- Parliament has at last found some time to discuss this, as if it is a new phenomenon which has suddenly sprang up against us.

What we see today is the result of long neglect of the State in India and in this both the Central Government and the State Government are together. They are co-partners and co-sharers in this neglect of the administrative machinery, of the police machinery and of the judiciary. We are in a very funny state of affairs today in India where from a very small Government during British days, forty years ago, we have suddenly expanded the activities of the Government beyond the dreams and imagination of anybody who were living then or who were

thinking then of what is going to happen after Independence.

I am sure I was not an adult in those days. But, I am sure that the people who have been even youths in those days of 1947 or before, had thought that the Government would assume such gigantic proportion that India is today. But what has it resulted in? Sir, we have forgotten what the basic functions of a State are. I am sure that if you were to ask the people, they will say, it is a provision of education or provision of health services or managing the banks or insurance companies or putting up steel mills collieries and all that kind of things. But, Sir, even when we studied political science in mid-Fifties written by those who have got perception based on the Forties or before, they used to say—I am not sure whether that is still not being repeated in the text books—that the primary function of the State is to secure law and order and administration and to have a system of dispensation of justice which is accessible, free and fair, and to service the Legislature which must be elected in a fair and free election. These were considered to be the basic, fundamental primary functions of the State which must be performed adequately satisfactorily and only after that the State can go and take up other functions. Yes, the States have been taking up other functions even Independence, there were schools and colleges, there were hospitals, there were the railways being run by the State even in the dependent India in the British days, there were certain other Government industries, but not so big as today—such things have become totally unmanageable to the extent that the basic and primary duties of the States are being neglected and have been neglected for the last 40 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have started by saying that the Central and State Government are together in it. If you provide educational services, and we are not providing educational services or any health services, they will say that 'you fellows are against us.

They are providing them, why can't you provide? We have to do it. It is a competition.

Sir, what has happened is this. In respect of the police system, what we have gone on increasing the numbers to a certain extent, but to the extent the people of this country have more than doubled during these forty years, the people of this country have become more urbanised because it is the urban areas which require the police, the rural areas require very little policing and the need for the police administration to be improved quantitatively and qualitatively was not examined or nobody was found examining that nationally at the Central level till 1977. A Police Commission was appointed in 1977, they used to report between 1979 and 1981 and very very negligible parts of that report have so far been taken up for implementation. Now, where do we stand? In India we have only a police force which is only adequate to deal with crimes which the British thought they would have to deal with in the Thirties. They are equipped poorly. Look at the weapons of the police even standing just outside the Parliament House. Can it cope up with anybody wielding AK-47 gun or an automatic revolver or any other such modern weapon? I think the main difficulty is that the Indian Administration is not keeping up the pace with the modern times whereas, so far as this part is concerned, so far as enforcement of law and order and weapons are concerned, from the very beginning we have been reading in the newspapers every day that militants have been caught with AK-47 rifles. What have the Indian Police got? They have the rifles which were used in 1920s and this is because we are not allocating enough resources for the administration of law and order. People say that a man cannot be prosecuted; if a man is caught red-handed committing a crime, even then he cannot be brought to book in Court of Law. Even if he is brought to book, then it takes five years for the trial, five years for the first appeal, another five years to go to High Court and another five years to go to the Supreme Court. I myself had to appear, on behalf of the State, in some case in the Supreme Court where the crime was

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committed 20 years ago by a man of 24 years then. Now the man is 44 years old and main plea is that he is married now and got four children. The crime had been committed 20 years ago and punishment is given 20 years later.

Sir, this position has been quantified by a report of the Law Commission which had been brought out in 1987 or 1988. The Chairman of the Commission was Justice Mr. D.A. Desai, a very eminent Judge of the Supreme Court. Now, that shows that the Indian judicial man power is 7 per million compared to 44 in Australia, 51 in United Kingdom and 107 in United States of America and these are parliamentary democracies. We may require less or we may require less. They have suggested that within 2000 A.D., this figure of 7 should be improved to 50. I do not know whether the Home Minister knows about that. I do not think he knows about that. We have had successive Home Minister and Law Ministers and I do not think any of those had cared to go through these reports which had been brought out by the Law Commission. They are not prepared to do their duty to the country or to Parliament. Therefore, we suffer and the entire nation suffers, because there is no consciousness and there is no awareness as to how much resources allocation has to be made in favour of administration, in favour of police, in favour of judiciary etc. For that matter, even allocation of resources to Parliament is also into sufficient. I was in the Budget Committee of Parliament for two years and at that time the allocation for Lok Sabha was only Rs. 15 crores and we had thrown a lot of money into the purchase of some arms for the Defence Department. As Chairman of the PAC, I submitted a report that the country was made to buy Jaguar planes costing about Rs. 1500 crores, which were outdated at the time when the agreement was made. But nobody cares. You throw away Rs. 1500 crores and you cannot allot Rs. 5 crores more for Parliament to have a good Secretariat to help the Members to understand and supervise and have a proper

oversight of the administrative machinery. Everywhere we have neglected. Now, we are discussing as to why this is happening and that is happening. These are merely description of events; newspapers can describe the events better than what we can do. After today's debate, we will just go home and be satisfied that we have debated and discussed the matter and the Home Minister will be relieved that these people have had their say and so now they would keep quiet for some more time, unless something very grave happens.

15.00 hrs.

The entire State is collapsing. I can see it collapsing. I do not know whether many people can know about it. There is no awareness of it. That is the pity of it. Because there is no awareness, no effort is made to keep it intact, to improve the machinery. Otherwise India will break up. We have the things before us. Only yesterday paper carried the news how three States of Soviet Russia have declared independence. Three smaller States have declared independence earlier and bigger States have followed it. Are they not seeing what is going to happen? We have got together against the alien rule. The nation was in the making. I do not think, the leaders of the national movement thought they had got a ready made nation. Before the British came, Indians were all ruled all separately. It is the British who brought us together under one rule being subjugated by the same foreign power. We came together; we became very close to each other and we fought together. The history of long fight brought us together. But that does not mean that we will keep together unless a conscious effort is made. The framers of the Constitution is their wisdom have provided for National Integration Council. The Opposition leaders have been harping for many times to call the National Integration Council and to discuss why this is happening in Punjab and elsewhere. These are not today's happenings. What is happening in Assam today is the repeat of what had happened in Assam in the 80s. AASU had taken up the movement then. Now it is on a differ-



ent scale, in a different locality, with a different objective. But more or less, the same kind of things are happening. At that time, the people here did not take any steps. Nothing has happened; nothing has changed in the mean time. There is no qualitative improvement in the administration in the police or in the judiciary.

Where is the intelligence gathering machinery? Where is it? Do they not know without intelligence you cannot fight terrorism? You cannot fight secessionism. But there is no proper machinery for that. In Kashmir, it has happened because of the intelligence mechanism whatever it was, had become exposed to those very people who ultimately eliminated them. They have become exposed because they started playing a part in the political game to keep intact a tottering regime has come about. There is no intelligence today.

There are many ways of improving the intelligence gathering. Some of these have been described in one of the report of the Police Commission. But nothing has been learnt. No lesson has been learnt by the rulers who are the rulers all along except for those few months. What is the use of debating unless Parliament is allowed to have it oversight function. Will the Home Minister allow it? Will the Home Minister allow a committee to be formed consisting of MPs who will go into this day in and day out and examine the people who are responsible for maintaining law and order for their negligence, for their lack of competence, for their lack of attention to duty. I am sure, he will not allow it. I am sure, there is no such intention in the mind of the ruling people that they will allow Parliament to do this. But this is being done in many democracies in the world. This is being done even in British Parliament for the last 10 years. In America, the jurisdiction of Parliament to oversee Police was founded 100 years ago. This is being done. But here those who capture who are in the seat of power, will not allow anybody else to oversee it, and they will do whatever they like. It is the abuse power which makes them scary of anybody else having oversight into what

they are doing. It is the very attitude of the people today which contributed to the situation, added to the situation of absolutely negligent, absolutely incompetent, inefficient fashion is which the entire social and economic function of State is made today.

There is no concern about rising unemployment and they come out with a new industrial policy and new economic policy. The fear is that it will give rise to unemployment. Come out with a suggestion as to how you will remedy the situation. There is nothing that the Government is prepared to say on that score except going with a begging bowl to the World Bank and getting 500 million dollars from them as if that is going to cure the situation and that you will give everybody some. dole.

The State has to be strong in enforcing law and order. At the other end, the State has to be humane, accessible and responsive. This State is now indifferent to the criminals being brought to book. They are being treated just like ordinary people in their ordinary avocations of life. Nobody can go to the State and get anything done. It must be done through somebody else's influence. The corruption has become all-pervasive today in all strata of society and this has kept the good people out. People who want something from the State, something to be done, to which they are legitimately entitled to, they cannot get it. The State is so corrupt and so unresponsive. Naturally, it gives rise to grievances and grievances which are long nurtured without any redress become disaffection. The easily fall a prey to those who come for their royalties. This is what has happened. This is the sequence of events in which it happens and the sympathy in some quarters of the State, in a large section of the State Administration itself, helps to roll those matters along, until they get out of hand. That happened in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and everywhere. There has been a substantial section of the State Administration and Police who have sympathised with the aims of the militants or secessionists or whatever you call them and they protected them even

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when they indulged in crime for their own personal gain.

What has been stated by Shri Pawani Kumar Bansal, I support that, to some extent. Everybody's idea today is that you can do any crime and get away with it. You can do any kind of wrong, any kind of violation and get away with it. The State is totally incompetent, totally inefficient and this is the picture. This is a very very weak State. It is an arrogant State. It is an unresponsive State. It is an inaccessible State. It is a corrupt State. So, you can go on doing anything against it. That is the perception that has developed in the people and that if not cured quickly and adequately, it will give rise to a situation where Indian Union will collapse.

So, I am requesting through you the Government that they better wake up to this. There is still time perhaps. I do not know whether time is there. But they should take some precipitate action to improve the quality of the Policy Administration and to improve the judiciary. Many things have been written. I need not go into that. I mentioned them. It is all right. The reports are already there. They have indicated the ways. The Government has done nothing or very little on those recommendations.

It is necessary today because otherwise the example which we have recently seen of the State breaking up is already in the people's imagination. Already people are talking about this, that if Soviet Union which we thought is a monolithic States and it can break and become like this, why not India? One of the demands that was made in this Parliament is that there must be more balanced growth between the States and there must be no discrimination. There must be growth between State and State. It should not be disharmonious as it is now. The Centre should not take to itself all the powers but the States should be given more autonomy. When they could not resist their demands, they set up a commission, the Sarkaria Commission which was appointed in

1983. Of course, that means that the demand was accepted as legitimate. But to what extent that autonomy or that Centre-State relation needed to be changed? That is what the Commission was to find out. The Commission took more than five long years and had given its Report long ago. But what has happened to that? That Report has not been implemented. No part of it has yet been implemented. The very Congress Members who used to ridicule us for our demand for more power to the States say that the Sarkaria Commission Report should be implemented. Yesterday I heard one Congress Member saying that the Sarkaria Commission Report should be implemented. But even there this has percolated that this kind of feeling of injustice which the people from the various States have, should be ameliorated. But it is not the feeling of the Government. I would like to hear what the Government has to say on this score, whether they are going to have this report implemented quickly or not. What is the machinery for that quick implementation? I would like the Home Minister to seriously consider and reply to my request for having a Parliamentary Commission or a Parliamentary Committee on a permanent basis to supervise this law and order situation.

Sir, in fact in the Defence Ministry, a National Security Council was set up during Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's time, that is, during 1990. It was in July or August when that Council was constituted. It was notified. I do not know whether it was gazetted. I was also selected as one of the Members of the National Security Council. But before it could meet, that Government had gone. But I do not hear anything at all about the National Security Council. I mention this in this connection because it would have been concerned not only with external security but also with internal security because a part of the functioning of that Council would have been to process, to go through the Intelligence Reports and advise the Government as to what action they should take with regard to internal security also. But that has been made a monument and thrown away as a dead-child or something like that. I do

not know about it. They have no concern at all. They have allowed us to debate this subject. I am surprised about it. But that is only to see that we can get rid of whatever ideas we have got in the Parliament and be satisfied with that and be happy. But do they mean to do anything? I am very keen to hear what the Home Minister has to say to all the demands which I am raising today and the other Members have raised before me. I hope that he will try to find a solution and not just give a stereo-type reply as most Ministers always do like that in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Now I call Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Sir, this discussion on Law and Order situation is going on since yesterday. Terrorism which is going on in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam has been mentioned. But not a single Member of my region has been given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Jayanta Rongpi, your name is there. You will be called upon to speak. You have got a chance. Further, my request to the Members is that if you just stick to 10 minutes, that would help us because there are so many Members who want to participate in this discussion. So, my kind request is stick to the time. Three minutes to ten, I will give the first bell.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): I will confine to the subject. I will be very brief.

Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak. Fortunately, this august House could find some time to fortunately discuss about these unfortunate developments that have been taking place from time to time in this country. India, our great country, once went synonymous to non-violence and peace. Our country has also attained its Independence only through these powerful weapons of non-violence and peace. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who was the champion of this cause, has spread the message of non-

violence and peace throughout the length and breadth of the globe. We have imbibed and inherited our heritage and culture even from the message of Lord Buddha that is *Shanti*. We have got several excellent messages and also heritages. But it is really unfortunate that in the recent times, the country is passing through several types of dispersed activities. They have been named in several ways such as terrorism, violence, secessionist etc. While tracing out some of the activities that have been taking place in several parts of the country, it was evident that the democratic values and systems are getting nullified under the cruel and iron feet of violence and terrorism etc. We have to analyse the situation as to how and why these things are growing by leaps and bounds in the country. It is unfortunate that terrorism has claimed several valuable lives including the great sons and daughters of this country, right from Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and in the recent past, the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We have been, time and again, discussing and thinking about the growing terrorism and violence. There must have been some root cause. Suddenly, they have become the order of the day. As and when some incident takes place in some part of the country, it is appearing in newspapers, it is being discussed either in the State Assemblies or on the floor of the House and a statement is being made by the concerned Minister and on the very next day it is almost forgotten. That is the actual situation. A serious thought is not being given to it in our democratic system as to why and how the so-called anti-social and undemocratic systems and values are getting developed. I may put it this way. The so-called extremism, naxalism, they have emanated out of exploitation in several places. It has been nurtured by the persisting poverty in the country. It has been aggravated by the maldistribution of the economic power. And it has been spearheaded by the youth who were radicalist in their views, who do not have the occupational opportunities for their livelihood. This activity is culminated in the wide-spread disturbances, violence, extremism, terrorism, naxalism, secessionsim and what not. The root cause for all these aspects are to be

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very carefully analysed and a solution to be found out. The policies that are being framed from time to time should be, to some extent at least, satisfying to some of these categories who have been resorting to this type of activities.

