

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)
.....

Wednesday, April 27, 1994/Vaisakha 7, 1916 (Saka).

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187/11	Shricharan	Sridharan
206/4	Shri Anbarasu R.	Shri R. Anbarasu.
594/19	(Jhangharpur)	(Jhanjharpur)
679/2	Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Acharia, Shri Basudeb.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 27 April, 1994/
Vaisakha, 7, 1916 (Saka)

[The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Salt Production

+

*441. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt pro-
duced in the country during 1991, 1992,
1993 and upto March, 1994;

(b) the quantity used for edible
purpose industries and for export during
the above period;

(c) whether the Government pro-
pose to instal salt washeries for purifica-
tion of salt for industrial purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY
INDUSTRY)(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) The quantity of salt produced in the
country during 1991, 1992, 1993 and
upto January 1994 was 124, 135, 137
and 5 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) A *Statement* is laid on the Table
of the House.

(c) and (d). No decision has been
taken to instal salt washeries in public
sector for purification of salt for industrial
purposes.

STATEMENT

*The quantities issued for edible purpose, industries and for exports during the
period 1991 to January, 1994 were as under:*

Quantity issued for

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Edible purpose	Industrial Use	Exports	Total
1991	62.43	41.83	5.73	109.99

Year	Edible purpose	Industrial Use	Exports	Total
1992	53.38	45.56	4.07	103.91
1993	60.96	48.12	6.05	115.13
1994 (Upto January)	6.25	4.48	0.58	11.31

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, salt is such an item which is used by all the poor and rich equally and millions of people are engaged in salt production. Recently, Maharashtra Government enacted a law and banned the production, and selling of ordinary salt in ten of its districts, which has rendered thousand of labourers jobless. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether ordinary salt is harmful for health, whether any research has been conducted in this respect and if so, the outcome thereof?

Specialists have different opinions about iodized salt. Some of them say that even the use of iodized salt is also harmful for health. I would like to know whether any research is being conducted by the specialists in this regard?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been found during research conducted by specialists that edible salt should essentially be iodized. It is being refined so that pure salt may be produced.

[English]

In order to improve the quality of salt the Government is encouraging the setting up of refineries and have granted registration to 20 entrepreneurs interested in setting up salt refineries for

upgradation and improvement of salt quality for edible and industrial use.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through the survey conducted by the Government, it has been known that edible salt is essential for health.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I have also asked that whether any analysis has been made regarding ordinary salt.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: In this regard if survey is conducted it means analysis has been done, and therefore most of the States have banned it. 19 States have banned it totally and 4 States have banned it partially. Remaining States have also been directed that ordinary salt creates goitre and iodised salt can be used for its treatment. The Government is bound for making arrangements to provide iodized salt for all in the country by 1995.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Hon. Minister has told that ordinary salt causes goitre but if iodized salt is used in excess it also makes people hardi-capped and is also a cause of several other diseases. It is the opinion of experts, and it should also be investigated. My second supplementary is that earlier

70 percent salt was exported to Bangladesh but now its export is decreasing continuously. A large quantity of salt is being smuggled to Bangladesh. If it is so, the measures being taken by the Government to check smuggling and boosting the export?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps it is not reaching there by smuggling. It is correct that salt is being exported to other countries and Bangladesh is the number one, Nepal is second, Japan is third and Malaysia is fourth among the countries, where we export Indian salt. The quantity of salt exported to Bangladesh in 1991 was 270.9 thousand tonnes, in 1992 it was 150.9 thousand tonnes and in 1993 it was 320.6 thousand tonnes. How it can be called less? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has told that consumption of iodized salt is good for health. But I have a report of a Government laboratory in which it has been stated that excess consumption of iodene is harmful because we also get iodene through several other food items and thus people consuming excess iodene are suffering from paralytical attacks. Is it correct that in the pretext of encouraging the use of iodized salt, the Government has planned for providing licences to being companies like TATA and foreign companies to set up salt refineries and washeries in the country. Thus poor labourers in a large number, who were earlier producing salt in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, have been rendered jobless. I would like to know whether issuing licences to big capitalists for producing salt is not contrary to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi who organised 'Dandi March' for manufacturing salt during freedom struggle.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not correct that we encourage big industrialists only.

[English]

Permission has been granted to some of the big companies to set up salt works mainly - I repeat mainly - for their captive consumption with the condition that they can sell their excess production in the internal market with the prior permission of the Salt Department.

[Translation]

I have imposed restrictions and they cannot sell salt in the market without my permission. Hon. member was saying that a large number of people have rendered jobless. In this respect I would like to tell that 35 percent of total salt is manufactured by small sector and they need not to take licences for it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You are giving licences to big industrialist and thus poor labourers are becoming jobless.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I have already told that it is not so... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: My Question was that due to iodised salt and other food items containing iodene, our body is getting iodene in excess and thus diseases are increasing and I would like to know that whether any survey has been conducted to find out whether the incidents of paralytical attacks among people are increasing because of it?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is related to health department. How can I say that they suffer from paralytic attacks or not but I would like to say that

it will be investigated. It is going on and there are provisions for it. *..(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, please make arrangements to provide protection to Ministers also. *..(Interruptions)* I was saying that decision of launching a programme for iodization of edible salt by 1995 has been taken up by the Government after conducting a survey on this subject. Until it will create any disease among people, Health Department and Salt Department...

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand it. He is asking a simple question whether you have any information about the excess use of consumption of iodized salt and whether it may cause paralysis. If this information is not with you, investigation should be done.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: We will get this information from the Health Department.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I would like to know whether the production of salt has been increased so much that after home consumption and export, approximately 4-5 lakh tonnes of salt perishes every year and is thrown into sea.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information to this effect that salt is thrown into the sea. I would like to say that our country produces a record quantity of salt and for the last three years we have not only achieved the target but crossed it. There is no shortage of salt in our country but it is not thrown. It is used for eating and industrial purposes.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I have not said anything about shortage.

I have asked that production of salt has been increased so much that after export, it is being thrown into sea.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am protecting the Minister.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, as per the statement of the Minister, the export percentage is very meagre - not more than 10 percent. It is so because the quality of salt has not been improved.

What steps are being taken by the Government to develop the quality of salt so that the demand for export increases and the excess salt...

MR. SPEAKER: Please make that question very simple. Let it not be theoretical.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: What steps are being taken by the Government to improve the quality of salt?

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any steps being taken to improve the quality of salt?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Sir, in the answer of the hon. Minister, it is found that no decision has been taken to install salt washeries in public sector for salt for industrial purposes.

I would like to know whether Gandhidam Chamber of Commerce and Indus-

try, Gujarat has given any suggestion for setting up of the salt washeries in Gujarat in order to boost the export of salt to Japan and to other technically-advanced countries.

If so, what is the fate of that proposal or suggestion?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Sir, in order to improve the quality of salt, the Government is encouraging the setting up of refineries. And it has granted registration to 20 entrepreneurs interested in setting up of salt refineries for upgradation and improvement of salt quality for edible industrial use.

[Translation]

At five places in three States i.e. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh production of salt has already been started. The Government is giving licences to entrepreneurs of private sector because private entrepreneurs have shown a keen interest in this field. Around fifteen projects are near completion and five have started production. It also depends on private entrepreneurs.

Sick Industries

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

(a) whether the number of small and non-small sick industries is continuously increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such industries as on March, 1991, March, 1992 and March, 1993;

(c) the total amount of loan blocked therein;

(d) whether increasing employment opportunities in the country have also been affected by sickness of these industries;

(e) if so, the percentage of employment opportunities declined during each of the last three years as a result thereof; and

(f) the additional measures adopted by the Government to check their sickness?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country. The number of sick SSI and non SSI units in the portfolio of banks and the bank loan outstanding against them at the end of March, 1992 is as follows:—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Category	No. of units		Amount outstanding	
	March '91	March '92	March '91	March '92
1. SSI sick	221472	245575	2792.04	3100.67

Category	No. of units		Amount outstanding	
	March '91	March '92	March '91	March '92
2. Non-SSI sick	1461	1536	5105.57	5786.55
3. Non-SSI weak	876	813	2870.21	2646.08
Total	223809	247924	10767.82	11533.30

The data for the period ending March 1993 is not available as yet.

(d) No, Sir. For instance, total employment in SSI sector has increased from 125.30 lakhs in March 1991 to 129.80 lakhs in March, 1992 and to 134 lakhs in March, 1993.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The measures adopted to check sickness of industrial units are:-

1. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the inceptient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

2. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation package for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

3. Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

4. On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for better coordination of all agencies and also for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

In addition Government have adopted the following measures for large and medium industries:-

1. The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

2. Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

3. The National Renewal Fund has been set up to protect the interest of

workers during the period of industrial restructuring, by providing resources for rationalisation of labour, it improves the viability of large and medium units and is an effective measure to check sickness.

Small Scale Units:

Both Central and State Government take measures for revival of sick units. These are as under:-

(a) To take care of the managerial problems, Government run training programmes for entrepreneurship development; organise workshops, hold clinics, etc.

(2) To take care of the technological problems, Government has been providing inspection of the units by technical officers, workshop facilities through SISIs, testing facilities and other technical guidance and assistance through Regional Testing Centres, Tool Rooms and Product-cum-Process Development Centres.

(3) To take care of the marketing problem, Central Government provides marketing support through price preference, purchase preference in the Government Purchase programme, marketing support through National Small Industries Corporation. State Governments provide marketing support through State Small Industries Development Corporation.

(4) Provision of infrastructural support is the responsibility of the State Governments who make available developed industrial plots, sheds, etc.