It is unfortunate that in my own State of Andhra Pradesh, when these forces of naxalism are creating a situation of panic and anarchy, even the political will is not there to control the situation. Often, even the political bosses themselves have been contributing for these wicked and wide-spread activities.

To cite an example there were instances when even for the change of the political leader, that is the Chief Minister of a State, these radicals and anti-social elements have been used by political bosses. In Most of these anti-social activities there is the hand of radical people and naxalites. This is only a signal to show and to draw the attention of the State and the country that here is a problem among one section of the people who have been time and again drawing the attention of the people and the Government to go through their problem and to see that their problem is solved.

In our own State it is really unfortunate that most of the political leaders were also subjected to very brutal killing. Shri Malhar Rao, the mandal Praja Parishad President was killed. Shri D. Venkata Rao, an Ex-MLA was killed. Shri Chinna Reddy M.L.A. was also killed in his own house. Very recently you are aware that one of our ex-Ministers and a very senior politician Shri Hayagreeva Chari, who had been spending almost all his time in his own house without entering into any political controversy was also very brutally killed. This is the situation.

Actually even though these events have been discussed over here for a day or two, no follow-up action is taken so that these activities are properly counteracted.

In most of these activities several public

institutions like banks, telephone exchanges, railway stations, houses of political leaders and public transport vehicles are blasted and set on fire. Even trains are blasted. You are aware that in one instance one bogie of the Kakatiya Express was blasted where 47 people had perished and huge public properties were damaged. Even in the other anti-social activities that erupt consequential to the murder of some political people, the anti-social elements have entered and damaged the properties of several private persons; but they have been let scot-free.

In our State, when there were several cases that have been filed against these anti-social elements, the present Government in the State have withdrawn all those cases pending against them. Instead of controlling these forces, which are indulging themselves in these activities, the Government, in a way, have also been it must be said-encouraging them.

While I urge upon this Government to have a critical analysis, I would say that it is not a one day affair and it must be a continuous process. I make a suggestion to have a national level monitoring cell, from time to time, to review the situation. At the same time, at the state level also, this monitoring should be there. The situation is to be appraised, the situation is to be analysed and then solutions have to be found.

With these words, I thank you very much for the opportunity that is given to me.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to raise the voice of millions of people of Assam and the North-Eastern region. who do not subscribe to the very idea of secessionism, who do not believe in terrorism; but at the same time who are also disgusted and totally disillusioned with the policy adopted by the successive Governments either at Delhi or at Dispur or at other States.

Since yesterday, during the discussion regarding general deterioration in law and order situation in the country, with special

reference to terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings, many hon. Members have pointed out that the police force should be strengthened, the help from outside the country should be stopped and so many other points.

While of course this is an important thing, here I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government, through you, Sir, the basic defects as to why we have been facing this problem more and more. It is because of the intrinsic deficiency and basic defect in our policy itself. If we study the genesis of terrorism and secessionism—specially now in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and the North-East—we will see that there are a few basic defects in the policy adopted by the successive Central Governments.

Firstly, the Central Government never responded to any genuine demand of the people, until and unless it becomes violent. Secondly, there has always been a constant and persistent interference in the opposition led State Governments by the Centre. Thirdly, and very importantly, the failure of the Central Government and also of some of the State Governments to implement land reforms. Different methods or land reform Acts are already there. But I am not satisfied with that. There is a need to do more. Even whatever has already been done, it is yet to be implemented. Again and again the successive Governments have succumbed to the pressure of the strong feudal lobby in the country. This has worsened the plight of the landless agricultural labour. They are leading life almost like animals. They have no other alternative. They are disgusted. Their desperation should not lead to such sort of things. When all the regional and national political parties failed to give leadership and have failed to show path to the agricultural landless labour, they are now facing this problem.

The Government has also totally failed to check the rise in prices. Can we imagine the plight of the common man? Only yesterday, we had discussed that the edible oil was not available in the market. The present

Government during the election time had declared in its manifesto that prices would be brought down in 100 days. According to the present policy of the Government, I am sure, they will not be able to check the prices in hundred years, forget about 100 days.

For the growing unemployment also, we have got basic causes. These are the causes which are, more or less, common to other areas where we have now been facing the problem of terrorism and secessionism. May be in some places there is interference of the State Government. But in other places, non-fulfilment of the people's genuine demands may be the main factor. But all these factors are there in the genesis of terrorism and secessionism in different parts of the country. I am from Assam and North-East. If we specifically see the genesis of terrorism and the demand of independent Assam, you will see that the genesis is not during these three or four years, because of the ULFA. The genesis had started when even the genuine demands of the people of Assam and the North-East were neglected. There was a single bridge over Brahmaputra. But there are dozens of bridges over the Ganges and other big rivers in the country. In Assam, there was a single bridge. People have been demanding a bridge. The representatives of the people MPs and MLAs have been demanding it. But the Government have not responded to their demand. Ultimately, the people of Assam resorted to a mass movement. Voluntary organisations and social organisations took up the issue. Only after that, the second bridge over Brahmaputra was granted.

Even to extend the broad-gauge line, it should have come in a natural way. If Government of India thought Assam to be a part of India, why should there be a mass movement for extension of broad gauge line to Assam even after 30-35 years of Independence? For that also, the people of Assam had to give their blood to get the broad-gauge line.

It is very shameful that not a single metre of railway line is electrified in Assam.

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

Assam has got the biggest potentiality of water resources and electricity but not a single metre of line is electrified there. This is the condition of development in the entire North-East. These demands have been raised by all the political parties whether it is the ruling party or in the position. But these were never responded. Ultimately, there was a movement against the foreign nationals. I am not an admirer of that movement nor do I support the way at that time the leaders were conducting this movement. But we have to see as to how the Central Government has dealt with this problem. They allowed the problem to linger on for four to five years and after that, an accord was signed and that accord was also not implemented like that of Longowal's accord. The very spirit of the agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India was also not implemented and we have all been seeing it. It is not only a particular political party which is demanding withdrawal of Article 370 but the successive Governments in the Centre are opposing the very spirit of Article 370. The very spirit of Article 370 is that there should not be interference or there should be less interference so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned and that the people of Jammu and Kashmir must have a proper autonomy. This is the spirit of Article 370.

Now, one political party have clearly said that Article 370 should be withdrawn but successive Central Governments have been tampering with the spirit of Article 370 by destabilising the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, which we all know.

In that way, the Assam Accord was also not implemented. The present Home Minister was also present when the Assam Accord was signed. It was signed in his regime. There were several controversies. The Central Government will say that is Assam, the Centre's duty has been fulfilled and the AGP Government will say that so far as Assam Accord is concerned, the State Government has done everything but the Centre has not done anything. This sort of

debate had been going on. But the fact is that the people of Assam do feel that the Assam Accord is not being implemented which has given rise to another serious form of slogan, namely, independence of Assam or secessionism from India. This slogan has arisen. So, this is the genesis. In these circumstances, how is the Government of India going to tackle this problem?

They are sending the army the way they had been sending it in the pre-Assam Accord period. In 1983, people of Assam were opposing elections. Election was a must in the name of some legality and again in 1985, that decision was revoked. AGP Government was formed. Thus, the Government of India is dealing the problem of Assam in an inconsistent way. It is repeated the same way now also. Army has been sent and the army intelligence says that so many thousands of people have been arrested. But what is the ground reality?

The hon. Home Minister is here. I would like to give just an example, as to how misleading is the report of the Army. Though there is no ULFA and not a single case of ULFA has been reported and no killing has been reported in the hill district of Assam, i.e., my own constituency, that area has also been declared a disturbed area and army was deployed. It was shown in all the newspapers of Assam and even in the TV that more than 500 weapons were seized and photographs were taken which were flashed in the TV in the entire Assam. But the fact is that, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, ours is a hilly region and in almost every alternate house, they have a licensed gun to protect their paddy fields from elephants and wild animal and also by way of tradition, our people keep guns. As some areas are very interior, people cannot renew their licenses. And now, army has entered the villages and they have confiscated all those guns and they have shown them as weapons seized from the ULFA. I have seen this with my own eyes and a similar raid was there in my own village also. This is just one example on how the Intelligence Agencies have been feeding information to the Government of India, and

the Government of India is under the impression that Operation Rhino was a success. Let me tell you one thing. From Assam Accord till this Operation Rhino, because of the wrong policy and wrong methods of Government of India, you have given permanency to the belief of the people that Government of India will not respond to the demands raised in a peaceful way. People of Assam have come to believe that Government of India will listen only when the language of the gun is spoken. Now you are giving permanency to the belief that Assam can prosper only when it comes out of the Indian Union. Because of the wrong policies of the Government, because of the Operation Rhino, the cause of ULFA is going to strike permanent roots. This is the most harmful thing to happen and every Member, cutting across the party lines, should raise his voice against this.

Sir, in Assam, army has been allowed to enter houses at midnight. The army people are not only arresting people, but they are also interrogating them. They have even constructed torture chambers, what they call the 'interrogating chambers' in the army camps. They have readymade instruments. They tie down the victims to a fan, upside down and then switch on the fan. They have special needles which are inserted through the victim's genitalia and then electric shocks are given. This is actually happening in Assam. There are a number of cases where the High Court gave orders that the victims should be produced in the court. And the victims brought by the army were in such a condition that they were not able to walk and they had to be brought on stretchers. If the hon. Minister is interested and if the hon. Deputy Speaker allows me, I can give innumerable cases collected by the Human Rights Organisation.

Just to illustrate how the army is torturing people, I will give you an example of a very unfortunate girl, Raju Barua. She was hardly 20 years old and she was studying in a college. She had no links at all with the ULFA and even the army had had to agree with this fact. The army people went and

raped her and then they killed her and thrown her body out. In this way, there are so many cases of rape and killing. Even a 65 year old, helpless school teacher was murdered. Why all this? Even day before yesterday, the president of the Bar Council of the Guwahati High Court, Mr. Pachu Gopal Barua was badly handled by the army. His house was raided in the night and nothing was found in his house. That is why, the entire bar council and all the advocates of the Guwahati High Court boycotted the court yesterday. This is the plight of people in Guwahati, the heart of Assam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: I will just take a few more minutes. This is an important matter. There is no representative from Punjab and Kashmir in the House. The people's representatives of Assam are here. You please let me raise my voice because this is the forum from where people's voice is to be heard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are others also who are intimately connected with Punjab and they too will express their feelings on Punjab.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Please give him a little more time.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Even in the interior areas of Assam, people were never supporting this demand and I can say that with full confidence. Gradually, people are drifting towards that. If the army of our country behave in this way with what dignity and what honour we will live in this country.

There was not a single call given by any established political party of the country. People came out of their small towns, village sub-divisions numbering 10,000 to 30,000 and *gheraed* the army camps. In some areas people *gheraed* the army camps for three or four days continuously. In this way we are alienating the peace loving citi-

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

zens of Assam who are with India and who are part of India.

Apart from this, there are certain other problems in Assam, I would say that most of these problems are created because the government is not responding to the genuine demands of the people of Assam. If this attitude of government will continue the peace loving people of Assam will become violent.

I have come from the hill district of Assam. These two hills, that is Karbialong and North Cuchar, have been demanding an autonomous state under article 244 (a) since 1971. They have now built up an army case there. Now, when everybody, whether it is ULFA or some other organisation, is talking in terms of guns, these two districts have been demanding an autonomous state very peacefully. All the assembly seats have gone to the representatives of Autonomous State Demand Committee. Even this Lok Sabha seat which I am occupying is because of the Autonomous State Demand Committee. In the district council elections, out of 26, 23 seats have gone to the Autonomous state demand committee. And, all the elected representatives have been demanding that this should be created. It is within the constitution. It does not require bifurcation of Assam. It does not require constitutional amendment. Rather, it was a commitment given by Parliament to these two hill districts. All other hill areas have been upgraded, reconstituted into different state units like the Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, these are the only two districts which have been left out. The Parliament gave a commitment to these districts that in future an autonomous state whithing the state of Assam will be created under article 244 (a) of the constitution. In spite of that the government is not responding to the genuine democratic movement of these people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many more speakers who want to speak. You have already taken 20 minutes. Many of the senior Members were kind enough to

give you more time. Many of the Members did not get the chance to speak yesterday and today also many of them will not get a chance.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Sir, I will speak only on two point. apart from the ULFA problem, there is a tribal problem and Bodo problem also. Government should take immediate steps to solve these problems otherwise, more organisations like ULFA will come up. Now, at least you have the tribal population with you as they are not subscribing to the methods of ULFA. If tomorrow these people are also drifted away then it will create a very dangerous situation for you.

Secondly, Sir, I would suggest that an all party delegation comprising of members of different political parties should be sent to Assam on a fact finding mission to ascertain whether these allegations are correct or not. I am not asking the House to accept my views without questioning.

Let a delegation comprising of all the political parties be sent to Assam to assess the situation there and see what further steps should be taken.

Now, no organisation will come forward immediately and surrender arms and sit for negotiations. Unless the Government of India comes forward and say that they are prepared to talk with them for solving their problems within the framework of the Constitution, they will not immediately surrender their arms. If the Government of India say that they are prepared to talk with them provided they surrender their arms, they may do it. So, let us become more practical.

First, there should be a peace mission. We should appeal to the ULFA, other concerned persons, hon. Members, and other personalities for negotiations; a peace mission should be started so that normal life is returned there; and when the normal life returns there, the other things can be taken up later on.



[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to rise on a point of order. My residence 3, Krishna Menon Marg is near the residence of the Minister of Home Affairs. When I was coming to attend the House, police directed me not to go by that route because a v.I.P. was to pass through that route. When I insisted and brought my car outside my residence I was again directed to go by right side and not by left side. While the car of the Minister of Home Affairs was passing through that route. He came by that route and attended the House in time but it took me an hour to reach here. While both of us left our houses at the same time but I reached here at half past three.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, everywhere in Delhi traffic is blocked. We are asked not to walk even on foot. The presence of Chinese Prime Minister does not mean Delhi should be converted into a jail. You can't deprive us of our civil rights. Mr. Hassan Wahi the former president of Aligarh Muslim University was coming to my home. He saw on the way that some Tibetians were stopped and dragged out of auto rickshaw by the police. When he interfered in this matter, he was also arrested and after repeated requests he was released and then he could come to my house.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a lathi charge at 12 a.m. at Majnoo ka Tila. Teargas was also used there at 12.00 a.m. Majnoo ka Tila is located near the I.S.B.T. and that too five kilometres away from Rajghat which itself is far away from here. The police did not allow the people who reside there to come out of their houses to earn their livelihood. Police would stop me from coming the House from my house. Police would stop even the pedestrians. When I reached in the House, an hon. Minister sits came here and sat beside and I narrated him the whole story. He said that he also had faced the same situation. When all the police vans and V.I.P cars had left. I was allowed to pass through that route and it took me an hour to

reach here. Now I am thinking of staying here in the House for the next four days. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, kindly give you ruling on it. How can we participate in the proceedings of the House. How can we participate in the proceedings of the House. How will we reach home in the evening. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here and I would like to ask him how we will go home. How will we attend the House tomorrow in morning? Will you convert Delhi into the capital of China merely because the Chinese Prime Minister is here visiting India? Will you stop the movement of the people? Will you stop me to come out from my house? Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, It cannot be tolerated. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should assure that there will not be any such traffic restrictions. Otherwise we have no alternative but to take some action inside the House. I want a ruling from you in this regard. It is not a matter to raise and then sit. This is the matter which needs your ruling, otherwise how can I perform my duties as a Member of Parliament?

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also have given a notice on this issue. I had expressed my concern over the arrest of Tibet the day before yesterday. Atrocities have been committed on large number of Tibetians and it is being repeated again. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in this regard.....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, Mr. Joshi, Please sit down. Not in such a manner.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** I would like that the hon. Minister of Home affairs should clarify as to why such atrocities are being committed on innocent Tibetans. As Shri George Fernandes has mentioned that there is a Tibetan locality at Majnoo ka Tila. In that locality Lathi charge was made on the people only to please some people. Has the Government of India decided to adopt such a policy to please some people? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the oppression of Tibetans should be stopped without any further delay and all the arrested Tibetans should be released immediately.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI**  
(Saidpur): It is an insult to an hon. Member as well as of the House.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Kindly have your seat.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is, if something has happened about arresting of some Tibetans and other things, this is not the hour to raise that issue on the floor of this House. Here the question is, an hon. Member was coming to the House. He was prevented from participating in the proceedings of the House. So, I wish to hear what the Home Minister is telling about it.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIS. B. CHAVAN):** I can well understand the feelings of the hon. Members. I will try to get the information from the Police. At the same time, I would like to inform the House that when a foreign dignitary visits this city there are certain regulations that we have to follow and if somebody were to insist that "I will go only by this route, I will not follow the directions or regulations prescribed by the Police" it is bound to create difficulties. My appeal to you will be not to try to create a problem when the foreign dignitary is visiting this city. He should not feel as if because of him these things are happening. This kind of message should not go. I will again try to find out from the Police as to whether it has been properly notified and if it was notified, certainly every-body of us is supposed to follow what the instructions of the Police are.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is speaking in such a manner as if I have committed a mistake. From the speech of hon. Minister of Home Affairs it seems that I have no right to walk on the roads of this city. Can I not come out from my house. Do I have no right to walk on the road.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**  
*Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps the Hon.*

*Minister of Home Affairs could not understand the spirit of what you have said just now. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that there are certain rules to be followed at the time when a person who belongs to other country visits our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether there are certain rules for preventing an hon. Member of Parliament who is coming to the House. Therefore, the question is not of certain rules and regulations. The question is that both the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and Shri George Fernandes left their houses at the same time. Hon. Minister reached here but Shri George reached here an hour late due to traffic restrictions. Secondly, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is saying that if some foreign dignitaries pass through some routes. We have to stop. The question is whether privileges of members of Parliament will be violated or restrict on the visit of a foreign V.I.P. The question is not of the police arrangement and what the police should do when a leader visits India. There is a specific issue which relates to Shri George. We would like hon. Minister of Home Affairs to clarify as to why such an incident happened with Shri George Fernandes.*

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV**  
(Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a new thing. Such incidents are very common. In the morning I also faced similar situation while coming to the House.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now the question is when the hon. Members are coming towards the House to discharge their duties, they should not be prevented. They must be allowed. I think the Government will make all necessary arrangement to see that no hon. Member is inconvenienced.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Midnapore):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not a supporter of the same cause which Shri George Fernandes is supporting.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you for it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** But I must also say that it has taken just over one hour for me to reach this place. I think perhaps the Police have over-reacted to whatever incident that has taken place. I do not know that happened. All the roads, round about two to three kilometers, all the roads, have been completely blocked. Nobody is being allowed. No car is being allowed. I showed my pass. But the pass does not make any sense to the Police people.  
 16.00 hrs.

You see, it has taken me just one hour to reach here. I think, they should not ever react like this.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVEN:** I will find out as to why this had happened. Normally this should not happen. The police is supposed to guard certain areas. But if there are over reactions, I will try to find out.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not aware of the real situation of traffic restrictions being imposed at the time of movement of V.I.Ps. If the Prime Minister moves, the traffic can be blocked for 5110 minutes on that route but on the movement of Prime Minister all the routes are being blocked for half an hour. You can block such routes for 5-10 minutes for security purposes but it is not proper to block all the routes and people have to wait for an hour. (Interruptions)

16.01 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Deterioration in law and order Situation in various parts of the Country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings—**

*Contd.*

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I request the

Members who wish to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 to strict to the timing. If they go on speaking for 20 or 25 minutes, then they are taking away the time of the other Members. There are Members who did not get a chance to speak even in the last session as well as in this session. They feel it absolutely inconvenient. So, I request the Members to speak only for 10 minutes.

Now, Shri Kabindra Purkayastha will speak.

**SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar):** Sir, I rise to speak on the law and order situation particularly with reference to terrorism, secessionism and violence. in the North East.

It is a matter of satisfaction that on 11th July, 1991, the honourable President of India addressing the joint session of Parliament declared that Government will ensure that secessionist elements of Assam are brought back to the mainstream. Genuine grievances of the people will be redressed. Steps will be taken for rapid development of Assam. It was only a matter of satisfaction. I think, nothing has yet been done in this regard.

Sir, the law and order situation particularly in the North East had cropped up from these insurgent movements in the North East.

In Indo-Burma (Now Myanmar) bordering the four outermost States of India on North Eastern side Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are witnessing major insurgent activities. Numerous tribal groups seeking independence and autonomy are tightening their belts for a major offence against both the Indian and Myanmar forces.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

Sir, I will tell you the history as to how this secessionist movements in the North Eastern Region grew.

[Sh. Kabindra Purkavastha]

Since the Unification Agreement was signed on May 22nd, 1991 at Nupkar (Myanmar) which is the tactical head-quarters of NSCN, by Mr. S.S. Khaplang, (NSCN), Mr. A. Rajkhowa (ULFA) and Mr. R.K. Mehew of UNLF of Manipur, the IBRF (Indo Burma Revolutionary Front) has been trying to unite all these underground outfits of the North East Region and Burma. The IBRF had approached PLA and KIA with a request to join it. In the meantime ULFA and NSCN were declared unlawful and for the time being that were obstructed.

An international conspiracy to prove adequate assistance to the Indian outlaid outfits by the Burmese, Bangladeshi and Pakistani authorities have now been confirmed following the disclosure made by the self-styled caption German, who is the Secretary (Finance) of the Revolutionary People's Front to the State Police of Manipur some months back. In a letter addressed to the Secretary General of RPF dated 17 December, 1990 it was stated:

"We could establish contact with Burmese. The Burmese Government had agreed to extend help on a large scale. There is a possible chance of converting Burmese currency to dollars. If this Mission is enough we may earn more income...The Burmese Government has agreed to patronise our Revolutionary Front with all the forces under their command to revolt against the Indian Government."

In a communication by a prominent Police official to his superior it has been mentioned clearly that "the factum of establishing contact with the Burmese Army by the RPF is the most alarming and posing a threat not only to the security of the state but to the integrity of the country as a whole.

There are some other reports which are given to the Burmese Government to indicate how the things are going on in the North-East.

Now it is beyond doubt that a serious move is a foot to destabilise India with the foreign help and through different insurgent groups active in different parts of the country such as People's War Group of Andhra Pradesh, JKLF of Jammu & Kashmir, National Socialist Council of Nagaland, Peoples Liberation Army of Manipur, Khalistan Commando Force of Punjab, Maoist Coordination Committee of Bihar, United Liberation Front of Assam, etc. They are working in coordination and they are waiting for the opportune time.

ULFA one of the Powerful extremist groups emerged in Assam during the last 10 years or more specially during the last three-four years, had submitted a memorandum to UNO to highlight their case of self-determination. ULFA submitted this to UNO on 26 October, 1990 for the restoration of the rights of self-determination and the creation of a State of Assam into a separate and distinct self determination unit.

ULFA further prayed that the world body may be pleased to allow a delegation of the petitioner's front to plead the petition before the august body.

All these terrorist forces make their contact with the Bangladesh Government, Pakistani Government and Bangladesh Government. These Governments assured to extend all sorts of help to those outfits, particularly ULFA of Assam.

Now let us try to analyse the root causes of ULFA type insurgency in the North-East. One argument is that it is not deprivation, poverty and unemployment alone that have driven them to this bloody path, but also their genuine ethnic discontents. These genuine ethnic discontents can be very well identified.

Another argument in support of ULFA is given that it is the State violence perpetrated by the para-military forces employed to suppress the Assam movement. Some people say that the failure of the present political and administrative system to tackle

the basic problems of the people and uphold the tottering social order is also a factor. These are the messages of ULFA at different times. There are some suggestions to tackle the insurgency problem.

- (1) The Government should be able to isolate the ULFA like elements. For this, the Government must take the political leaders, socio-cultural organisations, intellectuals, writers, educationists into confidence before taking any major decision regarding such problems.
- (2) An Apex Body to analyse, monitor and to implement the decisions regarding insurgency be constituted with experts from different fields.
- (3) People living in Assam or other border areas must feel that the Central Government is concerned about the overall socio-economic and industrial development of the area. Simply appointing committees or commissions will not serve the purpose.
- (4) Border must be well guarded and sealed, if necessary to check further infiltration of people, arms and drugs as well.
- (5) A serious review should be made about the role of different security agencies working in the Northeast, Laws enacted prior to 1947 or post 47, should also be reviewed. If necessary, certain amendments be also made.
- (6) For a long time, the presence of Army or Para-Military Forces, in all the border States of NE region. A serious rethinking about this is necessary. Anti-Army feeling is not at all desirable in the State like Assam. At the same time, Army intervention to control the civilian disturbances is also a matter to be reviewed.

(7) It is all the time necessary for the

Head of the State or for the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to pay visits to such geographically isolated areas of our country to assess the prevailing situation on their own. This will also instill the lost confidence of the people living over there. After all, it is the crisis of confidence which has worked as a fuel for this artificially created fire in the Northeast.

- (8) It is altogether necessary to Hit on the roots of the insurgency outside the Indian borders. RAW and other such intelligence agencies must monitor the movement of vulnerable persons, especially those who are working in so-called 'Human Rights organisations. Close watch must be kept at Geneva, London and New York where such bodies generally have their consultations.
- (9) Amnesty international, a London based human rights organisation be kept out of the trouble areas of our country.
- (10) Work of Voluntary Organisation working in the remote tribal areas situated in the borders of our country, be encouraged fully with whatever assistance they need to increase their network. Special priority should be given to them.
- (11) Blocking of foreign funding is a must in checking the activities of anti-national elements. Proper scrutiny be made of all those organisations who get funds from abroad.
- (12) All type of violent activities, organised by insurgents must be dealt with firmly. The Government should not allow anybody to take law into their own hands. While using the force, the Government must keep restrain. Otherwise, anti-Police or anti-army feeling is bound to be there.
- (13) Serious thought must be given once

[Sh. Kabindra Purkavastha]

again to prepare the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and publish it to check further influx of illegal persons from across the borders.

- (14) Liaison Committees with Army people, Civil officials and peoples' representatives be formed at the State level to dispell the ever-growing suspicion about the forces. Close cooperation of Governmental agencies and public organisations will pave the way to build up trust.
- (15) The Government can invite any organisation for negotiation but two things must be assured- (i) The organisation must abjure the violence first, (ii) and talks must be held within the framework of the Indian constitution. Secession of Assam or Nagaland cannot be on the agenda at all.
- (16) All non-governmental efforts be made to convince the youngsters who have taken up arms, about the futility of this path. Social workers must take, if necessary, initiative in bringing the gaps between the Government and the detailed youths. In this way, if those things are taken up by the Government, I think the problem in the Northeast may be resolved.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday we have been discussing this subject of deteriorating law and order situation in various parts of the country. It is not merely this subject which is there but it further says that this is with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnapping. So, my submission is the scope of this subject is not the general law and order situation throughout the country on various issues but this has particular reference to the terrorist and secessionist activities of these militants as far as certain parts of the country are concerned. Otherwise we would be discussing several incidents of crimes in differ-

ent States, such as, we can discuss the murder of Niyogi in Madhya Pradesh, we may discuss the killing of the Forest Conservation Officer in Karnataka or the murder of two nuns at Jogeshwari in Maharashtra which has not been detected though practically one year has passed.

But this subject is limited to the secessionist and terrorist activities in certain parts of our country and, therefore, I will confine myself to the aspect of the matter only.

Really speaking, law and order is basically a State subject and the State List itself mentions 'Public Order' and 'Police' as the items which are related to the States. As far as the Union Government is concerned, the Union List merely records item 2A which refers to deployment of armed forces or other para-military forces in aid of the States. But in the Concurrent List, the subjects of crimes, including the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and detention have been included. So, from that aspect, the Centre is also responsible. This is not to say that the Centre can play an alibi by saying that States are merely responsible for this law and order situation and the deteriorating part of it. But many of these problems...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, rise on a point of order. Just before five minutes when you were in the House, I had raised a question of security. Just now, I telephoned to my house. I was informed that my secretary Ms. Jay Jetli, who was standing on the gate of my house, has been arrested by the Police on the plea that nobody can stand there. Now she is in police station. If anybody wants to enter my house he is stopped by the police. Hon. Home Minister should state whether I can go home or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is most shameful issue that a person can't come out from the house of an M.P....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Listen to me. You must know about decorum of the House that you have to sit when Chairman is standing here. Mr. Tirkey you are a senior member. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here and some steps will be taken against the problems being faced by the hon. Members.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is not an issue related to point or order raised by him. It is an issue relating to the arrest of a person who belongs to the family of M.P.

MR. CHARMAN: Nobody should be arrested.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Has a curfew or an emergency been clamped in Delhi.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): It is a matter of regard that a woman has been picked up from her home. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you that she may be got released at once. It is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since it is a serious matter, I am asking you whether such incident has taken place in your house as Shri George Fernandes has narrated? No. So he has raised a point of order. It is a serious matter. Anybody who is a member of the family of an MP or belongs to his security.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. There should be some order in the House.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj) Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the question has been raised in the House, it has ceased to be his personal matter, it is a matter of the House now. When we were coming, we too were detained for two hours.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Has emergency has declared in Delhi? Will this Government do something? *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: We are discussing law and order situation and the people responsible for maintaining it are violating it...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You all please take your seats. We are discussing law and order situation. You can raise this matter during the discussion on it. I will ask the Home Minister to take note of this particular incident and make some arrangement in this regard.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening to the Home Minister, it is not good. Please listen to the hon. Minister. This is not the way. He has raised a question which will be replied to by the hon. Minister. If all of you will stand up and start speaking, that will not solve the problem? You have to be seated when I am standing, you have to be seated. that is the practice.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will go just now and find out the position from the police. Mr. George has just now complained that the police has taken away a girl forcibly from the front side of his house, she must have been detained in the police station. Sufficient arrangement will be made so that you do not face any difficulty, if you go there.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: It is not the question of one Member ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you go on speaking like that?