(5) Central Government is also concerned with the provision of finance

through financial institutions to the sick industrial units in their rehabilitation programmes. The steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive the sick units to take care of the financial problems are as under:-

- (i) Issuance of detailed guidelines by RBI to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of sick units.
- (ii) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs.1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one percent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.
- (iii) At the instance of the Central Government, the RBI had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Ex-Deputy Governor, Shri P.R. Nayak, which submitted its report in September, 1992. The Committee looked into the problems of credit, sickness and other relevant aspects. The Committee has made several recommendation for the revival of sick units which include a modified definition of sick SSI Units, creation of separate cells by banks, setting up of State Level Tribunals, use of DICs as a forum for redressal of grievances, revitalisation of State level Inter-Institutional Committees, etc. The RBI has already announced its decision on some of its recommendations such as modified definition of sick units and reduced rate of interest to be

charged on the rehabilitation of sick units.

- (iv) RBI has decided that SSI sector would be getting upto 20% of their annual output by way of working capital loan.
- (v) SSI forms part of the priority sector lending programme of the banks.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister regarding sick industries clearly shows that the number of sick units which was 28,758 in the year 1981 has increased to 2,46,911 in the year 1992. If we compare the data of the year 1992 with those of previous year, we will find that 24 thousand more industries have become sick. In the reply to part (a) of my question, hon. Minister has mentioned several measures to prevent industries from becoming sick as well as several works undertaken to make the sick units viable. The industries are becoming sick despite having taken so many measures. It shows that the measures taken by the Government are inadequate. I would like to know as to what new measures are proposed to be taken by the Government? In the reply to part (b) of my answer, it has been stated that the banks and financial institutions have Rs. 17,383 crores as bad and doubtful debts. I would like to know about the measures adopted by this Government to realise this amount.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the first part of the question is whether we are thinking of new measures to reha-

bilitate the sick units. I have stated in the main answer that there is increase in sickness. The Nayak Committee has gone into it and has suggested various measures to revive the sick units. The Reserve Bank has given guidelines to the various commercial banks to revive these sick units.

Coming to the second point, the money blocked in these sick units is Rs. 11,533.30 crore. We have put some of the units under nursing programme. In the small scale sector, we have put 13289 units under nursing programme and there are non-viable units of about 2,23,336 in the small scale sector. We have put the units under nursing programme and the money will be recovered. The other thing is we have suggested to Finance Minister to have an institution like that of BIFR for the small scale sector.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir, I would like to ask whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by department of industries, a large number of small scale industries will become sick in the near future due to the present liberalisation or loan seeking policy. According to a survey conducted by Shri R. Balasaran, 5 lakh out of 22 lakh industries will close down because of sickness. As a result thereof lakhs of workers will become unemployed.

My second supplementary relates to the programme formulated by the Government with a view to ensure social security, unemployment benefit or any other alternative employment to those workers who have become or are becoming unemployed. Whether, any such programme has been formulated and if so, what is the number of workers who

have been provided employment this year.

I would like to ask one more question as to whether the Government is going to change the definition of sick industries according to the recommendations given by the Goswami Committee in order to revive the sick industries and whether its recommendation to set up a tribunal for winding up the industries is to be implemented?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as employment is concerned, employment opportunities are increasing after the new Economic Policy. In the year 1992-93 we have given employment of about 134.06 lakhs of persons in the small scale sector as against a target of 128.90 lakhs. We are expecting to provide employment opportunities to about 138.35 lakhs of persons in the small scale sector in the year 1993-94. Therefore, there is no question of unemployment increasing in this sector.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Is it in the 22 lakh units or in the sick industries? I am asking about the sick industries.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: There is no question of increase in unemployment. I may also mention here that the impact of the liberalisation policy of the Government on the small scale sector has been gone into by non official agencies. They have stated that our entrepreneurs have become more quality conscious and they have started looking towards technological upgradation and they are investing in human resources and research and development in whatsoever small why it could be. All these

indicate that the small scale sector in India has come of age is gearing to face competition with full vigour.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, that the number of sick industries is increasing in the country is a proof of the fact that the Government is neither serious to prevent sickness nor interested in reviving the sick industries. The Government has brought out a monograph some time ago which gave a list of 52 such industries in the public sector which became sick. In that it was mentioned that it would be costlier to close down some of the industries than to revive them. One such example is the Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam, which is formerly known as the NPCC about which a question was raised only yesterday. The cost of the closure of this unit is about Rs. 164 crore whereas its revival would have cost only Rs. 102 crore. But even such industries are not revived. Why? Will the Government consider the suggestion that was put forth to them some time ago that they may take the workers into confidence and call the management to sort out the problem and take immediate measures on such cases where the closure cost is more than the revival cost? Are you going to take any serious measures in this regard?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as sickness is concerned, even in countries like China the bankruptcy rate is 30 percent. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: What is the revival rate there? Do you know that?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: 30 percent is the Bankruptcy rate in China. And in the United States, it is 25 percent.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: But there, they will immediately go to some other sector. I am asking about India.... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as public sector is concerned, my colleague would be able to answer the question. Otherwise, I will collect the information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker Sir, we are not very much impressed by the statistics that the Minister has given to the House. All the time, Ministers are giving only statistics! The real fact is that there is absolutely no coordination among the Departments of the Government of the Banks for the revival of the sick industries. Even when a potentially sick industry approaches the Government for assistance, by the time it is made available, it will be more costly..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, please come to the point. We have already spent more than 25 minutes on one and a half questions.

SHRI E. AHAMED: One of the major problems, according to the reply of the hon. Minister, is that the provision of marketing support through price preference is not available. The State Governments provide marketing support through State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation. As a matter of fact, in many of the States, the Small Scale Industries Development Corporation itself had become sick. They are not able to assist the industries to revive themselves from sickness.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly the Govern-

ment is doing in order to give some timely assistance for reviving the sick industries besides giving all these assistance, contained in lengthy Statements.

MR. M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, as I said earlier, the Government which appointed Naik Committee had gone into the reasons for sickness. It had recommended many measures. It had identified 85 districts where the small scale industries are concentrated. The RBI had directed the commercial banks to open banks exclusively for giving credit to the small scale sector.

SHRI B.G. JAWALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister's reply itself indicates that the industries are going sick. Not only that. The number of sick industries is increasing day by day resulting in blockage of thousands of crores of rupees. Like the other public sector units where the BIFP had given some amount for reviving them, I want to know whether there is any proposal with the Government to find out the specific reasons as to why it had been continuously increasing.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: A diagnostic study had been conducted by my Department. It had stated that there are many reasons viz. financial, marketing, raw materials, labour problems and disputes among the partners.

Unemployment

+

*443. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the financial year 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the rate of growth of employment per annum during 1992-93;

(c) the growth strategy required for creation of 10 million new jobs every year; and

(d) the sector-wise employment potential for 10 million new jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Planning Commission had estimated the backlog of open unemployment for the country as a whole in April, 1992 while formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan, as 17 million. Such estimates for 1992 were not made for different States. State-wise estimates of unemployment are available for 1987-88 from the last comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment conducted by the NSSO in that year. These estimates are given in Annexure I.

The rate of growth of employment during 1992-93 has been estimated to be about 2%.

Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The employment strategy of the Plan envisages high rate of growth of the economy, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment

generation. With the targeted growth of GDP at 5.6 percent per annum and the sectoral composition of growth as envisaged, the Eighth Plan is expected to generate about 43 million additional employment opportunities. The sector-wise break up of these employment opportunities is indicated in Annexure II. Such a break up is not available for each year.

ANNEXURE I

State/UT	Estimated number (in 000's) of Unemployed
1. Andhra Pradesh	1490
2. Assam	282
3. Bihar	942
4. Gujarat	563
5. Haryana	349
6. Himachal Pradesh	64
7. J & K	125
8. Karnataka	569
9. Kerala	1718
10. Madhya Pradesh	648
11. Maharashtra	1091
12. Manipur	9
13. Meghalaya	2
14. Nagaland (urban areas)	2
15. Orissa	614
16. Punjab	293
17. Rajasthan	709
18. Sikkim	3
19. Tamil Nadu	1974
20. Tripura	32

State/UT	Estimated number (in 000's) of Unemployed
21. U.P.	1218
22. West Bengal	1430
23. A & N Islands	4
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1
25. Chandigarh	20
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.
27. Delhi	120
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	39
29. Lakshadweep	3
30. Mizoram	0
31. Pondicherry	40
All India	14354

Notes: 1. By weekly status concept, an unemployed is one, who, though available for work, did not get work even for one hour during the reference week.

- The estimates of unemployed persons have been arrived at by applying the rates of NSS-43rd round (Weekly Status) on the population estimated for 1st Jan., 1988, using the 1981 & 1991 census population figures.
- 'Neg.' stands for Negligible.
- The 1987-88 National Sample Survey did not cover Ladakh and Kargil District of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Nagaland.

ANNEXURE II

*Employment generation by sectors—
Estimates for the Eighth Plan
(1992-97)*

Sectors	Additional Employment (Million Persons)
1. Agriculture	16.5
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.7
3. Manufacturing	6.5
4. Construction	3.7
5. Electricity, gas and water	0.2
6. Transport & Communication	3.0
7. Other Services	12.0
Total	42.6

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, the reply is not at all satisfactory and it is a bogus and an evasive reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Is it Parliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: That in itself is not so implicit to put it off the record.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I fail to understand how the Government can function without having any figure. However, my first Supplementary is : (a) what is the estimated addition to labour force every day? (b) is it more than the employment opportunities created every year; and (c) if so, what is the growth in backlog anticipated at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already given the Statement regarding the Statewise backlog of em-

ployment during the Financial Year 1992-93. It was done by the NSO on the basis of a survey in 1997-88.

The non-Member has asked as to whether any survey had been conducted recently? I would like to say that survey had been conducted this year. In 1995, it will be published.