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: The Home Minister has just now said that he would ascertain the position from police. Has Shri George given a wrong report?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking this thing from me?

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: We are asking through you.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will go to the Police Station and if we are arrested on our way, you would be responsible.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM):** What Shri George has said may be true.

[English]

It is possible that sometimes overzealousness creates unnecessary hurdles. We shall see. The hon. Minister has gone to look into it. Please do not play on it. Please wait.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Home Minister has gone to find out the exact position. Shri Kumaramangalam is sitting in the House. So it is not good to create fuss. Digheji, you may continue your speech.

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now Shri Sharad Dighe may continue.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Sir, as far as these terrorist and secessionist activities are concerned, we would like to have the figures from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs himself as to whether these mindless and senseless killings of innocent persons have risen since this government has come into power and if it has risen, to what extent it has risen and if it has decreased, then what is the proportion to which it has decreased. We would like to know these details so that this House can form the proper perspective of that situation.

As we read in the newspapers, the senseless killings of innocent people are not only going on out of the limits of Punjab, but they have extended to different other States of this country also.

Now, in the neighbouring State of Haryana there had been at Sirsa daylight killings of several people and that has also been brought to the notice of this House at the proper time. It has also reached the other States, not only the neighbouring State of Haryana or U.P. between it has gone to Maharashtra. In Maharashtra also we have seen that there was an explosion of bomb in the suburban local train at Kalyan and recently we have read the Intelligence Report appearing in certain sections of the newspapers that even at Nanded, the home town of the Home Minister, there have been also certain activities of terrorists noticed by the Intelligence Department. So, we would like to know exactly what is the position as far as the extension of the terrorists' activities from Punjab to the other States of this country is concerned so that we can also get a proper assessment of the situation.

Now, Sir, I read from some of the replies given to the starred and Unstarred Questions either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha that in U.P. nine districts are affected by terrorists' violence. This reply has been given on 25th November 1991.

Similarly, as far as Kashmir is concerned, it has been stated in the Lok Sabha on 29th August 1991 that from 1990 up to 30th June 1991, 1,833 explosions took place in Jammu and Kashmir, 553 terrorists were killed on the border and 299 elsewhere. So, *prima facie* it appears that these activities of the terrorists are going on well as far as even different States are concerned.

Now, we have also seen that there have been certain steps taken by the Government. For example, as far as Kashmir is concerned, I read that these two actions — Operation Flush Out and Operation Deliberate — have been taken to achieve success, and they have achieved unparalleled success. That is the claim of the Government. We would like to know the details about these actions which have been taken. Now, Operation Flush Out was carried out by the Army in October to round up the terrorists and unearth their arms dumps especially at



places like Rainawari and Pattamallu and down town area of Srinagar. So, I would like the Home Minister to give details about these actions which they have taken in the cases of these Operation Flush Out and Operation Deliberate which is the network of solid concrete bunkers especially in vulnerable areas there.

Therefore, as far as the Government is concerned, it appears that the Government is very seriously taking action against the militants and terrorists and trying to squeeze out all these activities as far as not only Kashmir and Punjab are concerned, but even the other States which are also affected by the terrorists' activities. But I need not emphasise that really speaking these are not the law and problems only. Really speaking, these are political problems. Therefore, unless political solutions are found out, we cannot expect these activities to go down in a particular way. Therefore, as early as possible, the Government should work out political solutions to Punjab and Kashmir problems. Then only we can get the real solution as far as the terrorist and secessionist activities are concerned. That will apply to Assam also. My hon. friend has already stated in detail the difficulties of the Assamese people and from that point of view, political solution will have to be found out as early as possible in order to meet the situation that has been created in Assam due to ULFA activities. then, it is also connected with the external help and therefore, on the diplomatic level, these issues will have to be taken up with our neighbouring countries and international pressure will have to be sufficiently brought on Pakistan to close the training camps and also the supply of arms to terrorists. Now, negotiations with China are also going to take place. There is some good response from UK and there are some hopes that USA will also take some steps to stop these training camps in Pakistan. So, it is not only the job of the Home Ministry alone, but the External Affairs Ministry also should take up all these issues with all our neighbours and try to get help from them in order to solve all these problems.

Then, as far as kidnapping is concerned, no doubt there has always been a shift in the policy from the very beginning till today. Therefore, my submission is that the time has come now that we should have a definite and firm policy as far as kidnappings are concerned. Kidnapping is done either for creating ransom or for getting released the convicts of the under-trial prisoners who are involved in some heinous crimes. Therefore, the Government should give a firm signal to the militants. They have already given that signal in the case of Mr. Radu that hereafter we shall not release any convicts who are involved in some criminal activities. That signal was necessary since long and I would congratulate the Government for having given that signal. The militants should know that by kidnapping somebody, they cannot get their colleagues released from the Government of India or from any other State. That firm signal has been given and that should be continued. In that respect, I would also suggest that kidnapping should be made a principal offence and capital punishment must be given to the kidnappers. This is a world phenomenon and throughout the world the experience is that whenever an amendment is made in the law providing stern punishment to the kidnappers, then the crime to that extent had gone down. That is the experience in USA and UK; Scotland has got the full record of dealing with kidnappers and they had taken certain steps. We must also examine what steps they had taken and if we can adopt those steps which are appropriate to this country, then I think that will also create a good atmosphere to solve this problem. Therefore, the Government should think again and examine the feasibility of bringing law by which kidnapping is made a principal offence. I think, that will also help to reduce this menace.

As far as the other activities are concerned, namely the activities which amount only to crime because of several social problems, we cannot deal with those things in this particular discussion because as stated in the beginning, this is confined to secessionist and terrorist activities and kidnapping.

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

Therefore, I submit that we should not deal with the whole problem in this House today. That would be going too far because then we can discuss atrocities on Harijans, atrocities on women. We can discuss several other problems and also try to analyse and find out the social causes for all of them also but today we are confined to other aspects. Therefore my submission is today the Central Government should concentrate on the political aspects of those problems and also try to see that definite policy is laid down as far as kidnapping is concerned and if possible, proper, suitable amendments are made in the laws so that kidnapping is made a principal offence.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the terrorism, secessionism and separatism is going on in this country unabated. Killings and kidnappings are also going on. I feel pity that when the discussion is going on in this House, the Home Minister is really helpless. When I was a school student at that time we used to read *Our India*. There was a passage in that book—India's unity lies in its diversity. From Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, that is one nation. But that concept has gone and it has gone when there was a partition of India on the 15th of August, 1947.

I think, my BJP friends will also agree with me that the majority fanaticism is more dangerous than minority fanaticism and that Hindu fanaticism helps to create the condition to divide India.

I do not like to give the figures as my friend, Shri Sharad Dighe has given just now. The killing is going on. We are not giving much importance to the figure which may be 50 or 60 or 100 killings. But we are human beings. We have to admit that when a child is killed, for its father and mother, it is a question of loss of their son or daughter. When she loses her husband for the wife it is not a question of figure but it is a question of the loss of her husband as she, in effect, lost everything.

It is now crystal clear that the Central Government today has completely failed to counter terrorism. It was in the morning in just like broad day light kidnapping, when the Romanian diplomat, Mr. Radu was kidnapped from the crowded street of New Delhi. He also returned by a train after 48 days, which train was also a crowded one. During those 48 days, he stayed in Delhi itself for some days in some Government official's bungalow and in Jullunder. At that time, your police was so helpless and callous.

I say it is the callous attitude of the Police. This is the adjective I can put to it. They were not able to do anything. The release of Mr. Liviu Radu from the clutches of the Sikh terrorists will not go to the credit of the Indian Government. It was the Western powers, Rumania, England, and America who tried to pressurise Pakistan to release Mr. Liviu Radu and it is known to us that the Under-Secretary of State of USA Mr. Reszinsland Berthlomiou had gone to Islamabad and had a talk with the Prime Minister and with the President of Pakistan on the issue of release of Mr. Liviu Radu. Mr. Reszinsland Berthlomiou went to Pakistan and he met the Director-General of Inter-Services Intelligence and particularly he had a long talk with Mr. Afzal and Mr. Sajjad Asraf of ISI. Comrade S. Indrajit Gupta also referred to it the other day while moving 193 motion. It was also a fact that these two persons Mr. Afzal and Mr. Sajjad Asraf were the main architects to operate terrorism in the terai area of UP and Himachal Pradesh and Bihar also with headquarters at Kathmandu, Nepal. My BJP friends should know that there is no ethics or morality if a Hindu kingdom allows Muslim terrorists to operate. You boast of Nepal being a Hindu country. But here our friend Nepal is giving shelter to Pakistani Muslim terrorists. In the Gulf War, Muslims fought against Muslims. But Nepal being a Hindu country, it is giving shelter to Muslim terrorists. We do take international decisions on economic grounds. They give shelter to these Afzal and Sajjad Asraf. It is also known to us how the Congress Chief Minister of Assam said that the Alfa are being trained in Bangladesh and Bangladesh Government

is behind the terrorists of North-Eastern region.

A few days back there was a Conference in London on Kashmir issue under the indirect initiative of Pakistan. It was held on the last 17th November. In that Conference, the main speaker was the so called Prime Minister Sardar Abdul Quaim Khan. It was also reported that 13 Members of British Parliament attended that International Conference. It is not a matter of joke when 13 members attended it. They were present and naturally they spoke against India.

My friends of the BJP were talking about revocation of Article 370. What is the position? Withdrawal of Article 370 is a danger for the nation also. It is not only before 1947. Now the majority communal feeling is more dangerous. It is not the minority fundamentalism. It is the majority fundamentalism Hindu fundamentalism which can destroy the country, and if you move in this way, it will create many problems in the future.

Terrorism is not only a national issue. It is an international issue. What is the opinion of the hon. Minister in this matter? Will the hon. Minister please tell us his opinion? What is your High Commissioner's Office doing? Are they aware of it? Is the High Commissioner and the Ambassador aware of it? The motto of the Foreign Office is to eat, drink and be merry. I think you will never be able to counter terrorism if our Embassies behave in this fashion. I have got a newspaper cutting. It was published very much in the dailies Anand Bazar Patrika, the Statesman, Bartaman and Aaz Kal. Of course, all these are newspapers published from Calcutta. The Bangladesh Deputy High Commissioner Shri Syed Noor Hassain called a Press Conference which is beyond the jurisdiction of a diplomat. He called that Press Conference on 3rd December 1991 in Calcutta. In that Press Conference he said that it is Shri Hiteswar Saikia who is making a luxury of political adventurism. He made that allegation. But the Chief Minister of Assam Shri Hiteswar Saikia made an allegation that Bangladesh is aiding and providing training

facilities to the insurgent groups like the United Liberation Front of Assam. This is an allegation made by Shri Hiteswar Saikia, the Chief Minister of Assam. On what grounds he made such allegation? I am not going into the details. But if Shri Hiteswar Saikia's activities or his speeches are condemnable, we shall condemn them. But what right has the Deputy High Commissioner or the Ambassador got to make such an allegation? Is this a right thing? Who gave him this right?

Sir, there are so many diplomatic officials in this country. But all are not doing like that. Regarding the Tin Bigha issue also, he made some references. This issue is unnecessarily giving some troublesome position to the three political parties - the Forward Bloc, the BJP and a section of the Congress people. In that Press Conference the Deputy High Commissioner made an allegation. He said in that Press Conference that most of the Indian Newspapers are in the habit of making false propaganda against Bangladesh; the Press Reports are based on unscrutinised information and most of the newspapers are irresponsible. From where has he got this right to make such an allegation?

I think he has violated all the norms, decorum, decency of an Ambassador. Already, the West Bengal Government has sent a protest note to the Central Government asking it to take up the case with the Government of Bangladesh. But I think this Central Government has not done anything tangible. This is your attitude when Shri Hiteswar Saikia took the position that these terrorists are being trained in Bangladesh. On that issue, the Bangladesh High Commissioner is making such a statement. Regarding that statement, the West Bengal Government has appealed you to take up the case with the Bangladesh Government. It has sent information to you to start negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh. Why is the diplomat making such a statement? But you do not react to that. This is the position. This is a very serious matter.

[Sh: Amar Roy Pradhan]

In this connection I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to be sincere to this country in dealing with this matter. The fundamentalist forces, separatist forces and secessionist forces are spreading their ugly heads throughout the country. We have to take some steps to stop this. Let the Government chalk out a programme. If the Government would like to chalk out the programme, that would be helpful. The Government must look into the activities of the fundamentalist forces. It should ban such forces.

Regarding the socially backward people like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Government must find some solution to solve their problems. Land Reforms must be implemented in full so that the problems can be solved. The Government must come forward to do this. Then only you can stop terrorism in this country.

With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Pius Tirkey, What do you want? Shri E. Ahamed, please take your seat. Shri Pius Tirkey, what is your point of order?

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): We have got four Members. There are some parties having two Members, one Member etc. But they have so far not been given the chance to speak. That is why I am asking you Sir, as to what is the order -partywise - to call the Members who want to speak on behalf of their party?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling according to the order that was already prepared.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: No, not according to the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, who is from the Forward Block.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: How many Members he had Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever may be the number, is he not a Member of this House? When your turn comes, I will call you. Please be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): I have been waiting for my turn for a long time. (*Interruptions*)

..... \*\* .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whenever you get the chance, I will call you.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the country is passing through a sad and dangerous phase. I would like to participate in this discussion with a mixed feeling; mixed feeling because, on the one hand, we find some elements who are on inimical terms with the peace and tranquility of this House and on the other hand, the terrorists, militants and also criminals, who are creating not only law and order problems but also are posing a threat to the very unity of the country. But, unfortunately, they are people who all along the line are having ultra communal feelings and propagating a division among the people. At the same time glad that, we find some matured elements who want peace in the country by even putting up a stiff opposition to these terrorists, militants and the criminals, who are creating violence, killings and also law and order problems. Under these circumstances, we all should stand as one nation to protect the sacred values of our founding fathers of this nation and also to protect the very unity and integrity of this country.

I do not want to take much of the valuable time of this House narrating what the hon. Members have said yesterday and today. I would like to confine myself to only one or two points namely communal killings that have been taking place in the country for the last several years. I have with me the answer given by the hon. Minister of State for Home, Shri M.M. Jacob to unstarred question No. 566. According to the hon. Minister, in 1989 14 communal riots have taken place in the country. In 1990 it was 24. And in the riot that took place in 1989, the number of people who were killed as a result of this communal riots was 915 including 413 persons in Bagalpur. In 1990, in the 24 riots took place according to the official reports, the people killed were 692, including 113 in Hyderabad and 112 in Aligarh. In 1991, 24 riots took place not including the Varanasi riot where the death toll has not been shown so far.

These killings have been taking place in this country, a democratic country, a country committed to secularism! This is really reprehensible. The members of the minority community feel insecure under the circumstances prevalent in the country.

In the recent past there is a sharp decline in the law and order situation. The police had been used to suit the political designs of the ruling party in some States - a point here to mention is the case in Uttar Pradesh. The recent riots in Varanasi about which there were mentions in through the House though not discussed threadbare, there were some discussions and opinions expressed on the floor of the House where it has been mentioned that the killings could have been avoided had the police done their duty impartially.

Unfortunately we find, it is very much disgraceful for the Government, that the State constabulary, the police, had been taking part in the killings of innocent people on religious ground. It is very much disgraceful. Also in Varanasi it has been mentioned in the House that while no other political party leader was allowed to enter into the curfew

bound areas, only the local MP was allowed. Such things are happening unfortunately in this country. What is frightening is not just the death toll on account of the police brutality which became a common feature, but what is frightening is the people's loss of confidence in the Government, the Government machinery and the impartiality of the system. It is a dangerous phenomenon in this country.

Therefore I request the hon. Home Minister to have a system by which no guilty police official or policeman shall escape. Otherwise it will be condoning the police misdeeds, the consequences of which will be far far larger than the death unfortunately taken place in Varanasi. Therefore the administration should behave in an impartial way.

Quite unfortunately the menace of communal riots has grown as a cancerous disease on the body politic of our country. We all should put our heads together to find out how we will be able to stop it or atleast to prevent it. Perhaps that will be one of the greatest services that we people will be doing for this country.

I am of the view that the propaganda let loose by some of the political parties or some of the people who are on limical terms with some religious groups is one of the reasons for this communal riot. A case in point according to me is, there are some elements and parties which are propagating some myths about the minority community and this aroused a strong sense of resentment among the common people in the majority community. They will be looking down upon the members of the minority community as unpatriotic and also as anti-national. Such things later go to uncontrollable levels resulting in the communal killings in this country.

17.00 hrs.

It is not correct to say-even to maintain-that the Muslims of this country are not part of the mainstream. We are and they are. The mainstream cannot be monopolised by any

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

section of people or any group or any party. One cannot distinguish between the religious identity and the national identity. Jews in America had a strong sense of separate identity. It is not necessary that a separate identity implies a separate national identity. Late lamented Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a personification of both national identity and religious identity. Therefore, any propaganda by any interested element in this field should be stopped. The duty of the administration is also to ensure the safety and security of the minority community. May I mention a few words about the speech made by my learned friend, Shri Khurana, yesterday in the House? During his speech, he has criticised some of the views of Shri Farooq Abdullah, the son of Kashmir. I am not holding any brief for Shri Farooq Abdullah and I am also not in agreement with many of the things that he has done during his tenure. But one thing we must say and that is this. It was Shri Sheikh Abdullah along with great Jawaharlal Nehru who were responsible for the instrument of accession. People like Shri Farooq Abdullah had been advocating continuity and also committed to the nation that Kashmir is an integral part of the country. That is our view. We will not allow anybody to separate Kashmir from the Indian Union. That will affect the numerical strength of the Muslim minority in this country. We will be the first and the last people who will oppose any move by anybody to separate Kashmir from the Indian Union. Kashmir is an integral part of the country. But, at the very same time, nobody can make the Kashmiris to give up their psyche and their identity. It is a psychological matter. They have their psyche and they have their identity. We must also bring them into the national mainstream.

In one of the speeches made by senior colleague of ours in this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta, it has been mentioned that - it is a quotable quote - 'We have the soil of the Kashmir; not the soul of the Kashmir'. I also underline that it should be our endeavour, at any cost, to see that we take the soul of

Kashmir with the people of Indian Union. That cannot be done with bullets; that cannot be done by bullying. Therefore, people like Shri Farooq Abdullah and the secular, national elements like him are to be taken into confidence. We have also to go and speak to the people of Kashmir in their own language. We have to use the word to attract their hearts. Mere argument and propaganda of this kind will not do. It is in this context that I say the *Ekti Yatra* taken out today by the BJP was quite unfortunate. It will divide the people. Therefore, it is time for every Indian-who love this country, who has a commitment to this country and who has the national commitment to maintain the unity and integrity of the country - to join together and stand as one man against the fissiparous tendencies, against the elements who are dividing our people. That is going on to divide the very hearts of the people. That will be a dangerous phenomenon for the country.

So, all of us should stand as one man to meet the dangers posed to the country. At the very same time, may I say that the minority community should be given protection? They must also feel a sense of security of their lives, of their property and honour.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Does the Home Minister intend to tell something?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He might have already an arrangement.

**SHRIS.B. CHAVAN:** Actually I had gone to talk with the Police Commissioner Mrs. Jetley, who happens to be the Secretary of Mr. George Fernandes, was picked up because of the fact that some of the Tibetans were trying to get very near the area. That is why we did not want to take chance. But I have asked them to release her immediately.

Since the House is going to rise at 6 o'clock, every arrangement will be made that Members reach their houses well in time.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Have you ordered the release of Tibetans?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That I can't.

what action was taken against the terrorists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot give that undertaking.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, Dr. S.P. Yadav will speak. Dr. Yadav, two Members have already spoken from your party. You passed some remarks against the Chair. That is why I am giving you this caution.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Out of anger.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: One should know where he stands.

[*Translation*]

DR. S.P. YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Under Rule 193 we are discussing the deteriorating situation of law and order in the country with special emphasis on terrorism, killings and kidnapping etc. in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that terrorist activities in North India began with the creation of Bangla Desh in 1971. The fact is that regionalism, economic disparities, unemployment, favouritism, dishonesty, corruption, fanaticism, historic events, political and geographical reasons, cultural conflicts, laxity on the part of judiciary and increasing corruption, inaction on the part of the Government employees all such reasons gave rise to terrorist tendencies, killings and kidnappings in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not talk about the terrorists activities in Punjab and Kashmir, as many hon. Members have already expressed their views in the House about the killings by terrorists in these areas. But I would like to speak, especially about Uttar Pradesh as I hail from there. The terrorism has spread from Punjab and Kashmir to Uttar Pradesh. This way many areas of Uttar Pradesh are in the grip of terrorism now. In September, 1991 a SDM and a Kanoongo of Vilaspur Tehsil of Rampur district were kidnapped near my constituency and they were released in a dramatic manner. Nobody knew

Similarly, on 8th October, 1991 six policemen posted at Police Station in Dhanaura Mandi were killed by terrorists but till now it is not known whether any action has been taken against the terrorists. Ramleela was being organised at Rudrapur in October. There was a bomb blast during the Ramleela in which 55 persons lost their lives.

This way, terrorism is rampant in Uttar Pradesh in these days. Very recently a threat appeared in the "Dainik Jagran", Jhansi of 6-7 December which we read and it was stated in that report that the Police Chief (Director General of Police) and the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh won't be able to see the dawn of 1st January, 1992. It is a very serious situation, an alarming situation of course. It is a matter to be given serious thought by the Central Government but what could the Central Government think in this matter is well known to us. Ninth Lok Sabha was dissolved only because of the race for the post of the Prime Minister and with the result elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha were held. What was the law and order situation during the elections to the Tenth Lok Sabha? What to talk of deteriorated law and order situation in Punjab, Bengal, Assam, Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was killed in Perumbadur. I wonder what the CBI and CID were doing? Where was law and order? If at all did it exist, how was it possible to kill the former Prime Minister? He was killed and the entire country mourned his death but our Chief Election Commissioner, Shri T.N. Seshan postponed the elections for Legislative Assembly and Parliament by 25 days. It is not known how many candidate suffered financial loss.

It is no use to discuss terrorism and kidnappings in our country. Is it possible to check such activities? We discuss things in this House only under some section and leave them there in the House and forget.

[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

Prior to this the Prime Minister was also killed. Very recently a freedom fighter, former Minister and a senior leader was killed in Andhra Pradesh. We pay homage and there ends the matter and no action is taken in the matter. I believe that so long as favouritism, employment, atrocities on and suppression of people will continue, the proverb 'idle mind is a devil's workshop' will continue to prove true. There won't be any abatement in terrorism, kidnappings and killings. Kidnaping has become an industry these days and many extremists, politicians and some dacoits have joined this industry. Uttar Pradesh is on the top in the incidents of kidnappings. There were 3878 cases of kidnapping in 1990. It is followed by Bihar, where 2138 cases of kidnapping took place. Then there is Rajasthan where 2107 people were kidnapped and 2681 people were kidnapped in the Union Territory during the past three years. The rate of ransom demanded per kidnapping in Ghaziabad and Delhi is Rs. 50 lakh each. Investment wise it is the cheapest industry and no action is going to be taken.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, keeping in view the fast deteriorating situation, it would be better to call a meeting of the leaders of all parties and form late a national policy and then this policy should be implemented. Then alone some solution of the problem is possible. Then forces engaged in combating terrorism possess inferior weapons. The people having incumulation towards terrorism are in possession of the sophisticated foreign weapons. When six policemen were killed in Dhanaura, they possessed 315 bore rifles and the terrorists had A.K.-47 and Ak-74 rifles. How unfortunate it is? I would like to suggest that the respected people of the areas where terrorist activities are on the increase should be given licences for AK-47 rifles. If licences are issued for A.K.-47 and A.K.-74 rifles, people would be able to protect themselves. Besides, police protection should be provided to the people living in border areas. The most important things is that the police itself should be brought under control. Hon. Home Minister is present here.

I was coming to Delhi on 22nd of the last month to attend the meeting of Public Accounts Committee. My railway seat was reserved from Moradabad in the first class compartment but two policemen entered the cabin and started breaking it while uttering abuses. Later on both of them placed their rifles on the glass panes. In this regard, I had sent complaints to the Hon. Prime Minister, Home Minister and the Railway Minister but no action has been taken in this matter so far. The situation about the Police has already been made clear by the Member who spoke before me. If the Police Administration is not brought under control, the saviours will turn devourers, as they are virtually now. This will not improve the situation in the country. It is very necessary to put the under check.

Corruption is at its peak in Police Administration. There was a time when police was considered as the biggest corrective department in the society but now it has gone other way and the terrorist undencles in the society are on the increase like anything and there is a nexus between police and terrorists. The hon. Home Minister should attach special importance to this discussion with a view to bringing these terrorist tendencies under control. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that the discussion may not be reduced to a formal type of discussion. A meeting of the leader of all parties should be convened and the points which he considers good should be discussed in it for finding a solution. Otherwise coming days are very crucial and it would be very difficult of solve the problem. We will think that if the Congress Government has failed to save its former Prime Ministers, how can it save the public. It is a testimony to their incapability.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

KUMARI SELJA (Sirs): There has been an increase in terrorist activities in the country and especially so in the north, where it has spread outward from Punjab. In the past two to three years, terrorists have gradually infiltrated into the States neighbouring



Punjab, viz. Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

There have been many serious incidents in Haryana earlier, where the militants have struck with vengeance. There was a bomb blast in Kurukshetra, there were killings in Daryapur, Panipat, Dabwali, etc. The latest incidents in this chain have been at Sirsa and Tohana.

The State Government has its own problems, but the Central Government cannot escape from its responsibilities. There has been a shortcoming on the part of the Central Government, where intelligence agencies are concerned. They have not been able to provide timely intelligence information to the States.

It is a well-known fact that terrorists have better and much more sophisticated weapons than the State police force. The terrorists do not operate with anything less than A-12s and A-47s, while our police is left grouping with 303 rifles. The State Government has asked time and again for more equipment from the Centre, which includes AK-47s, SLRs carbines, transmitters, etc.

Till now, the Central Government has not even decided as to what kind of weapons be provided to the State Police; nor has it supplied anything substantial. The Central Government should decide what kind of weaponry it should decide what kind of weaponry it should give to the State and it must do so fast.

The State police does not have proper training needed to combat terrorism. They need to be given different kind of training to face the new challenges. They can only wield sticks over the common man and when it comes to facing the terrorists, they do not even come out of the police stations. This was very much evident in the recent incident at Tohana where the terrorists spent about 45 minutes in the town, killing at will, even stopping and loading magazines in their AK-47s. They could have spent even another hour there and nobody would have stopped

them or even challenged them. The people are understandably very much upset about this. This is the result of a demoralised force which is illequipped and ill trained to face such a situation.

The Central Government has admitted that with the deployment of army in Punjab, pressure in the neighbouring States has naturally increased. Haryana itself has more than 500 Km. long border with Punjab comprising six districts of Ambala, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, Hissar and Sirsa. We have a large Sikh population and people of different communities have always lived together in peace and harmony here. The situation is still very much retrievable because the terrorists do not have sympathisers here. They come and go at will because the people fear them and the State Police is not able to provide protection to the people. In fact many of the people killed or kidnapped have been sikhs. In these border areas people should be given special civil defence training. Licences for arms should be given much more liberally to the people for their self-defence.

As I said, the other day, while Punjab has about 400 companies of paramilitary forces, Haryana has only three, which I am sure you will agree is quite negligible. We should be given at least 10-15 more companies. If we do not have enough CRPF companies, I think we can raise more. It will also provide more employment to the people. If we include the damage that has been done in terms of human loss and other property loss, it will be much less.

The Central Government should also give Rs. 30 crores more to us, as requested by our Government to protect the border areas. So that we can have more police stations, check-posts, vans, transmitters, etc. in these areas. It should also allow the State Government to raise more force which is better trained, and better equipped with better weaponry. This expenditure should be met by the Centre.

The army operations in Punjab alone will not yield any tangible results because

[Kumari Selja]

most of the terrorists have already moved out to other States. There should be a concerted effort by all the affected States to combat the problem and the Central Government should act as the modal agency.

The Central Government should face to its responsibilities and as has been said by many hon. Members, the problem of terrorism should be treated as a national problem rather than an isolated one confined to the State of Punjab alone.

**SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I should say that the deterioration of the law and order situation is as a matter of fact a product of the ruling party, that is the Congress (I). It is the experience of our State of Andhra Pradesh that some of the Congress (I) ruling groups are in the habit of pursuing the politics of murder in order to keep themselves in power. In the game of politics in order to maintain power, they even go to the extent of using naxalites for this purpose. Many of our party leaders and also the Opposition leaders were murdered. Some of the leaders who were murdered were S/Shri Sundarbassayya and Narsayya. Since 1983 thousands of our party leaders, and recently in the last year some nine leaders of Telugu Desam Party, in one district of Andhra Pradesh, were murdered. In this way, dozens of our workers and prominent party leaders were murdered since 1983.

During the last two years, nine Telugu Desam leaders in Nalgonda district were axed to death and eleven workers of CPI(M) and their leaders were murdered in the day light by their killer squads. To mention a few, a prominent worker of our Party Shri Luda-raiah, Sarpanch of Uppalancha was murdered in the broad day light. Another Sarpanch of Thakkelapady by name Shri Kishan was dragged out of the bus and was axed to death.