The backlog of employment in 1992 is 70 millions. Then, 35 additional labour force will be added in 1996-97. That will come to 52 millions. Then 43 million people will be employed at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. So, at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the backlog of employment will be nine millions.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I wanted to know about the backlog in the beginning of 1992-93, but the Minister has provided me with the figures of 1987-88, which has no relation with the years 1992-93.

The Planning Commission has estimated 43 million jobs on the assumption of a 5.6 percent growth rate, since the growth rate is very much below that. What is the anticipated shortfall in the employment target - 43 million persons?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The growth rate of employment will be on the basis of GDP growth in the country. I have already stated that 43 million people will be employed.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know about the backlog of unemployment for the year 1992-93 but I have been given figures for the year 1987-88. The Government has done it deliberately to show less

number of unemployed workers. For the year 1992, the Government has mentioned that there were three crore 67 lakh and 58 thousand unemployed persons and two crore eleven lakh out of them are educated unemployed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection in getting the correct reply. The Government has announced cent percent employment by the year 2,000 A.D. and has stated that employment for ten million people will be created every year provides there is 5% industrial growth and 5-6 percent G.D.P. Growth. The rate of increase in our employment is 1.6 percent... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have been asking question for long. Other Members also have to put up questions. We have been able to cover only two questions so far.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Our rate of generation of employment is less than the rate of increase in unemployment. So what arrangement has been made by the Government to fulfil their promise of providing cent percent employment by the year 2000 A.D.? Does the Government propose to implement the Guarantee Rozgar Yojana throughout the country which has already been launched in Maharashtra?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already replied in the main question regarding the Survey Report which is available - NSSO Report (1987-88). I have not avoided it. 1995 Report will be available State-wise containing the survey of employment and unemployment figures.

There are two or three questions.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There are only two questions. First, whether everyone will be provided employment by 2,000 A.D. and whether the Rozgar Guarantee Scheme which has been launched in Maharashtra is proposed to be implemented here also?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to say whether full employment will be possible. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Since you have asked a question, you should not interrupt. You should try to get answer.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: All efforts will be made to achieve the target of full employment. As per the figures of Eighth Five Year Plan upto 1992 there was backlog of 17 million jobs and 35 million additional employment opportunities will be created. Therefore, the total comes to 52 million. However, if 43 million employment opportunities are created, then backlog will be of 9 million...*(Interruptions)* How can we promise for full employment. That depends on available internal resources ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will the opportunities be created in agriculture, industries and transport?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am dwelling on that point only. GDP growth rate is the same...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to use the Employment Guarantee scheme

of that kind of a scheme throughout the country?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, a number of schemes are there, including schemes like Maharashtra Employment Scheme.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, tall claims made by the hon. Minister about the employment generation are actually negated by the Economic Survey Report. In 1993, 1080 million mandays were to be generated. Actually in the first seven months, only 109 million mandays were generated. If you calculate this the number of people who require additional work comes out to 17 million and in a year they will get 15 or 16 days work and if it is actually 100 million then they will get three days of work in a year.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Likewise same is the case with regard to the anti-poverty programme. In 1989-90 it was Rs. 1369 crores and in 1992-93 it was Rs. 1134 crores. It came down. In 1989-90 3.33 million were assisted to get work and in 1992-93 2.0 million were assisted. This is on the basis of the Economic Survey Report. If they are going to generate employment at this rate what will be the state of affairs after one or two years because every year the spending as well as the employment generation is coming down? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any programme to give real employment to the rural masses who are suffering with unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: If the rate is going down, how is it that you are able to provide employment to the rural masses?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There are number of schemes which the Government have already initiated for educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed. For the people who are living in rural areas, a number of schemes like IRDP, NRDP, TRY, PMRY, Employment Assurance Scheme, etc. have already been started and implemented. The labour force which will be created on the basis of different scheme... (Interruptions)... also I have given that in my statement. But programme-wise, about which the hon. Member has asked, I will collect the figures from the Department and will furnish the details.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, like faces sometimes figures and statistics are also deceptive. We learn from the Statement of the hon. Minister that the rate of growth of employment during 1992-93 has been estimated to be 2 percent. At the same time, we know that the number of people entering the job market every year is one crore and jobs actually being provided are about 70 lakhs. It is adding to the unemployment problem every year.

The Minister has said that there are a number of schemes intended to overcome the problem. But the general feeling is that the proliferation of schemes without any coordination thereunder, in fact, does not fully serve the purpose.

The first question that I would like to ask the hon. Minister is what is the monitoring being done and whether the Government is contemplating to harmonise the schemes or consolidate the schemes to ensure that all the work is looked after by one agency, so that there is no overlapping and the intended objective is served? In fact, what is implicit in the Minister's statement is that the employment is rising. He has not

stated it in so many words, but the fact is that unemployment is rising. How do we intend to meet that situation?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you consolidate the schemes and monitor them?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The monitoring is done by the respective Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Programme Implementation. We are monitoring the different programmes started by the Government. The allocations made as well as the estimates of the employment opportunities which have been created because of all these schemes are monitored; that is the intention of the Eighth Five Year Plan, namely to create more employment under the different schemes which are meant for the urban and rural areas. I have already stated that the monitoring is done by the respective Ministries and Departments about the programme-wise employment created.

MR. SPEAKER: Consolidation will not be practicable.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that under the new economic policy of liberalisation, fresh employment opportunities will be created. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the policy of liberalisation under which new employment opportunities are going to be created?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the vision of Mahatma Gandhi that by creating employment opportunities in rural areas and by encouraging small and cottage industries there, the problem of unemployment in both rural and urban areas could

be solved. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is going to solve the unemployment problem by setting up of small and cottage industries?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The structural reforms are meant to lead to higher specified growth of employment. That is the objective of the Government. The hon. Member is asking about the impact of structural reforms. They are linked with the employment growth and growth of economy because of the structural reforms.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you encourage small scale and cottage industries to provide employment?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There are a number of Ministries/Departments where the employment growth is there and that criterion has been accepted in principle. On the basis of that growth—I am talking about GDP growth—employment leads to economic development. These two are related but though difficult some balancing is done.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The statistics given by the hon. Minister in the reply are distorting. I do not know the reason, but now-a-days we are not getting specific replies from the Ministers. I am very much shocked about it.

The Minister has stated that there are no statistics in his hands. But we are having statistics in our hands. What we find is that their statistics are wrong and our statistics are correct.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the origin of your statistics?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Their statistics are totally distorted. I want to put a very specific question to the Minister. The unemployment problem is not the problem of one particular person but it is a great problem for our country. May I request the hon. Minister to pass on a suggestion to the Prime Minister that for resolving the unemployment problem the Government must take some conscious decision, in consultation with the Chief Ministers of State Governments by convening a meeting of the National Development Council so that they can prepare a plan of action so that unemployment in different sectors can be dissolved? From what the Minister is saying there is no coordination between one department and another. In the interests of the country—I am sure that the House will support me in this—I am suggesting that a meeting of the NDC should be convened to prepare a plan of action.

MR. SPEAKER: The Planning Ministry does it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I will reply to her question. Last time also the hon. Member has raised a similar question and the hon. Prime Minister replied that he will call a meeting of the NDC. And the NDC meeting was held and a Committee on Unemployment was constituted by the NDC. That Committee discussed this issue in April 1993 and that Committee prepared a report. Then, the salient points which are there in that report have been circulated to all the States to take proper action at their level. That has already been done.

Whatever I have stated here is on the basis of the available survey report. I am repeating the same thing again. But they are saying that we are avoiding.

Why should we avoid, Sir? My intention is to give a correct reply.

Industrial Growth

*444. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial growth, after staging a recovery in July and August, 1993 again slipped down in September, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of industrial production and industrial growth during the first three quarters of 1993-94, month-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the reasons for restricted growth and recovery; and

(d) the steps taken to boost the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, overall Industrial Production has on the whole shown a rising trend during the first three quarters of 1993-94.

(b) A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The performance of the industrial sector, during the last two years was affected by demand constraints in general, tight credit policy and the short run impacts of stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payments crisis during 1991. Removal of these constraints has led to a gradual recovery of industrial production.

(d) Policy initiatives taken in the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, trade policy and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced in the subsequent Budgets are all aimed at accelerating the growth of the industrial production.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while it is a fact that the economy is picking up and the trade balance is almost at an even keel as stated by the hon. Finance Minister the other day, yet the performance on the industrial side has yet to pick up. Again Sir, the average annual industrial growth of 8.6 per cent in the decade of 1980s in the first half of 1993-94, the industrial growth was only 1.6 per cent. The main problem seems to be in the manufacturing sector which has registered a growth of only 0.6 per cent in 1993-94. What are the main factors responsible for the poor performance in this manufacturing sector? What effective steps are being taken to achieve the average growth target of 5 to 6 per cent over the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. member desires to know the reasons for low growth rate of industrial production. I would like to submit that whenever policy of restructuring and revamping comes into effect, some persons are apprehensive and adjustment also takes some time. Therefore, some time was taken in adjustment. However, in comparison to other countries, adjustment time in India has been lesser. Restrictions on imports had to be enforced in 1991 because of the acute crisis of Balance of Payment. As a result of it, the prices of imported goods increased and foreign exchange reserves declined. Expenditure in public sector had to be controlled to reduce fiscal deficit, loans to industrial sector from financial institutions were made available at very high rates of interest. In the manufacturing sector there are 17 groups of industries. Between April and December, 1993, 12 groups showed positive rate of growth and 5 groups witnessed slight decline and in others there was

moderate growth. In this regard the Government has taken several steps. Firstly, for increasing industrial production, emphasis has been laid on infrastructure and plan outlay has also been increased. Private investment has been encouraged in the field of infrastructure too. Earlier, there were restrictions in this sector, but now it is being encouraged. Other steps taken, like rationalisation of tariff structure and simplification of procedure, are also quite effective. Both import and export duties have been reduced. Security liquidity and cash reserve ratio have also been reduced. In the light of all this, more credit facilities will now be available for the industrial sector. Minimum lending rates of commercial advances have also been reduced. Moreover, a large amount under the Central Plan has been allocated for convertibility of rupee for infrastructure sector in the current account.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, I very much appreciate the answer given by the hon. Minister. My second supplementary question is that the economic experts are of the opinion that the Indian business enterprises have come under so much pressure owing to the flow of foreign capital into India that they shy away from putting up new industrial ventures. On the other hand, they are trying to set up ancillary industries and they are trying to set up other workshops which assist the foreign investors. So, my question to the hon. Minister is : what effective steps she is contemplating to take to make this a level play-field and to infuse confidence in the business community of our country?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Regarding industrial sector, I would like to

submit that the Government has taken many steps to make industrialists, including small industrialists, self-reliant and to instil confidence among them. I dwell on these things a little while ago. In addition, many concessions have also been given. For imports of capital goods, there is no need for licence now. More than seven years old machinery can now be imported without any hindrances as all restrictions have been lifted. This will greatly benefit our industries. In addition, talks are frequently being held with Associations of Industries to know their problems. Procedural and administrative delay, are being eliminated. Condition of licences in various sector has been withdrawn. Excise duty has been reduced and loans to financial institutions are being made available at 14 percent interest instead of 20 percent interest rate. You must have seen the Investment March organised by the Government and many persons from abroad had come to take part in it and Indian industrialists, willing to set up industries in Index had interaction with them and also man-to-man discussion took place to expand industries. The exports investment as well as the demand make one thing clear that growth has taken place in all the three sectors. In the light of this, one thing can be concluded that sufficient work has been done to boost industrial production. Investment has also increased. I would like to cite examples in this regard. Rs. 40,000 crore have been mobilised from primary capital market through public issues. Corporate sector units have attracted Rs. 425 crore of foreign exchange.

Exports have witnessed 21 percent growth between 1993 and February, 1994. So far as investment is concerned, since July, 1991 fourteen thousand investment intentions worth Rs. 3,00,000 crore have been received.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the last three starred questions are quite important. We are interested from several points of view in terms of employment, in terms of the growth in GDP etc. Now the situation appears to be terrible. The answer is that there is a demand constraint. Now that is a very surprising answer because on the one hand there are tax concessions. The saving rate is not growing and yet they say there is a demand constraint in the economy. In fact if the exports have grown by 20 percent that means the net availability of goods which have increased only by 2 percent is less in our country today than in the past. Therefore, this kind of an answer does not seem to be valid. The net availability of goods has come down. The employment thing is quite serious. At the level of 5.6 percent of the GDP growth, it was expected that 45 million employment opportunities would be created.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: It is not concerning the main question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am coming to the question. Now the situation is that 5.6 percent growth rate has not taken place and, therefore, a new strategy has to be devised in order to reach the target of 45 million opportunities by 2000 AD. Of this study you have given the figures of growth.

Can you give a breakdown in this regard? Is it true also that the capital goods sector has suffered most? Your industrial growth is coming primarily from the small scale sector. Your industrial growth is coming primarily from the durable consumer goods sector, that is the luxury goods sector. What are the

figures that you have got? Let us try to understand it. What is the growth rate of durable consumer goods?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nirmal Kantiji, how will you expect the Minister to reply to such a marathon question?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The question is what is the growth rate in the durable consumer goods industry; what is the growth rate in the public sector industry; what is the growth rate in the private sector industry and what is the growth rate in the small scale industry? You give us the breakup.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the information you give it, or you may send it in.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving the information available with me and rest I will tell the hon. member later. In consumer capital goods sector, growth rate of +3.5 percent has been witnessed. Small scale sector has experienced growth rate of 9 percent. Consumer durable sector has experienced growth rate of +13.5 percent and intermediate goods +10 percent and basic goods +3.2 percent. Rest of the data I will give later on.

SHRIMATI BHAWNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that sharp decline has been witnessed in the industrial development and industrial production. I would like to know whether the talk of privatisation in core sector has caused depression among the employees, thereby causing decline in production? If so, whether the Government is thinking of doing away with privatisation in the core sector including IISCO to increase production and to instil confidence among employees?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Formulation of the Government policy is an on-going process. Changes are made in policies as per the needs of the hour.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: The expectation by the hon. Minister is very good. We all wish that she should be successful. But the fact remains that the industry in India has not responded to the action taken by the Government. A lot of concessions have been given to the industry but the industry has not responded. The growth in the economy has been mainly from the agriculture and not from the industry.

The vital thing is that six percent is the target fixed by the Government for the year, 1994-95. The rate of growth can be proportionate to investment. What is the action planned by the Government of India for mobilising investments which are required for six percent rate of growth for 1994-95?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I have already replied this question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Explosion in Ordnance Depot, Srinagar

*445. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a powerful explosion rocked an ordnance depot in Srinagar on March 29, 1994,

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives, arms and ammunitions as a result thereof,

(c) whether any investigation has since been conducted into the cause of incident,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps taken to provide adequate safety in various ordnance factories in the country?

‡ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Thirteen Army personnel including a Major General were killed in the explosion, in addition to one civilian. No arms were destroyed. Ammunition is not stored in the depot; only some captured explosives and explosive devices were destroyed.

(c) and (d) A Court of Inquiry is in progress.

(e) Some of the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate safety measure in various Ordnance Factories in the country are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Some of the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate safety measures in various Ordnance Factories in the country are:-

(i) Annual Safety Audit is carried out in each Factory.

(ii) There is a safety Section under a full fledged Safety Officer in each factory whose job is to ensure that safety instructions are complied with. There are Safety Committees also in many factories in which the representatives of the workers are also associated.

(iii) Safety norms to be followed are read out once a week by the officer in charge of every Section to his section.

(iv) All electrical fittings and points are checked every six months. A journal is also maintained for the same.

(v) Effluents are treated and neutralised before discharge.

(vi) Hazardous chemicals, explosives and ammunitions are transported and stored strictly following the guidelines published by the Committee on transportation and storage of explosives.

(vii) Separate safety instructions exist in all the factories for each process of manufacture of chemicals, explosives and ammunitions, covering the type of electrical fittings, type of construction of the building and precautions to be taken while undertaking the process of manufacture etc.

(viii) The punishment for violation of safety instructions are severe.

(ix) Adequate fire fighting equipments are installed in each factory. Training on fire fighting is also imparted to the workers periodically.

Production of Paper

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

(a) the total annual requirement of white paper in the country;

(b) the quantum of such paper produced at present;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of white paper, particularly by the Hindustan Paper Corporation;

(d) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation proposes to take over the Punaloor Paper Mill in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The total demand of white paper in the country is estimated at 11.25 lakh tonnes per annum. The production matches the demand which is also estimated to be about 11.25 lakh tonnes per annum.

(c) The country is self-sufficient in respect of the production of common variety of white paper. The Government has taken following steps to increase the production of white paper:—

- (i) Import of raw material for the manufacture of white paper, i.e. wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed without restriction of import licence at a low rate of customs duty.

(ii) Manufacture of white paper by using minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues, waste paper and other non-conventional raw materials has been exempted from compulsory licensing subject to satisfaction of location policy. Such paper also attracts concessional rate of excise duty.

(iii) An additional capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned by way of letters of intent and a further capacity of 36.5 lakh tonnes is envisaged in the Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (I.E.M.).

(iv) Schemes have been undertaken by Hindustan Paper Corporation for renewals, replacements and modernisation of its mills, in phases, to increase its production.

(d) and (e). No such decision has been taken. However a committee is looking into the possibility of rehabilitation of Punalur Paper Mills.

Bio-Gas Potentiality

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

(a) the total bio-gas potentiality in the country;

(b) the percentage exploited so far; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the bio-gas potentiality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A potential of 120 lakh cattle based family type biogas plants is estimated to exist in the country. About 16 per cent of this potential has been exploited so far. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has taken a number of steps to increase the coverage of biogas plants in the country. These include: diversifying the feed stocks used in biogas plants, developing and testing new designs of biogas plants, progressive reduction in subsidy so as to expand the programme with available resources; promoting increased involvement of NGOs and private entrepreneurs in the implementation of the programme; improving maintenance through increased involvement of turnkey entrepreneurs; intensifying education and training among users and potential users regarding proper installation, operation and maintenance of plants.

Indian Boilers Act, 1923

*448. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the Central Boilers Board and State Governments have been obtained while preparing the draft amendments of the Act;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the likely impact of such proposed amendments on the small and medium scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Indian Boilers Act was enacted in 1923. Since then Boilers Industry has undergone a sea change, for example, while a typical Boiler produced in 1960 costed only Rs. 25,000, some of the boilers produced in India now cost over Rs. 100 crores. What is more instead of completely depending upon imports, now India is exporting boilers. This required a change in the provisions of Indian Boilers Act.

Government of India had appointed a High Powered Committee consisting of Central and State Government officers, manufacturers and users of boilers to propose comprehensive review of law relating to boilers. Recommendations of the Committee along with proposals to amend Indian Boilers Act were circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories on two different occasions. Some State Governments were opposed to main recommendations of the Committee regarding taking over of implementation of Indian Boilers Act by Central Government. Administration of the Act has, therefore, been left with the State Governments. Main features of the proposed amendments to the Act are:

- (i) The procedure for appeals is intended to be simplified.
- (ii) Functioning of Central Boilers Board is being strengthened.