In the 1989 General Elections - it is a historical open secret - under the Leadership

of Shri Chenna Reddy, Congress got the majority and that too with the help of naxalites. As a gesture, Shri Chenna Reddy, opened all the gates in the name of bringing the terrorist groups to the national mainstream. The history proved otherwise. They are utilising the offer of Shri Reddy and collected crores of rupees for getting arms. They have entered the cities from the forest area and in a span of three years, thousands of killings not only of the Congress, but also of our party workers in Nalgonda and War-rangal have taken place. They have also killed the other opposition party leaders in the name of elimination of caste/class enemies. It also includes the recent murder of an ex-Minister. Shri Hygrivachari, a prominent leader of the Congress was killed in the city of Warrangal. In this way, now, the people's war group is actually ruling the northern part of Telengana. It is also a fact that some of the ruling party leaders are encouraging the killing squads to kill people, belonging to the Opposition. So, in this way, it has back-fired the Congress (I) ruled State.

There is a proverb in Telugu - Bhasmas-ura hatham. The man who benefited from Brahma was finished off by Brahma himself. So, in this way, the Congress (I) Government's policies have backfired. Now, the entire State is under terrorists' rule, under the gun rule. This is the position.

Thank you.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Pa-drauna):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. We are discussing today in the highest forum of the country how terrorism can be checked. Some of my friends rightly said and I would also like to do some plain speaking on it, that if a leader of the stature of Indira Gandhi who was the Prime Minister of the country could not check it even after sacrificing her life, we should be ashamed of it. The terrorism has been checked and terrorists are assassinating great men. In fact it increased with each dose of medicine. There

is a saying "Jyon Jyon Dava Ki Teyon Teyon Marz Badhta Gaya". Terrorism spread from Punjab to Kashmir, then to Assam, Madras and finally even in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, the time at my disposal is very short. Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are most affected by it. Much has been said about Kashmir and some of my friends have pointed out that the terrorism in the valley is primarily because of communalism. I would like to ask them, where is the communalism in Kashmir? Some hon. Members said that minorities should be protected. That should certainly be done. All those who live in this country, irrespective of the religion they may profess, belong to this country and should have equal rights. What crime had the Hindus in Kashmir Valley committed for which 2 1/2 lakh Hindus were expelled. Nobody is bothered for them. Is there any part of the country where a minority community has been forced to migrate, except in Kashmir?

Terrorism is on the increase because the Government is silent and ineffective. The same is true in Punjab also. Indiraji was assassinated because of Punjab problem. Even today terrorist activities and terrorism is spreading like a wild fire. In fact the entire country is burning. Terrorism is spreading in Uttar Pradesh also. It is very serious there. A number of killings and murders have taken place. It is not within the control of Uttar Pradesh Government alone to deal with it because terrorism has become a world wide phenomenon. Except a few States terrorism has spread throughout the country. If it is not dealt with firmly at the national level, terrorism would engulf the entire country.

I want to draw your attention to my constituency, in particular, in this context. We often discuss Kashmir, Punjab and Pilibhit here, but the area of Uttar Pradesh from I come i.e. Deoria is also threatened by terrorism. The problem is no less serious there than in Pilibhit or Kashmir. Everyday there are incidents of kidnappings and murders in this area. Terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir is on some other issue but in our area the Narayani river which originates

from Nepal and flows down to Sonpur and Patna in Bihar is causing problem. It is causing a potential threat to the entire area. Our area is on the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and is adjacent to Nepal. The name of the terrorist group operating there is the 'jungle party'. They claim that they will be ruling that part of the land. They frequently come to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and forcibly kidnap people for ransom. Not only this, they claim this ransom as 'levy' and say that they are collecting 'levy'.

Sir, I had visited that area long back with the IG and DIG of Uttar Pradesh personally. The Chief of Jungle Party had come to the border at that time. He kidnapped many people of the neighbouring villages. Just by sheer coincidence they kidnapped one person of their own community. When that man pleaded that he belonged to their community they abducted him and asked him to shall out the money. I would like to submit that these terrorists or dacoits do not have any caste or religion. Their aim is to loot and create panic.

About two months back a person was kidnapped along with his jeep in a place called khadda. His whereabouts are not known even today. Almost every day there are reports of kidnappings. Recently, the persons who have been kidnapped are employees of sugar factories, as there are many sugar factories in our area. They are forced to pay the ransom amount. A manager of a sugar factory gave me a letter which was written by the Jungle Party. They have demanded Rs. 3 lakh and the dead line is 1st January. They have also threatened in the letter that if he does not pay the amount he cannot survive. What will happen to him now? The police in that area had requested the State Administration to provide river police i.e. adequate force to patrol the river bank. Sir, the Narayani river is not an ordinary river. It is playing havoc with our lives. The floods are causing large scale soil erosion whereas it provides shelter to the Jungle Party. A demand was made that river police should be provided in the area which could at least do patrolling along the river banks and

[Sh. Ramnagina Mishra]

keep a vigil. Only then there could be a fall in such incidents.

I would like to submit to the hon. Home Minister that this matter does not relate to two States only but also to Nepal. When the police pressure builds up the terrorists flee to Nepal. The cane and khair wood which is produced in the area is very precious. Besides goods are smuggled from Nepal and terrorists get refuge there. The border is a few hundred kilometre long. Uttar Pradesh is vexed with problem today just like Punjab. The terrorists from Punjab are occupying Western districts of Uttar Pradesh whereas the eastern districts are infested by terrorists from Nepal.

*"Jasu Raj Priy Praja Dhukhari  
So Nrip Avashya Narak Adhikari"*

You may say anything but I would like that people should at least heave a sigh of relief. What is happening in Pilibhit today? What happened in Rampur? Probably, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has met the Hon. Prime Minister and requested him that it is beyond his control. I would like to suggest that a joint police wing of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh should be set up so that all the States could coordinate information about the terrorists. All these States should jointly make efforts to contain terrorism.

My another suggestion is for Nepal because it is an independent country. The Government of India should hold talks with Government of Nepal and emphasize that if terrorists enter Nepal they should be apprehended and handed over to Uttar Pradesh Government or the Central Government. It is true as one hon. Member has pointed out that discussion on terrorism has become a regular feature every year just like the discussion of floods. I would like to draw a simile from Ramayana here. Rawana lived near the ocean. He had committed a sin but the ocean had not committed any sin. In spite of that ocean was punished. Some

people say that Pakistan is harbouring terrorists and providing them arms. It is true. But it is also true that some elements within the country are giving refuge to terrorists. A strict watch should be kept on them.

*"Dharo Shathon se shathata sadaiva  
Ye neeti kabhi na bhoolo naresh"*

We should firmly deal with criminals. The terrorists do not kill people belonging to one community alone. If the terrorists of Kashmir killed Hindus alone or the terrorists of Punjab killed Hindus alone we could have thought that it is a case of communal frenzy. The terrorists of Kashmir kill Muslims also and the terrorists of Punjab kill Sikhs also. Enemy does not have any religion or caste and, therefore, we should deal with them courageously and impartially.

I think the greatest threat that the country is facing today in respect of Kashmir is from Pakistan when the credibility of the rulers of Pakistan is on the decline, they start a propaganda campaign against India and mislead the masses by telling them that they have to take revenge from India because it has divided their country into two parts. The terrorists are getting lot of funds besides training and arms from Pakistan.

I would like to submit here that the enemy cannot even touch us what to talk of harming us. Rama would not have been able to kill Ravana and Vibhishan not leaked out his secrets. That is why I am saying that we have to keep a watch over the Vibhishans within the country. If we are able to check their activities only then would we be able to save the country. Those who are giving refuge to terrorists, those who hesitate to calling India as their motherland and those who hesitate in defending its borders, they would not only be committing treachery against the nation but against themselves also.

With these words, I appeal to the Government and to the entire nation that people of all religions should come together to fight terrorism and keep the country united. It is

only then that we can think of the country's welfare.

With this I conclude.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the wave of terrorism and separatism that is lashing the country. The Government will have to think seriously in this regard. There is escalation in terrorism during the recent times not only in Punjab but also in Kashmir. There is no let up in the deteriorating situation and no hope also. The problem is worsening day by day. In fact it is spreading from the State to other State. So we will have to think where we have gone wrong and committed mistake. This problem is emerging everywhere. We will have to ponder seriously as to why all this is happening? What are the reasons? If we do not go into the reasons it will escalate and we will not be able to contain terrorism.

Even the Scheduled Areas have their own demands. It has taken the shape of naxalite movement. I mean to say that you maybe aware what happened to the movement in Nagaland. How many people were killed and how much atrocities were committed? Now the Government wants that after 15 years they should be given a small State and be appeased. Similar movements were launched in Meghalaya and Mizoram. Besides, the demands of ULFA there is demand for Bodoland. I want to say that efforts must be made to bring them on the negotiating table and solve the problems through negotiations. If the problem of terrorism is not solved, the terrorists would spread from Punjab to Madras. There are reports that terrorists are present everywhere whether it is Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Delhi. There is nepotism in providing employment. Those who have lot of money they are with the terrorists and those who have not, they are working for them. We can neither give them work nor self-respect or a reasonable standard of living. On the one hand there are 5-star hotels whereas on the other hand there are 5-10 lakh jhuggis in the same area. The police is meant for those

who cannot protect themselves particularly, the poor masses. But what we see today is that on the one hand 300 policemen are protecting and guarding a Minister and the bureaucrats are also enjoying the services of policemen for their household work, whereas on the other hand there is nobody to protect the poor masses. The black marketeer, shopkeeper, adulterator and even the police are looting them. They are being removed from pavements and beaten. Will this not give rise to terrorism? They have also right to live with self-respect but they are grouping in the dark. There is no hope for them. That is one of the reasons for terrorism. Another reason for terrorism is that our youth are idle, weak and unemployed. There are so wide disparities in our society that on the one hand there are people who have tons of money whereas on the other hand people do not have enough to keep their body and soul together. That is also one of the major reasons for terrorism. Some are bathing in Ganga water whereas other do not have even clean water. Terrorism is increasing because of unemployment and nepotism. Even for getting a job of a Police Constable one has to pay Rs. 10,000 as bribe. If terrorism has to be dealt with firmly the children of our country would have to be given right of self-respect. Their interests will have to be protected.

During the time of Britishers there were 620 States in the country. But even then there was no such problem. Why is it happening today? You should listen to the demands of youth. If their demand is not genuine, try to make them understand. The reasons which have led to terrorism should be removed. Police is primarily responsible for increasing terrorism. Innocent people are being killed. I do not want to generalise or hold all the policemen guilty but in many places there is nexus between the policemen and terrorists. The policemen fear that if they apprehend terrorists they may have to face serious consequences. They do not have sufficient courage today to arrest the terrorists.

The hon. Home Minister is sitting here.

[Sh. Pius Turkey]

I would like to tell him that the situation in the country is not good. The making or unmaking of the country is in his hands. He should pay urgent attention in this direction because only then will the situation improve. They should be brought to the negotiating table. Their demands and grievances must be heard and if they have committed a mistake they should be made to understand. Simply by using force, by sending police or putting them in jail will not curb terrorism. All of them are citizens of this country and if they have committed a mistake intentionally or unintentionally, they should be made to understand things. Only then can we find a way out and solve the problem. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion is being held in this House on the worsening law and order situation in the country. Discussions are being held in every session, but what are the reasons behind it. No effective suggestions are being given in this regard.....( *Interruptions*)..... Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that law and order situation in our country has worsened and some effective suggestions should be given in this regard. The situation has not worsened in one or two days. It has worsened gradually. There are reasons behind it. But we hide those reasons. First of all, we continued to adopt wrong economic policies, which increased the economic disparity to such an extent that it led to discontent among the people and caused unemployment. Besides, there was sharp increase in corruption. In such a situation, the deterioration in law and order situation was natural.

The police administration in our country is for maintaining the law and order situation. But from the very beginning, it has been used by the Government for its own political benefits. The Government can be of any party. I don't want to say anything on it. But the main reason behind the police inactivity is that it has been used to fulfil our own political interests and it has become a silent

spectator. We may abuse the police a lot today, but who is responsible for bringing them to such a situation? How it can be improved now. The political leaders had started taking benefits from the criminals and they were trying to get themselves elected through their help. If anyone is honest, he should accept this fact, so that the country could be saved from danger. They are taking help from the criminals, whether they are smugglers or dacoits. These criminals have got the opportunity to enter the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies also. They think that if they can help others, why can't they get themselves elected. The matter has reached to this extent. When they become elected members, they openly wander before the same police they were once afraid of. Can the morale of police be kept high in such a situation? Who is responsible for demoralising the police force? We should not act like this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the State Government implemented the Land Ceiling Act and publicised through Doordarshan that all the Government land will be given to the landless, the Scheduled Castes and the backward tribes. But nothing was given to anyone. This will certainly give way to discontent. The Government made the publicity, but no one got a single inch of land. The law and order situation in our area is getting disturbed due to these land disputes also. Until now, this law was not implemented by any of the Governments. The present Government should be told to do so. Whatever may be the reason, but I must say that the opposition parties are also helping in this regard. I will ask the leftist parties to get it implemented. Until this law is implemented we cannot save the Government by helping it from outside. This is the first thing.

Sir, the issue of intelligence department is being raised. After all, what is this intelligence department? This is a component of the police department which gives information about different happenings in the country. This department should have been allowed to play an independent role. The

capacity of our intelligence department is in no way less than that of the intelligence departments in other countries of the world. But in regard to terrorism, it was never allowed to play an independent role. Development is being done in this country in the name of forwards and backwards. Is it in the interest of the country? There are two Congress M.L.As in my area. In a village, there is only one drain, which is located on the side where forwards are living. As regards the backwards, they are deprived of this facility. Can this be called development? But the Government never paid attention to what their Members are doing. For the last some years, there is sharp increase in extremism in my area. Everyday, killings are taking place there. Not a single day passes without a murder having taken place. Still the Scheduled Castes had to dig wells for drinking water and in the absence of which they are drinking unsafe water. The Bindeshwari Dubey Government had impowered the M.L.As to make recommendations for different development works like installation of hand pumps and digging up of wells, but all this development work is only taking place for the forwards. It is they who are behind the acts of booth-capturing. On the one hand, the poor and the Scheduled Caste are drinking dirty and impure water and on the other hand, several pumps and wells are there in the areas inhabited by the upper castes. Why does not the Government pay attention in this regard and why does it not bring a land-revolution. The entire fault lies with the Government, who was not able to bring about proper development and distribute it equally among all. The development has also been undertaken by keeping in mind the caste consideration. Won't the poor raise arms in such a situation? Today you are abusing Pakistan, but you have also helped Bangladesh to become free from Pakistan. Now Pakistan will also want to create same situation here. You are concerned about it, but if you want to save the country, you have to be concerned about other things also. The electoral system should be improved and legislation to this effect should be produced in the current session itself. Until changes are made in the electoral system,

the poor will not be able to cast their vote. The results are also before us in the form of armed uprising.