- (iii) Penalties are being increased in line with those provided in the Factories Act.
- (iv) Decentralisation of the functions of inspection certification of boilers during manufacture and use of boilers by introducing the third-party inspection agencies so that the industry gets a quick service in order to fulfil the quick supply schedules demanded by the market forces; and
- (v) Energy Audit is being made compulsory to conserve energy and improve environment.

As regards the impact of the proposed amendments on the small, medium scale as well as other industries, they shall benefit from these amendments in the following ways:

- (1) Expeditious inspection of their boilers during manufacture and use.
- (2) Quick decisions on their appeals.
- (3) Quick registration of Boilers by cutting down the bureaucratic delays and interference.
- (4) Differences between the Registering authorities and inspection authorities will be resolved expeditiously.
- (5) Spurious boilers shall be weeded out thereby accidents will be reduced.
- (6) The cost of generation of steam shall be reduced.

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited

*449. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited in the country;

(b) the type of items manufactured in each of these units;

(c) the losses incurred and profits made by each unit during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for incurring losses by these units; and

(e) the units which are lying closed at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The company recorded net profits of Rs. 26.08 crores and Rs. 2.72 crores in 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. Its estimated net loss in 1993-94 is Rs. 116 crores.

(d) The losses are mainly because of stiff competition, product obsolescence, high overheads, demand sluggishness and high inventories and debtors;

(e) None of the units are closed.

STATEMENT

Units	Product Division
1. HMT I & II, Bangalore, Karnataka	1. Machine Tools 2. Die Casting 4. Ball Screws 4. Central Reconditioning
2. HMT III, Pinjore, Haryana	5. Machine Tools 6. Tractors
3. HMT IV, Kalamassery, Kerala	7. Machine Tools 8. Printing Machinery
4. HMT V, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	9. Machine Tools 10. Presses
5. HMT VI, Ajmer, Rajasthan	11. Machine Tools
6. Precision Machinery Bangalore,	12. Precision Machinery
7. Lamp Division, Hyderabad	13. Lamps
8. Food Processing Machinery, Aurangabad Maharashtra	14. Food Processing & Dairy Machinery
9. Watch Factory I & II Bangalore, Karnataka	15. Watches Mechanical & Quartz
10. Watch Factory III Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	16. Watches Mechanical
11. Watch Factory IC Tumkur, Karnataka	17. Watches Mechanical & Quartz
12. Watch Factory V Rani Bagh, Uttar Pradesh	18. Watches Mechanical
13. Special Watch Case Division, Bangalore	19. Watch Cases
14. Miniature Battery Guwahati, Assam	20. Miniature Battery
15. CNC Systems Division Bangalore, Karnataka	21. CNC Systems
16. Tractor Assembly Mohali, Punjab	22. Tractors (Assembly)

[Translation]

[English]

Irrigation Projects

*450. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have sought permission from the Union Government to utilise the funds allocated for irrigation projects for other projects;

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

(c) the time by which the permission to this effect is likely to be granted;

(d) the amount of funds allocated to these States for irrigation projects; and

(e) the actual amount utilised by these States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir,

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

(d) Irrigation sector revised outlays for 1993-94 for Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are Rs. 376.10 crores, 289.86 crores and 22.07 crores respectively.

(e) Information on actual expenditure is received and tabulated only in the second half of the year.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

*451. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed implementation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the results achieved so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any;

(d) the provision of funds made for the scheme during 1994-95 and the targets set, State-wise; and

(e) the modifications made/ proposed in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is being monitored and reviewed constantly by the Government.

(b) and (c). Against a target of 40,000 enterprises during 1993-94, more than 82,000 applications have been recommended to the banks. Capital subsidy of 30 crores for 40,000 beneficiaries has been released to R.B.I. According to the information so far received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 30075 applicants have been sanctioned loans. The Statewise break up is given in the *Statement* attached. However, final reports regarding cases sanctioned upto 31st March are still awaited. A complete appraisal of reasons

for the shortfall if any, will be done after the final results are available.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 145.00 crores has been made for 1994-95 for

PMRY Scheme. Statewise targets for 1994-95 are given in the Statement-II attached.

(e) At present no modification has been proposed in the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	State/UT	No. of cases sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3135
2.	Assam	726
3.	Bihar	1892
4.	Delhi	550
5.	Goa	77
6.	Gujarat	527
7.	Haryana	762
8.	Himachal Pradesh	201
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	102
10.	Karnataka	1943
11.	Kerala	1606
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2942
13.	Maharashtra	4731
14.	Manipur	Information awaited.
15.	Mizoram	15
16.	Orissa	826
17.	Punjab	1030
18.	Rajasthan	1252
19.	Tamil Nadu	2680
20.	Tripura	124
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3991
22.	West Bengal	812
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	15
24.	Chandigarh	37
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24

1	2	3
26.	Daman & Diu	Information awaited.
27.	Lakshadweep	Information awaited.
28.	Meghalaya	Information awaited.
29.	Pondicherry	75
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Information awaited
31.	Nagaland	Information awaited
32.	Sikkim	Information awaited.

STATEMENT-II

*Statement Showing State/UT Wise Targets Under PMRY Scheme
For The Year 1994-95*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets 1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,200
2.	Assam	6,600
3.	Bihar	22,150
4.	Gujarat	8,500
5.	Haryana	4,100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,100
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,200
8.	Karnataka	10,100
9.	Kerala	15,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,450
11.	Maharashtra	20,500
12.	Manipur	900
13.	Meghalaya	300
14.	Nagaland	250
15.	Orissa	6,570
16.	Punjab	4,900
17.	Rajasthan	8,300
18.	Sikkim	250
19.	Tamil Nadu	17,400

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets 1994-95
20.	Tripura	620
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27,400
22.	West Bengal	22,900
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	250
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	250
25.	Chandigarh	430
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	250
27.	Goa	520
28.	Mizoram	250
29.	Pondicherry	460
30.	Lakshadweep	250
31.	Daman & Diu	250
32.	Delhi	4,540

Computer Development Programme

*452. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dutch Software Industry proposes to have Indian software firms as a major trade partners for developing computer programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Indian software firms have been identified by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The Electronics and Computer Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Commerce in association with the Embassy of India in Netherlands and the Centre for Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries in Netherlands is implementing a Project on Netherlands-Indo Software Business opportunity Project (NISBOP). Consultants from Netherlands visited India and held meeting with various software companies to identify and select the potential of Indian companies and to put them in touch with suitable end-users/software companies and to put them in touch with suitable end-users/software companies in Netherlands. The Dutch Industry is expected, based on technical and commercial considerations, to choose Indian firms for developing computer programmes.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

*453. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under IRDP during the last three years, State-wise,

(b) the number of families benefited during the above period state-wise;

(c) whether the target fixed for this programme has been achieved; and

(d) if not, the action taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Funds allocated under IRDP during the last three years statewise is given in the *Statement-I* attached.

(b) The number of families benefited during the above period statewise is shown in the *Statement II* attached.

(c) Achievement of physical targets under IRDP during the last three years is given in the *Statement III* attached. As can be seen from this Annexure physical targets fixed under the programme were fully achieved in 1991-92 and 1992-93. For 1993-94 the data available is only up to Feb., 1994. However, it is felt that the target for this year will also be achieved.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5177.52	4880.00	8416.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	469.44	416.00	686.00
3.	Assam	1414.06	1332.00	2770.00
4.	Bihar	10361.80	9778.00	15974.00
5.	Goa	97.80	86.00	142.00
6.	Gujarat	2132.11	2010.00	3090.00
7.	Haryana	510.19	480.00	742.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	182.66	172.00	242.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	255.10	240.00	462.00
10.	Karnataka	3240.00	3054.00	5660.00
11.	Kerala	1760.48	1660.00	2056.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6865.57	6472.00	10664.00
13.	Maharashtra	5546.00	5228.00	9174.00
14.	Manipur	40.94	38.00	200.00
15.	Meghalaya	122.82	116.00	192.00
16.	Mizoram	195.60	174.00	288.00
17.	Nagaland	205.38	182.00	300.00
18.	Orissa	3391.85	3198.00	6826.00
19.	Punjab	431.46	406.00	528.00
20.	Rajasthan	3306.82	3118.00	4430.00
21.	Sikkim	39.12	34.00	56.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4648.44	4382.00	7608.00
23.	Tripura	144.87	136.00	618.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13857.1	13062.00	20508.00
25.	West Bengal	5791.65	5460.00	7542.00
26.	A&N Islands	48.90	43.00	71.00
27.	D&N Haveli	9.78	9.00	15.00

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
28.	Delhi	48.90	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	19.56	17.00	28.00
30.	Lakshdweep	5.00	4.00	7.00
31.	Pondicherry	39.12	35.00	58.00
	All India	70,360.74	66222.00	109343.00

STATEMENT-II*Number of families benefited during 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (upto Feb. 94)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222848	179038	202436
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10888	13642	5351
3.	Assam	46416	40204	45801
4.	Bihar	336972	264252	260341
5.	Goa	2989	2456	2847
6.	Gujarat	72326	61842	70101
7.	Haryana	24756	23349	20765
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11819	6956	8040
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13581	7331	3976
10.	Karnataka	108841	103856	102374
11.	Kerala	57562	50517	48744
12.	Madhya Pradesh	294810	184083	192654
13.	Maharashtra	197967	177651	160123
14.	Manipur	4908	3158	5073
15.	Meghalaya	2874	3011	2105
16.	Mizoram	2811	3474	262673
17.	Nagaland	5442	3996	3632
18.	Orissa	111712	93226	84832

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (upto Feb. 94)
19.	Punjab	27453	252448	18709
20.	Rajasthan	131986	101386	98936
21.	Sikkim	1610	1142	916
22.	Tamil Nadu	161603	141987	175055
23.	Tripura	16343	11414	4727
24.	Uttar Pradesh	462259	387961	390936
25.	West Bengal	201476	171695	31577
26.	A & N Islands	1502	895	492
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	313	300	281
29.	Delhi	550	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	482	524	467
31.	Lakshdweep	124	156	66
32.	Pondicherry	1343	1043	1294
All India		2536566	2068773	1945324

STATEMENT III*Physical Targets and Achievements under IRDP*

Year	Targets (Lakh Families)	Achievements (Lakh Families)	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4
1991-92	22.52	25.37	112.66
1992-93	18.75	20.69	110.33
1993-94 (Upto Feb., 94)	25.73	19.45	75.60

New Small Scale Industries

*454. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have selected 85 districts in the country for identifying and promoting new small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details of these districts, State-wise;

(c) whether these districts would get financial assistance on easy terms from the banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Pursuant to recommendations of the Nayak Committee on adequacy of institutional credit to the SSI sector and

related aspects, RBI has issued guidelines to the effect that banks and SFCs should act as principal financing agencies for catering to the needs of SSI units in the 85 dominant districts where there are more than 2000 registered SSI units according to the Second All India Census of SSI (1988). Out of these 85 districts, 45 districts were entrusted to commercial banks and 40 districts to State Financial Corporations. Subsequently, the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with Small Industries Development Bank of India and major commercial banks has allotted 62 districts to commercial banks and 23 districts to State Financial Corporations respectively. The list of these districts are given in the *Statements-I and II*.

(c) RBI has advised that it would be the responsibility of the lead bank branches or the SFC, as the case may be to meet both the working capital and term loan requirements of all the SSI units which can be financed under the single window scheme of SIDBI. The objective is to provide sharper focus to the credit needs of small scale units in these districts by facilitating easier and better access to credit. The terms of credit, however, remain the same as for the rest of the country.

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

STATEMENT I

A list indicating the names of lead bank for the district

State	District	Lead Bank/Commercial Bank
Andhra Pradesh (3)	E. Godavari	Andhra Bank
	Krishna	Indian Bank
	Ranga Reddy	State Bank of Hyderabad.

State	District	Lead Bank/Commercial Bank
Bihar (3)	Dhanbad	Bank of India
	Patna	Punjab National Bank
	Gaya	Punjab National Bank
Gujarat (3)	Ahmedabad	Dena Bank
	Rajkot	State Bank of Saurashtra
	Surat	Bank of Baroda.
Haryana (2)	Ambala	Punjab National Bank
	Gurgaon	Syndicate Bank
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	Jammu	State Bank of India
Karnataka (4)	Bangalore (Urban)	Canara Bank
	Dharwar	Vijaya Bank
	Kanara (Dakshine Kennada)	Syndicate Bank
	Mysore	State Bank of Mysore
Kerala (8)	Ernakulam	Union Bank of India
	Kottayam	State Bank of Travancore
	Kozhikode	Canara Bank
	Trichur	Canara Bank
	Trivendrum	Indian Overseas Bank
	Alleppey	State Bank of Travancore
	Palghat	Canara Bank
	Quilon	Canara Bank
Madhya Pradesh (12)	Bhind	Central Bank of India
	Chattarpur	Central Bank of India
	Jabalpur	Central Bank of India
	Raigarh	Central Bank of India
	Raipur	Dena Bank
	Satna	Allahabad Bank
	Chindwara	Central Bank of India
	Hosangabad	Central Bank of India
	Mandsaur	Central Bank of India
	Ambikapur	Central Bank of India
	Durg	Dena Bank
	Khargaon	Bank of India
Maharashtra (1)	Pune	Bank of Maharashtra
Punjab (4)	Amritsar	Punjab National Bank
	Jalandhar	UCO Bank
	Ludhiana	Punjab & Sind Bank
	Sangrur	State Bank of Patiala

State	District	Lead Bank/Commercial Bank
Rajasthan (3)	Bhilwara	Bank of Baroda
	Jaipur	UCO Bank
	Udaipur	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
Tamil Nadu (6)	Chengelpattu	Indian Bank
	Coimbatore	Canara Bank
	Salem	Indian Bank
	Kamrajar	Indian Overseas Bank
	North Arcot	Indian Bank
	Thanjavur	Indian Bank
Uttar Pradesh (4)	Varanasi	Union Bank of India
	Agra	Canara Bank
	Meerut	Syndicate Bank
	Kanpur	Bank of Baroda
West Bengal (8)	South 24 Parganas	United Bank of India
	North 24 Parganas	Allahabad Bank
	Birbhum	UCO Bank
	Burdwan	UCO Bank
	Hooghly	UCO Bank
	Calcutta	United Bank of India
	Midnapur	United Bank of India

STATEMENT II

List indicating the names of Districts allocated to SFCs

State	District	Jurisdiction of Offices/branches of SFC
Andhra Pradesh (3)	W. Godwari	Eluru
	Guntur	Guntur
	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
Delhi(1)	Delhi	Delhi
Gujarat (2)	Vadodara	Vadodara
	Valsad	Vapi
Haryana (2)	Karnal	Karnal
	Faridabad	Faridabad

State	District	Jurisdiction of Offices/branches of SFC
Karnataka (4)	Belgaum Bellary Chitradurga Shimoga	Belgaum Bellary Chitradurga Shimoga
Maharashtra (1)	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay
Punjab (5)	Faridkot Gurudaspur Patiala Hoshiarpur Ropar	Ferozepur Amritsar Patiala Hoshiarpur Ropar
Tamil Nadu (5)	South Arcot Madras Madurai Tiruchirapalli Periyar	Cuddalore Madras Madurai Tiruchirapalli Erode

Trysem

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

(a) the main objective of Centrally sponsored Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM);

(b) the States where the Scheme is being implemented; and

(c) the achievement made in those States during the last three years under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The main objective of the Centrally sponsored Scheme-Training of

Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is to provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activity, industries services and business activities. In 1983, this objective was enlarged to include wage employment.

(b) The Scheme is being implemented in all the States and UTs excluding Delhi and Chandigarh.

(c) Number of youths trained during the last three years is 7,65,569. The figures of 1993-94 are still incomplete.

Operational Services in IMD/SOI/ NATMO

*456. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operational services provided by the Department of Science and Technology in the field of meteorology and surveys through the IMD, SOI and NATMO; and

(b) the manner in which these services have been modernised and how do they compare with similar services in other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The operational services provided by the Department of Science and Technology in the field of meteorology, surveys through India Meteorological Department (IMD), Survey of India (SOI) and National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) are:

India Meteorological Department

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides operational services in different sectors such as agriculture, water management, cyclone warning services, aviation meteorological service and earthquake monitoring.

Survey of India

Survey of India provides topographical cover in surveying and mapping for the entire country to meet the national requirements, including those of Defence Forces, tidal prediction for 44 ports in the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, Compilation/mapping and production of Geographical Maps/Inter-national Map of the world

series and the world Aeronautical Chart, surveys for development projects, Tourist maps, road maps, postal maps, railway maps and other special maps, standardisation of geographical names, demarcation of the external boundaries of India, digitisation of maps and coordination and control in providing aerial photographic cover for the whole country.

National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation

The Organisation provides services like revision of National Atlas, Landuse mapping Atlas, Landform Mapping Atlas, Land Resource Atlas, Student's Reference Atlas, Socio-Economic Atlas, Indian Ocean Realm Atlas, and District Planning Map Series. In addition, specific projects are undertaken as per user requirements like Maps on Hydrological Service, Urban Studies, etc.

(b) Modernisation of the services of IMD, SOI and NATMO is a continuous process. The operational services in IMD i.e. communication, computational and weather forecasting capabilities have been modernised by induction of modern equipments. Survey of India has modernised the process of digitisation of maps to a significant extent based on recent developments in these areas all over the world. NATMO is currently implementing a plan to modernise its operations through installation of digital mapping system for quick processing of Geographic data.

National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.

*457. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has recommended winding up of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees of NBCIL likely to be affected, category-wise;

(d) the steps taken to expedite their retirement benefits;

(e) whether BIFR has asked the Government to take up the disposal of NBCIL's assets; and

(f) if so, the total valued assets of NBCIL as on date including the immovable and movable property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As the IDBI (Operating Agency) appointed by BIFR concluded in its report that NBCIL is not economically viable company, BIFR in its last hearing held on 20th December, 1993 came to the conclusion that it is just and equitable that the company be wound up. The BIFR has since communicated its opinion to the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay.

(c) The details of number of employees of NBCIL likely to be affected category-wise is given below:—

(a)	Executive	-	19
(b)	Supervisors/ Staff	-	139
(c)	Skilled workers	-	65
(d)	Unskilled workers	-	461

684

(d) Affected employees will be given statutory compensation as admissible under the law.

(e) and (f). BIFR has not asked the Government to take up the disposal of NBCIL's assets. However, the Book value of company's assets is Rs. 1.89 crores gross, which include the value of moveable property (Rs. 0.21 crores) and immoveable property (Rs. 1.68 crores).

Rural Housing Scheme

*458. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a scheme to supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories in rural housing for weaker section and people below the property line during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the funds allocated for rural housing, State-wise; and

(d) the role to be assigned to the State Governments for the execution of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) to (d). Government of India has launched a scheme to strengthen and enhance various efforts

being made in different states to provide housing for persons below the poverty line and persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. This is a scheme to provide financial assistance to State Governments by way of grants-in-aid. The funds under this scheme would be released to State Governments in proportion not exceeding 50% of the allocation made by them for the rural housing schemes including institutional finance for persons below the poverty line over and above the level of expenditure on such schemes achieved by them in 1992-93.