The Government talks about providing facilities to the Scheduled Castes. But actually, they do not get any facility. Today, those poor and innocent people are taking to extremism. They have left all hopes of getting anything. That is why, they are taking up arms. The country whose youth are poor and landless can never develop. I would like to suggest you to persuade the State Government to implement the land reforms immediately. You may not remain in power, but the country will be saved. You are afraid of being out of power if you put stress on them for implementing it.

I would request you to bring changes in the electoral system. If our hon. Minister has respect for the country and wants to save it, he should make changes in the electoral system in the current session itself so that the poor could get the right to vote and real representatives of the people could come to this House. If such representatives are elected, all the problems will end.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Since hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta, while initiating the discussion, has said that it is an important subject and this should be discussed cutting across party lines and as many other leaders from Congress have also stated the same thing, I would like to put forth my viewpoint honestly.

Sir, it is a matter of fact that the general law and order situation in the country is deteriorating with every passing day. It is spreading like a wild fire. Terrorist and secessionist groups, it seems, are well organised. It is well accepted that they have better and more sophisticated weapons and very well organised. They are striking at random whenever they want, in spite of the fact that

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

the Central Government and various State Governments have taken various measures to curb them.

18.00 hrs.

It is unfortunate that we are once again discussing this problem here today. When we talk about general law and order situation in the country, I would like to refer to certain actions which are going on.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose that the sitting of the House be extended by another half-an-hour today. We have few more speakers. The reply of the hon. Home Minister can be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the sitting of the House be extended by half-an-hour?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The sitting of the House is extended by half-an-hour today.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): This was very important matter. The sitting of the House should be extended by two-three hours or one more day should be given for this discussion. The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. Therefore, extend the sitting by the two-three hours. The entire House is in favour of it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 6-7 Members who are very much in time and are waiting to speak. Therefore, it is better that we give them an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Please extend the sitting of the House in view of the feelings of the hon. Members ... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Raddaiah Yadav strongly pleads that we should sit and complete the discussion today. Is it so?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us see for half-an-hour. Let the hon. Member continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: This is a very important matter. As hon. Minister will reply tomorrow, please extend the sitting by two hours. Of the extended time, the speakers will take one and half hours and the hon. Minister will take the rest half-an-hour. No subject can be more important than this.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the time allotted for this is four hours. We have already completed nine hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only nine hours!

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Only nine hours. I think, by the time it is completed we may end up with ten hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall just try to complete.

[Translation]

The issue is very important.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It may take another half-an-hour.



[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let's see, how much can be completed in half-an-hour.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The point is that some of the hon. Members could not get a chance to speak. They may feel rather agitated. It is better to give chance to everybody.

[Translation]

Please also keep it in mind that the time is limited.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Please don't reduce the time allotted to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Mr. Umbrey continue.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY: I was mentioning that some drastic amendments need to be done in our present democratic set up.

I am not a constitutional expert. But I have seen that the present set up has totally and miserably failed. We can judge it by so many examples. Many examples are still fresh in our minds.

Even if there is a stable Government in the Centre and a stable Government in the States who rally are committed for the development, some of the leaders who are aspirants for power-power-mongers-they want to raise certain issues- like Bofors, Mandir, Rath Yatra, Ekta Yatra etc. They raise issues and make *hungama* in the country. They will try to take full advantage of it. We must also see the reason behind this Yatra. Whenever these people realise that their presence are going to be forgotten, they will raise certain issues and then they will start telling the people as if they are the champions of the masses, poor and down-trodden people. And ultimately when they come to

power, they do nothing. I can cite the example of Assam. The All Assam Student's Union is Assam picked up the issues which the Congress Govt., could never solve. But they themselves also failed miserably in solving the problems. What happened during their full term five years? They were all engaged in grabbing money instead of solving the problems. When this group of boys came to power, they were shifting from the hostels of colleges and universities to the bungalows of the Ministers. Today they are all millionaires but problems remained unsolved.

These are the few instances about which I want to remind the hon. Members, specially the senior Members to think over seriously. Today, the way the new political parties are coming up, it seems the number of political parties will be fragmented to such a large extent that in 20-30 years, each Members may represent a different party, thereby we will never have a stable government in the country. The party which will be in power will never be able to do anything other than deploying armed forces to control increasing law and order problem. So, I request the hon. Members, particularly the senior Members to think very seriously about the tixi bilty of present set-up.

Sir, I do not want to say such about Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, but I will just give a few points about what I have in mind. The main reason for the problem in Kashmir according to me is that the people are fighting for their self-respect, dignity and honour it is the result of continuous and utter negligence on the part of the Central Government and mishandling of the minor issues of Jammu and Kashmir over many years, feeling of insecurity among the Muslim minorities and the most important reason behind are continuous Army excesses committed on the innocent people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Then about Punjab the reasons for the problem are their fight for self-respect, dignity and honour the feeling of insecurity and identity of the Sikh minority. Their education,

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

economy and the hard working race made them feel that India is liability to them. That is why they are fighting. So,

The Government he recently deployed Army in Punjab. With the deployment of the Army you are never going to solve the problem, you will never be able to conduct elections peacefully there because I have seen the Army excesses myself in Assam Also, I apprehend the same in Punjab. You will never be able to win the hearts of those people who are still on the balance. When they are subjected to torture, they will turn back towards the militants. That is why what I feel is that our approach to the problems obattitude towards Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir should be different from the presents the Government at the Centre is very much efficient and competent to deal with the situation. But my personal request is that wehild have a Minister specially assigned for Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir because our Ministers in the Home Affairs are overburdened with so many problems, they do not have enough time to devote to the problems of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. So, there should be a Minister exclusively in charge of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

Then, about N.E. Region whenever the leaders of the North Eastern States come to Delhi to meet the Central leaders, they are never given proper attention and whoever visits North Eastern region once in life becomes the expert of the region. That is the most unfortunate thing. That is the most unfortunate thing. That is why we have not been able to solve the problems in Nagaland, Assam and Tripura. In Arunachal Pradesh, we have international borders for about 1,700 kms. in three directions with Burma, China and Butan. So the terrorists are recruiting the youth on a massive scale. This should be checked immediately. It is understood that the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh has also apprised the situation in the State to the Home Ministry and requesterd for more help but nothing has been done in this direction so far. This is very unfortunate. Once the

youth who are in the training camps are out, they will strike and it will be too late for us to solve these problem at that time. So, the government should act immediately in this respect.

Sir, I therefore, feel the whole approach to the North Eastern region problem will have to be reviewed and changed. Now, the All Bodo Students Union and the All Bodo problems Action Committee have given an ultimatum that if their demands are not met by 31st December, 1991, they will resume their agitation and Bodo land being the gateway to the North Eastern States, if there is an agitation in Bodo land, then the supply of materials and foodstuffs to all the North Eastern region will be stopped. So, I would request the hon. Minister to call the Bodo Union and discuss with them about their problems. Then, there are so many demands from different corners of the tribal people. I hope the hon. Home Minister who is very well experienced will definitely give sympathetic attention to all these problems.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the law and order situation in the country which is continuously worsening. If we go deep into it, we will certainly find a reason for it. The main reason is the economic disparities existing in the country. This disparity can be of any type. Unemployment is also a reason behind it. Today, the educated unemployed and displaced unemployed are asking for a separate State and we take action against them against them by branding them as terrorists. We have to find the ways to remove this disparity. Even those graduates, who appear in a number of interviews and even get through in most of them do not get the jobs. Laws are enacted every day, but they are not implemented.

I am a tribal and I belong to Jharkhand area whatever has been done for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities till now, has been done only on paper. If actually something has been done, it has

been done for men like me, who have become Members or have become educated and got job. Today, we only discuss the issue in the Parliament and the matter ends there. Why don't we go deep into it. From where Punjab problem arose? The people of the entire world can never forget the atrocities committed on the Sikhs following the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Members of those families will take to terrorism only. The economic disparity has reached its extreme limits. The problem can only be solved if we review it deeply. Our Jharkhand is very rich in coal, iron and aluminium. The Government is acquiring all our land. Our condition is even worse than that of Bangladesh refugees. Why such a policy is framed? If factories are to be set up, the residents of that village should also get some benefit from it. But I would like to know from the Government whether it had constructed houses for them anywhere.

You will be surprised to see the condition of the houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana. They will collapse in just one jerk. Once I had asked the officials to stay in these houses for one night. I told them that we would not be responsible in the event of house collapse. You are only giving tenders, but what is happening behind them. There seems to be no limit of economic disparity.

Several hon. Members expressed their views here. The Government should accept the demand for small States. If it does so, there will be decentralisation of power and it will give happiness to the people. We don't want that the Jharkhand agitation should take an extremist turn and hope that the Government will consider the issue.

Today, extremism has come to every home. Rich as well as poor are taking to extremism. What can you say to them? The sons of the wealthy are committing more crimes than extremists themselves. The son of a high ranking official or a Minister can do anything and no action is taken against him as influence is exerted. At the most he can be

transferred. This is the state of affairs in the country and we only talk about poverty. But at the same time, we find that five-star hotels of the country remain always jam-packed. Therefore, I would like to submit that the formation of small states should also be considered, because this can solve a lot of problems. Regarding unemployment, I would like to suggest that as there are a number of factories in my area, and it is rich in coal, besides providing jobs, a number of other employment schemes can be started there. A cooperative society should be formed for the unemployed who could get contracts from there and can earn Rs. 1 thousand to Rs. 2 thousand per month. But the millionaires will also go in for those contracts. If my work has to be done in Bokaro or Ranchi, contractors from Delhi and Punjab will reach there. Such things give rise to terrorism. The youth of today understands as to which of his rights are being snatched away.

Therefore, I think that it is not a very big problem, but we make it so by raising it again and again. If the youth get employment and their rightful dues, this problem can be solved. The Adivasis and Harijans exploited by High castes are now raising their heads. We, the down-trodden, have suffered much. We did many lowly acts. Time has come to make Gandhiji's dream a reality regarding the lower people. Now, they have become quite conscious of their rights. So it should be given to them otherwise there will be a clash for which they are ready to adopt any strategy.

I would like to say further that in the industries they should also be given participation. They should be given their due rights. And there should not be unnecessary legal interference in their affairs. If these things are not done, extremism will continue to grow. The training of the extremism is being given in every house in our Jharkhand area also where on the lines of Punjab, a person is kidnapped and Rs. 10,000 is demanded against his release. And he has to pay it even by selling his land. There is a wave of extremism which cannot be checked. It seems as if there is no law and order in the country.

[Sh. Shibu Soren]

Rather, I would like to say that the police itself has become an extremist organisation in which there are many who encourage such things for making money. Had these genuine problems been attended properly, the situation would have been a bit different. But even today, no action is being taken in that direction and as a result the terrorism is growing everywhere which is a major threat to this country.

Sir, this is an important issue. They are fighting for justice. The hon. Minister is present here. He has also said that if we want to avoid incidents taking place in Assam, Punjab and Kashmir, a separate Jharkhand State must be considered immediately. Sir, you have alarmed the bell many times, so I conclude now.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):

Sir, the social, economic and educational disparity is the root cause of growing terrorism, secessionism and kidnapping tendencies in this country. And a wrong political approach taken in 1971 to help in the creation of Bangladesh which came into existence after the division of Pakistan in two parts gave vent to the rise of these tendencies of terrorism and secessionism in our own country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the seed of terrorism, secessionism and kidnapping was sown in the country in 1984 when after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Delhi, 4 to 5 thousand innocent Sikhs were killed in the name of communal riots. And the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the ear shakes when a big tree falls. Such thinking gave rise to terrorism in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, apart from that, our opposition leader, Shri Lai Krishan Advani, to whom I hold in high esteem, did not pay his attention to our 14000 square kilometers of land occupied by China, growing price-rise and unemployment but he went on his Rath-Yatra when the former Prime

Minister, Shri V.P. Singh announced to give the backwards their rights, who are down-trodden for the last two and a half to three thousand years. Shri Advani's main purpose was to suppress the very forces that talk of secularism and social justice. The same tendency is discernible even today when the B.J.P. President is on the Ekta Yatra. It is surprising and distressing when they claim themselves to be the followers of the Maryada Purushottam Rama, the path shown by him by his high character. But the person who draws his salary without doing his teaching job in University is on the Ekta Yatra today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that the B.J.P. has started this Ekta Yatra to divert the people's attention from its failure to construct the temple. If the country's unity and integrity could be maintained from this Ekta Yatra only, then what is the need of this Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. No need of democratic set up. All of us would proceed on such Yatras. We would not have raised any objection if the national unity could have been achieved by taking out Yatras. But I would like to say it frankly that they started this Ekta Yatra just to divert the public attention from their failure to construct temple in Uttar Pradesh. Their approach is like that of the monarch of Nepal which had granted liberty to its citizens to drink wine as much as they could so that they could not be enlightened about their rights.

What is needed most in the country today is that we will have to pay attention to the factors that are responsible for growing incidents of terrorism, kidnapping and killings. Any act of diverting the people's attention in which media is also playing a great role will not be tolerated any longer. I would like to warn even the media that the public of this country is not going to tolerate it for long. Since media is in the hands of few people - an privileged class who have intellect and writing power, they dominate the Press. So the people will not even spare the media persons. I would like to submit to all to be cautious failing which the public of this country would not spare them.

Even the Pilibhit incident is responsible for growing terrorism in terai region of Uttar Pradesh. It is due to the wrong policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government. It is a counter action against the killings of innocent persons at Pilibhit.

I come from Bihar and Varanasi is adjacent to my area. What was the reason of the riot that took place there on the 8th? After sprinkling oil on the minorities they were burnt to death on the road. All this happened under police protection. Police did not take any action. In reaction to that, the Muslims and Sikhs killed some of the Hindus on 13th. I would like to say it frankly that on the one hand the Members of the Rajya Sabha are not allowed to visit that place and on the other, Shri Shreesh Chandra Dikshit moves about in the entire Varanasi city, gives directions to the police and Administration suggesting them the ways to terrorise the innocent persons and put them into jail. So, under such circumstances, how can we check the terrorism and secessionism in the country? As long as the labour and labourers are neglected, terrorism will not come to an end. I submit to all to take every care to solve these problems in time.

As far as the problems of Kashmir is concerned, it is mainly because of giving all the powers in the hands of one family. The funds allocated through the budget for the development of Kashmir were used merely for the development of one particular family and rest of the poor and educated youth remained unemployed. The result is that terrorism is on increase in the valleys of Kashmir. The hon. Home Minister is present. He may pay his attention to my views with regard to Kashmir if he had an open mind. I had interviewed some of the C.R.P. Jawans regarding the measures to check terrorism in Kashmir. Those Jawans suggested that this problem could be solved to a great extent if all the leaders started holding corner meetings. No matter if it is done in the police protection. So in order to solve that problem every effort should be made to hold such meetings there. There is hand of politicians behind every riot or terrorist activity in the

country. A poet has said,

"Jab siyasat ke nigeban ye hawa dete hain

Aap shahar mein dangai laga dete hain  
 Aap takid bhi karte hain bach bach ke chalen

Aap he rahon mein kante bhi bhchha dete hain."