2. The support under this scheme will be available to states in a flexible manner for construction of new houses, upgradation of existing houses and also for organising sites and services with the following ceiling:

(a) Sites and services	Rs. 2700.00
(b) Shelter upgradation	Rs. 6000.00
(c) Construction of new houses	Rs. 12000.00

While the parameters of the ongoing scheme would determine the exact quantum of Central subsidy, the amount of Central share of subsidy for upgradation or construction of a new house would be limited to a maximum of 45% of the unit cost of the States subsidy whichever is less. Participation of the beneficiaries in the upgradation and construction of their houses to the minimum extent of 10% of the cost will be insisted upon. Although no proto type and design would be insisted upon, colonies taken up under this scheme should be composite one.

3. The funds released to State Governments in 1993-94 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Bihar	700.00
(ii) Gujarat	176.00
(iii) Orissa	206.50
(iv) Tripura	15.00
(v) Rajasthan	2.50
	1100.00

4. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs. 350 crore has been envisaged for Rural Housing Scheme. During 1994-95, a budget provision of Rs. 30 crore has been made for this scheme.

5. These funds will be expended by State Governments on their own programmes subject to the instructions mentioned above. Responsibility to successfully implement the scheme and monitor is of the State Governments.

Automotive Industry

*459. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automotive industry is passing through a recessionary phase at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the export performance of this industry during the last three years;

(d) the criterion followed while issuing licences to motor car manufacturers; and

(e) the fiscal concessions extended/ being extended to this industry at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exports of automotive vehicles have been 63,964 (Rs. 619 crores) during 1991-92, 73,891 (Rs. 700 crores) during 1992-93 and 1,06,463 (Rs. 820 crores) during 1993-94 (April-February).

(d) The manufacture of passenger cars is delicensed.

(e) The automobile sector enjoys concessional customs duty of 50% on import of components/sub-components. The import duty in the case of Light Commercial Vehicles has been further reduced to 25%. Fuel efficient Light Commercial Vehicles also enjoy concessional excise duty of 10%.

Employment to Educated Youth

*460. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a high level committee under the Department of Small Scale Industries to monitor the Jawahar Rozgar

Yojna to provide employment to educated youth;

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

(c) the total number of persons provided self employment since October, 1993 till date;

(d) the States where this scheme has so far been fully implemented; and

(e) the number of applications cleared so far under the scheme upto March, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Department of Small Scale Industries is not dealing with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, which has been launched on 2nd October, 1993 with the objective of providing self employment to educated unemployed youth.

The Union Government has constituted a committee headed by Secretary (SSI & ARI) to review and monitor the performance under the scheme on a regular basis, the constitution of which is as under:

1. Secretary (SSI & ARI) - Chairman

Members

1. Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (SSI).
2. Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

3. Joint Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Joint Secretary, Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance.
5. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
6. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development.
7. Adviser (VSI), Planning Commission.
8. Executive Director, RBI, Rural Planning & Credit Department.
9. Secretary, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of Maharashtra.
10. Secretary, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of West Bengal.
11. Secretary, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.
12. Secretary, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of Assam.
13. Director (PMRY), Member Secretary.

The terms of references of the High Powered Committee are as under:

1. To ensure effective implementation of the Scheme.
2. To review the progress of the scheme in physical, financial and quantitative terms.
3. To consider concurrent evaluation reports.

4. To serve as a standing forum for interaction among the State Govts. and different departments, banks and agencies involved in the implementation of the Scheme.
5. To consider proposals for providing entrepreneurial development assistance and strengthening institutions and infrastructure relating to entrepreneurship development.
6. Revision or modification of operational guidelines.

(c) to (e). Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana has been implemented in the urban areas of all the States and Union Territories during 1993-94. It will cover the rural areas also from 1994-95.

According to the information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, about 2,20,000 applications have been received under the scheme. The district task forces have recommended about 82,500 cases to the banks against the target of 40,000.

According to information received from the State Governments/UT administrations so far, 30,075 applicants have been sanctioned loans under PMRY. However, final reports regarding cases sanctioned upto 31st March are still awaited. On an average each enterprise, when operational, would provide employment to two persons.

Foreign Aided Water Schemes

4974. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance from UNICEF and World Bank is being re-

ceived in the rural water sector in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such projects which are being implemented and funded, State-Wise; and

(c) since when and how much foreign aid have been received in this sector so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJI BHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of World Bank assisted Projects in the rural sector in the country are:-

- (i) Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in 10 districts of Maharashtra.
- (ii) Integrated Rural Water Supply Environmental Sanitation Project in 12 districts of Karnataka.

Projects which are being implemented and funded by UNICEF in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, J&K and Delhi are as under:

- Communication and Social mobilisations;
- Support to national waterwell drilling programme and handpump and piped system related activities in Rural Water Supply;
- Management Information System and Monitoring Evaluation Studies;

- Integrated Project for Guineaeworm Eradication in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The UNICEF support started since 1960s in response to the demand for water supply in primary schools and rural health centres. It was subsequently shifted to promotion and transfer of low cost technologies and capacity building in the groundwater development. The data relating to assistance received from UNICEF prior to 1985 has not been monitored in the Department of Rural Development. The assistance for the Master Plan of Operations 1985-89 and 1990-95 is as under:

<i>(Million US Dollars)</i>	
1985-89	37.14
1990-95	53.30*

*Including expenditure already incurred and projection upto 1995.

The assistance received by the State Governments from the World Bank for the projects in Maharashtra and Karnataka is as under:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Maharashtra	33.468
Karnataka	4.000

[Translation]

Confirmation of Class-IV Employees

4975. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the persons working as

Class-IV employees in different Ministries are not confirmed even after completion of five years continuous service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific policy/guidelines framed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA). (a) to (c). The cases of confirmation are considered by the respective appointing/cadre controlling authorities distributed among a very large number of Ministries/Departments under the Govt. and the information in this regard is not centrally maintained. However, instructions have been issued from time to time for timely holding of DPC meetings for confirmations. The policy for confirmation has also been simplified w.e.f. 1.4.88 and now confirmation is delinked from the availability of permanent posts & is done only once in the service of an official in the entry grade.

Capital Investment by NRIs

4976. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested by the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and multinational companies in various projects during the first ten months of 1993-94, projects-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons likely to get jobs therefrom;

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned from the exports of the products of each of these projects; and

(d) the comparative details of the capital invested by the NRIs and multinational companies in various projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) During the first ten months of 1993-94, NRI investment totalling about Rs. 2660 crores and foreign investment of about Rs. 5900.00 crores was approved for setting up of industries in various sectors like hotels, newsprint, computer software, petroleum, textiles, hospitals and advanced diagnostic centres, etc. Location of NRI Investment approvals are not centrally maintained.

(b) These details are not centrally maintained.

(c) The gestation period of an industrial project varies from project to project and industry to industry as an entrepreneur has to take several effective steps for implementing the project. Therefore, it is too early to assess the likely Inflow of foreign exchange through exports.

(d) During the last three years (1991 to 1993), the details of NRI/foreign investment approved in various projects are as—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	NRI Investment	Foreign Investment
1991	330.40	534.11
1992	1849.42	3887.54
1993	3249.92	8859.33

Indira Awas Yojana

4977. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under the Indira Awas Yojana during the current financial year and the targets fixed therefor, State-wise;

(b) the number of houses constructed in Rajasthan under the said scheme;

(c) the number of houses allotted to the Selected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether some houses have been allotted to some freed bonded labourers; and

(e) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The State-Wise allocation of funds and the tentative targets fixed

under Indira Awaas Yojana (IWY) for the current year is given in the *Statement*.

(b) The implementation of IAY was started in 1985-86 under RLEGP and has continued under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) from 1989-90. Under IAY, in Rajasthan 60105 houses have been constructed till Feb., 1994.

(c) to (e). IAY is a sub-scheme of JRY. Till 1992-93, 6% of the JRY allocation was made for IAY and the scheme was exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. From the year 1993-94 the allocation for IAY has been raised from 6% to 10% of the allocation under JRY and the scheme has also been extended to Non-SC/ST families subject to the condition that not more than 4% of JRY allocation is spent on non-SC/ST families.

The progress under IAY is monitored in terms of the number of houses constructed and the expenditure incurred under the scheme. The number of houses constructed category-wise i.e. separately for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers is, however, not monitored at the Central level.

STATEMENT*Statewise Allocation and Tentative Targets over Indira Awaas Yojana for 1994-95*

Sl. No.	State/ UT's	Allocation for I.A.Y. (Rs. in Lakhs)	Target (No. of Houses to be Built)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pr.	2710.00	19357

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pr.	32.25	204
3	Assam	892.12	5987
4	Bihar	5315.56	34853
5	Goa	34.85	249
6	Gujarat	994.79	6884
7	Haryana	238.96	1707
8	Himachal Pr.	110.73	701
9	Jammu & Kashmir	225.00	1424
10	Karnataka	1819.64	12997
11	Kerala	1986.03	12570
12	Madhya Pr.	3433.96	24528
13	Maharashtra	2954.27	19827
14	Manipur	41.34	262
15	Meghalaya	48.37	306
16	Mizoram	20.38	129
17	Nagaland	51.85	328
18	Orissa	2198.44	15214
19	Punjab	679.71	4855
20	Rajasthan	1426.69	9873
21	Sikkim	18.88	119
22	Tamil Nadu	2449.79	17499
23	Tripura	53.69	3400
24	Uttar Pr.	6604.18	45704
25	West Bengal	2428.55	17347
26	A & N Island	15.27	109
27	D & N Haveli	8.29	59
28	Daman & Div	4.88	35
29	Pondichery	14.95	107
Total		36813.42	253575

[English]

**Contraceptives Developed by NII,
Delhi**

4978. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contraceptive developed and tested at the National Institute of Immunology in Delhi is reportedly found potentially dangerous;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this contraceptive is being opposed by certain International Women's Groups; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b): No, Sir; the contraceptives developed by the National Institute of Immunology in Delhi have not been found to be dangerous on the basis of the data accumulated so far, e.g. extensive toxicological studies, followed by phase I & II clinical trials.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the International Women's Groups are opposing the introduction of many contraceptives mainly the implants and injectables. Their main contention is to have methods, which are within the women's control and not that of the providers. They are also expressing concern on the possible abuse of the methods.