Bihar is a glaring example where we hold the police, the S.P. and the D.M. tainted collectively responsible for controlling riots. All of us should learn a lesson from it so that riots in the country may be controlled.

I would like to make a suggestion regarding Punjab also. There must be inter-state transfer of the local police personnel of Punjab. Only then terrorism can be contented.

Now I come to the matter of land reform. On the one hand there is a person who has surplus land in thousand of aer and on the other hand, there is a man who has no land even for living. When he tries to make a house on a plot of land, he is driven away by the land-lords. As long as such disparity exists, peace in the country is not possible. When we were in the Government, we had attempted to include the need of land reforms in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. But in the mean time our Government stepped down and we could not implement it, though we had already made a provision to the effect that the land lords, who have land more than the ceiling could not move courts in case their land is distributed among the landless. The Government should take firm action in including that provision in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Thereafter only poverty can be eradicated from the country. There is a proverb in our Bihar. 'Khali baithe shaitani sujhe' an empty mind is devil's workshop'. A man having no work is bound to indulge in wrong-doings. The talk about quality is meaningless unless unemployment is there in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would conclude after submitting it that the B.J.P. is

[Sh. Chhedi Paswan]

*taking out Ekta Yatra for supressing the forces which talk of social justice and secularism. It will not solve the problems of the country. With these few words I conclude.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are some more people who want to participate in the debate. If the House agrees, we shall extend the sitting by half-an-hour. If that does not happen, then some people who come early tomorrow will take the opportunity and those who are waiting now will lose their chance of speaking. Therefore, we can extend the time now itself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Please adjourn the House now Sir.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I think the best course would be, even if you adjourn the House now; tomorrow only those names which are listed now will be called upon to speak and then I will reply. No new names should be included tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We accept it.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall read out the names. If any names are left out, it may be pointed out. I will call only the names which are listed.

Shri Kirip Chaliha, Dr. K.D. Jeswani, Shri Bheem Singh Patel, Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Shri Tej Narayan Singh, Kumari Frida Topno, Shri Dharm Pal Singh Malik, Shri Anantha Venkata Reddy, Shri Santosh Kumar Ganwar, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri Chinnasamy Srinivasan, Shri K.P. Raddaiah Yadav, Shri S.S.R. Rajendra Kumar and Shrimati Basava Rajeswari.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: The list is too long. I would rather withdraw my suggestion. Let the hon. Members sit today and complete their speeches.

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 16 names. If each Members speaks for five minutes it will be more than one hour.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: Then, I request you not to give more than 45 minutes for all the Members who are going to speak. Thereafter, I will reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, we shall have to confine ourselves. This is not a good president that we have set today. It is just to accommodate all the hon. Members, though this is much against the existing norms. Anyhow, since this happens to be an extraordinary circumstance, we are doing this.

18.41 hrs.

[MR.SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Well , I was hearing what you were discussing here, in the House. The only problem is that we have decided to discuss many other topics. This is one of the topics. Then, we are going to discuss the economic situation and also about the External Affairs Ministry. It was decided that this topic will be taken up on the day on which it was mentioned on the Agenda and it will be completed on the same day. Otherwise, we would not be able to go to the other topics. Yesterday and today we have discussed it. If we continue to discuss it tomorrow, then other topics will not come up. So, my request to you is, let us complete the debate today and the hon. Home Minister will reply tomorrow. then, we will go to the other topics. Otherwise, it would not be possible for us to discuss other items, like economic situation, External Affairs Ministry and public sector undertakings.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: There is only one request that I have to make. I have called for a meeting of the prominent people from Punjab, tomorrow . That meeting is going to continue till about 2 o'clock. So, you can decide about the time of my reply, any time after 2 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, that we will do.

SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV: Sir, we can take it up tomorrow, since the Home Minister is saying like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav, let us do one thing. Today we will sit upto 7 o'clock and speak. If there are some more hon. Members remaining, then we can do it tomorrow. Otherwise, it would not be possible to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I see that you are making very good speeches. We would also like to hear them, but the time is very limited. I was hearing all the speeches from inside. Now, Shri Kirip Chaliha.

18.43 hrs.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta for initiating this discussion in this House. This is a very important subject. This is the most vital subject, concerning our future, present and the past. It involves not only the general law and order situation, but also the general economic situation, the handling of the economic situation since its beginning and the socio-economic and political situation since independence and even before independence.

Many things are inter-related to it and it is very difficult to do justice to the whole subject. But still, something is better than nothing.

I feel that certain aspects can be highlighted and certain other aspects can be left for other speakers. You may take terrorism, for example. There are various kinds of terrorism. We have terrorism in relation to secessionist which of course, is the most pertinent one today. We have terrorism, social terrorism, as you say, dowry deaths, mafia, dacoits and gangs like Bombay's gangster terrorism. So, we have so many types of terrorism.

Secessionism itself has got different facets. Secessionist movement in Kashmir has got a historical perspective. In Punjab, it may have something else.

Secessionism in Assam is different in character from the secessionism which is there in Punjab or in Kashmir. So, each topic needs a detailed discussion. Each topic has its own aspects. I think, it is impossible for one speaker to do justice to all the aspects of this topic. Naturally, coming from Assam and belonging to the ruling party, I think, I have to highlight a little more about Assam and the North-East in the general perspective. While doing so, I would not like my maiden speech to be an isolated event. I would like to comment here and there on social terrorism also. In fact, I had been seeking this opportunity whenever there was discussion. Unfortunately Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not here. But Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav is here. He has been a fighter for social justice ever since early days. He has been a very senior Congress leader. Though he left us, and is sitting here. It is social tension that leads to caste conflicts. I think that it is not proper only to blame the Government for all the evils that are taking place. It is not proper to blame the Congress party for all the evils that are taking place because these evils are not so simple in nature. They are very complicated. They are all products of the evolutionary process of development and have vital and intrinsic defects right from the beginning. It has something to do with our psychology, something to do with our religion, something to do with our system or society and something to do with governance. Somehow or the other, we wish to forget it. For example, suddenly we find that there is escalation of caste conflicts today. The greatest champion in these matters is, of course, Shri V.P. Singh. After leaving our party, he became totally concerned about caste differentiation but the simple point the people seem to have forgotten, is that.

I have never heard during the discussion about the caste differences as to. Why is it that there is not a single instance of violence in places like Assam and the North-

[Sh. Kirip Chaliha]

East or in Bengal? Have you ever pondered over it? Why is it that Bengal or Assam is free from casteism? We have even bitter economic exploitation going on there. Even bitter social differences are going on there. Why are they not caste-conscious there? Not politics but there must be a social revolution. A revolution on social platform may be a type of religious reformation movement which Assam witnessed in the 15th century due to which casteism became non-existent. I am supposed to be product of so called high caste or low caste. In our religious ceremonies, it is the scheduled caste person who distributes the *prasad*. These are the traditions. These are the rules which we have to ponder over to remove the evils of casteism.

Similarly, about Kashmir and Punjab, is the situation same in nature as that in Assam or in Nagaland? I feel that while talking about Kashmir and Punjab, the primary emphasis should not be on condemning the Government. But the primary emphasis should be on the audacity of foreign powers, especially Pakistan. It is very sad to hear Members saying here that this situation has started because of the Bangladesh War. Bangladesh war has a different history of being liberated. We should not be blamed for that. Indian Government's approach to Bangladesh was never wrong. Because of that, we justify Pakistan's action today? Pakistan is doing something which is worse than a biological warfare. It is unfortunate. I must say that our Home Ministers, our Defence Ministers, our Central Ministers have not been able to have the guts that are necessary to teach Pakistan a lesson and to tell them to keep their hands off from India. We must have a political will as a whole and not only as a Congress Government. We should not find out weaknesses of the supposed minority Government on such issues. We must rise above partisan attitude during our approach to certain vital social and political problems which intrude upon our sense of patriotism, problems which hurt our national sentiments, problems which spring from international conspiracies. We cannot

justify them by simple blaming a party or a Government.

I am not going into the details about the North-East. I would like to be as brief as the unity of Janata Dal leaders. I will just finish my speech. In the North-East, Nagaland has different history of secessionist. Naga people had the sense of isolation. They are getting assimilated now. In the process of assimilation, they have yielded. I must tell you that the future of India lies not in the process of caste differentiation or religious differentiation but in the process of assimilation with the national mainstream. Similar must be the approach in most of the North-East. When Army was brought in, in Assam in this very House, I justified the Army going to Assam and said that the Indian Army should never be treated as invading Army. Situation has come to such a pass that sending army has become inevitable. There is infiltration in the administration. There is infiltration and terrorism in the administrative machinery due to which a new situation has developed which the police is not able to tackle. But seeing today's developments taking place in Assam and as the Home Minister is present here, I would like to point out one thing. Experience shows that in the long run, Indian Army has not been suitably trained to tackle problems like that of Assam. They have their own problems and that creates problems not only for the people of Assam but for the Government and for all of us. I feel that in the light of secessionism and secessionist movements, the Indian Government must realise that separate trained police force is needed to deal with the law and order situation in sensitive areas of the country. Everybody has pointed out the inadequacies of the police system. We know that there are inadequacies in the police system.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, as I am from Assam, give me liberty to speak for some more time.

What is happening today in Assam is of



a very serious nature. If you do not realise it, then as I said, secessionism in Assam will spread like Punjab and Kashmir. If you do not take the right decision at the right time, then Assam may go like that of Punjab and Kashmir tomorrow. We are all aware of the situation in Assam. If you do not get the confidence of the people of Assam, then Assam may become like Punjab or Kashmir. So, this is the right time for you to take action. You have to once again review the entire policy regarding Assam and take some concrete peace initiatives to see that the slide towards secessionism in Assam does not grow. When Army was sent to Assam, there was hardly any resistance. I can still say with confidence that hardly two to three per cent of the people support the ULFA and nobody wants to go out of India. I am Assamese first and I am an Assamese last. I am an Indian first and I am an Indian last. I will face the bullet to fight for the cause of Assam. I represent this State.

I think that there are certain reasons for which alienation of Assam has been taking place. This alienation has been there due to certain political reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. Time is short.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: That is why, I feel that a certain political initiative in regard to Assam should be taken at the right time. When opportunity is available, we have to seize that opportunity and for this, I appeal to the entire House to find out as to how best Assam problem can be solved. Do not leave it to the Government or to any political party. How many of you have bothered to go to Assam or Punjab or find out what is happening there? Piecemeal solutions to cancer will not stop cancer. We have been given drugs for diarrhoea viral fever but the disease is cancer... (Interruptions)... I thank you giving me an opportunity and I hope you will convey my feeling to the hon. Home Member.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the law and order situation for the last two days in this House. The law and order situation in the whole country is quite embarrassing. There is social inequality and economic disparity throughout the country and I would like to say something about it.

Harijans are prevented from entering the temple in this country. Just take the example of Jaganath Temple, no Harijans can enter it. Once a senior congress leader the late Babu Jagjivan Ram had garlanded the statue of Purnananda in Varansi and after his departure from there that statue was purified. The condition is so worse that Harijans are not allowed to sit on the same cot. Would not the kith and kin of a person so maltreated be forced to turn towards terrorism?

People in power for the last forty to forty-four years have been following the policy of Divide and Rule. Laws are enacted for the upliftment of Harijans but they are not properly implemented. The laws meant for the welfare of Harijans are not implemented. Many types of agitations are going on in the country. Government does not seem to be concerned at all about what is happening in various parts of the country, such as Punjab, Assam, Kashmir, Bombay and Terai region of Uttar Pradesh. It is a matter of deep regret that the Ambassador of Romania in India was kidnapped in broad-day light in Delhi. An atmosphere of murder dacoity looting and kidnapping is prevailing all over the country.

I would like to draw your attention Bihar you should learn a lesson from Chief Minister of Bihar. I do not find any difference between the people of BJP and ruling party. Both of them want to rule the country. Riots do not take place in Bihar but in all States where there is President's rule or where Congress is in power, terrorism is gaining ground rapidly. Is there any hope to end what all is happening in Punjab? Where there is so much discrimination in the society, there can be no law and order. I do not want to go in to Government's economic and industrial poli-

[Sh. Rajash Kumar]

cies. There are so many reasons for the dismal state of affairs in the country where incidents of terrorism, murder, kidnapping and rape are common.

When Shri V.P. Singh was in power he had talked about implementation of land reforms. But his Government fell so he could not implement it. When we want to make land reforms so as to distribute land to the rural landless people, the landlords taking advantage of the defects in the land reforms laws move the court and succeed in staying the implementation.

Just now, my friend Shri Soren was referring to it that half of the total revenue of the country comes from South Bihar. Bihar produces manganese, coal and steel. But what is Government's attitude towards Bihar? No royalty has so far been given to Bihar nor Government seems to have any intention to give it. When there is a proposal to set up factories in Bihar, contractors from Delhi and Calcutta reach there to exploit the opportunities and the people settled there find it difficult to even earn their livelihood. In such circumstances what would they do? They would definitely turn extremists. Therefore, to control the situations, Government should give the royalty to Bihar Government which is outstanding in crores of rupees against the Government so that we are able to provide employment and food to the poor people who have been displaced and rendered jobless.

The most important factor is that the defenders are becoming offenders. I would like to submit that I have been elected from Gaya Lok Sabha constituency. I have defeated both BJP and Congress candidates. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that a D.I.G. in Bihar, Ranjit Kumar Sinha, I would conclude my point in a few minutes, was involved in Bihar uniform scandal. During Gaya elections the same man misbehaved with the Muslim women who had come to caste their votes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have referred to officer by name, it will not go on record.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: He was an accused in Bihar uniform scandal and our Home Minister has posted Shri Sinha to CBI. Does this step not an open invitation to terrorism? Ranjeet Kumar Sinha.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Officer's name will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: He was posted to CBI and that too in Patna. We demand, through you, Sir, that such a corrupt officer should not be posted to CBI. We also wrote letters to Home Minister in this regard but he did not agree.

MR. SPEAKER: The matters concerning transfer and appointment are not raised in the House. We are discussing law and order situation in the country and you are talking of transfers.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: I am not raising any issue regarding posting and transfers. I would like to know whether the steps such as postings of corrupt officials or priority basis would not encourage terrorism?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a big issue. Please come to that and do not discuss personal things.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Defenders have turned offenders. The officers who are corrupt have been given high posts. So it has become difficult to control terrorism. I am going to conclude in one minute. All the leaders should sit together and discuss the measures to be taken to improve the law and order situation, otherwise such discussion in the House is of no use.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

So, we adjourn now to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER: I think before we adjourn this House, may I request the Members to come prepared tomorrow so that we can finish this discussion. On this point it was also decided to request the hon. Minister to reply to as many points as is possible and if it is not possible the Minister may call out the points and replies may be given by the Ministry in writing.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 12, 1991/Agrahayana 21, 1913 (Saka)*