A meeting with local women's group was organised on December 11, 1993 at

National Institute of Immunology with the participation of officials, eminent scientists and social scientists. Several misinformations were clarified after detailed presentations. A point to point written reply was provided to the representatives of women's group. Thereafter, there has been no active opposition to research and testing of the contraceptives.

Welfare Schemes for Women

4979. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 16, 1994 to Starred Question No. 268 and state:

(a) the approved outlay for the country as a whole and for Bihar separately for the Eighth Five Year Plan period, scheme-wise;

(b) the total expenditure scheme-wise from the beginning of the Eighth Plan upto March 31, 1994 for the country as a whole and particularly for Bihar; and

(c) the allocation, State-wise for 1994-95 for the country as a whole and for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information is furnished in the *Statement* enclosed. The schemes listed in the *Statement* at Sl. Nos. 1 to 9 are implemented through Voluntary Organisations which receive grants directly from the Central Government. In respect of Mahila Samridhi Yojana funds are not allocated to States as the scheme is being implemented through the rural post offices in the country under the control of Central Department of Posts.

STATEMENT
Scheme-wise Outlays and Expenditure

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nature of Scheme:	Eighth Plan Outlay		Expenditure		Outlay 1994-95		Remarks
			For whole country	For Bihar	For whole country	For Bihar	For whole country	For Bihar	
1.	Hostels for Working Women	CS	35.00	*	13.30£	*	7.75	*	
2.	Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	CS	20.00	*	8.00£	*	4.00	*	
3.	Condensed courses of Education courses of Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women	CS	40.00	*	16.00£	*	8.00	*	
4.	Socio-Economic Programme	CS	25.00	*	10.25£	*	5.50	*	
5.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)	CS	57.00	*	16.05£	*	15.00	*	
6.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural Poor Women in Public Cooperation	CS	7.50	*	2.25£	*	2.00	*	
7.	National Credit Fund for Women (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh)	CS	31.02	*	31.01£	*	0.01	*	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Nature of Scheme:	Eighth Plan Outlay		Expenditure		Outlay 1994-95		Remarks
			For whole country	For Bihar	For whole country	For Bihar	For whole country	For Bihar	
8.	Short Stay Homes	CS	5.00	*	4.63£	*	*		
9.	Education work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women	CS	2.25	*	0.60£	*	0.35	*	
10.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	CS	60.50	-	10.50£	-	50.00	-	Launched on 2.10.93, outlay provided during 1993-95.
11.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	CS	152.50	Allocations are made on year to year basis	38.10£	179.13	Not yet finalised	-	
12.	Non-formal Education for girls	CSS	280.00	+	129.36£		131.32	+	Expenditure 1992-94 & outlay 1994-95 separately for girls not available.
13.	Mahila Saukhya	CS	51.00		10.18£		8.90		Not implemented in Bihar.

14.	Girls Hostels for SC/ST	CSS	40.00	+	16.83	0.66	9.25	+
15.	Science and Technology for women	CS	2.00	+	2.00	5.00	1.00	0.01
16.	Mahila Coir Yojna	CS	0.50	-	0.25	-	7.00	-
17.	Assistance to Women Cooperatives	CSS	5.00	+	-	-	1.00	+
18.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	CSS	3350.00	Allocations made on year to year basis	1412.33	162.63	1098.21	162.32
19.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	CSS	18400.00	Allocations made on year to year basis	5375.99	911.5	1655.00	Not yet finalised.
20.	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.	CSS	5100.00	Allocations made on year to year basis.	1196.04	69.77	890.00	54.69
21.	Rural Sanitation	CSS	380.00	Allocations made on year to year basis.	54.31	3.27	60.00	5.60
22.	Nehru Rozgar Yojna	CSS	227.00	Allocations made on year to year basis.	145.77	1693.79	70.00	Not yet finalised.

* Allocations are not made state-wise, grants given to NGOs directly by G.O.I.

£ Figures for 1993-94 included in expenditure are provisional.

. + State-wise allocations not made; proposals from various States are funded on request.

Manufacturing of Insecticides

4980. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the insecticides and fungicides which have been indigenously developed and released so far or are likely to be released in the near future by the National Research Development Corporation for commercial production with their terms and conditions and royalty; and

(b) the extent to which small scale sector has benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The names of the insecticides, fungi-

cides, herbicides etc. which have been indigenously developed and released by the National Research Development Corporation for commercial production, the names of the commercial companies to which they have been licenced by NRDC as also the duration and nature of the licence are set out in *Statement-I* attached. Commercial and contractual confidentiality do not permit the revealing of the financial terms of the licences. The technologies developed by the National Research Laboratories are for Technical grade pesticides. Due to stringent requirements of safety, pollution control and toxicity testing, the manufacture of such technical grade pesticides is generally not possible in the small scale sector. However, there are simpler pesticides, as also formulations of technical grade pesticides, production plants for which can be set up in the small scale sector. A list of such pesticides/pesticide formulations developed by various research laboratories of the CSIR and the name of small scale units to whom they have been licensed by NRDC are indicated in *Statement II* attached.

STATEMENT I*List of Companies Licenced Pesticides by NRDC and Terms & Conditions*

S. No.	Process/Product	Released to	Terms & Conditions		
			Date of Licence	Period of Licence	Nature of Licence
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Years)	
1.	Nitrofen	1. M/s Delhi Pesticides Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	01/03/75	7	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Amar Dyechem Ltd., Bombay	01/11/77	7	Non Exclusive
2.	Simazine	1. M/s Amar Dyechem Ltd. Bombay	01/11/77	5	Non Exclusive

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2. M/s Sudershan Chemicals Inds. Ltd. Pune	01/11/82	5	Non Exclusive
3.	Tetradifon	1. M/s Delhi Pesticides (P) Ltd. Bombay	01/03/75	7	Non Exclusive
4.	Atranize	1. M/s Amar Dye Chem Ltd., Bombay	01/11/77	7	Non Exclusive
		M/s Sudershan Chemicals Inds. Ltd., Pune	01/11/82	5	Non Exclusive
5.	Dalapon	1. M/s Hico Products (P) Ltd., Bombay	01/03/76	5	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Jaydev Agro Chemicals P. Ltd., Jaipur	01/03/76	5	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s. Garmor Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi	01/05/77	5	Non Exclusive
		4. Shri B.V. Rao, Pune	01/04/80	5	Non Exclusive
		5. M/s IDL Chemical Ltd. Delhi	01/07/81	5	Non Exclusive
		6. M/s Sudershan Chemicals Inds. Ltd. Pune	01/11/825	5	Non Exclusive
6.	Endosulphan	1. M/s Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay	01/03/76	5	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi	01/07/78	5	Non Exclusive
7.	Dimethoate	1. M/s PNM Co., Erode	01/03/78	7	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Mico Farm Chemicals Ltd., Madras	01/09/78	7	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	01/12/78	5	Non Exclusive
		4. M/s Khatau Junkar Ltd. Bombay	01/01/83	7	Non Exclusive
8.	Ethion	1. M/s Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	01/12/78	7	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Khatau Jhunkar Ltd. Bombay	01/10/89	7	Non Exclusive
9.	Carboxin	1. M/s Sudershan Chemicals Inds. Ltd., Pune	01/01/78	7	Non Exclusive

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2. M/s Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay	01/05/78	7	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s Laxmi Traders, Calcutta	01/06/79	5	Non Exclusive
10. Ethephon		1. M/s Varson Chemicals P. Ltd., Bangalore	01/08/78	7	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Hycount Agro, Quilon	01/10/79	7	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s Shah Pestochem (P) Ltd., Bombay	01/01/80	7	Non Exclusive
		4. M/s Sudershan Chemicals Inds. Ltd. Pune	01/08/82	7	Non Exclusive
		5. M/s Vasudha Biotek Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	01/11/88	7	Non Exclusive
11. Nicotine		1. M/s Urvakunj Nicotine	01/04/60	14	Non Exclusive
Sulphate from tobacco & Waste		2. Sh. Dhiru Bhai Mulji Patel, Karia, Gujarat	01/04/60	14	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s National Tobacco Bye Products India, Sharanpur	01/06/62	14	Non Exclusive
		4. Sh. M.P.Patel, Sunav, Gujarat	01/02/66	14	Non Exclusive
		5. M/s Coromandal Tobacco Bye Products, Ghanavaram	01/12/70	10	Non Exclusive
		6. Sh. Pradeep Jaipuria, Calcutta.	01/11/72	14	Non Exclusive
		7. M/s Ganesh Tobacco Industry, Borsad	01/08/74	14	Non Exclusive
		8. M/s Super Chemicals Nipani.	01/11/74	14	Non Exclusive
		9. M/s Agrochem India, Perchum Prakasam A.P.	01/07/74	14	Non Exclusive
		10. Dr. J.A. Nayak, Simla	01/10/74	14	Non Exclusive
		11. M/s Avinash Nicotine Chem. Belgaum.	01/10/74	14	Non Exclusive
		12. Sh. H.S.Patel, Dharmaj	01/12/75	14	Non Exclusive

1	2	3	4	5	6
		13. Sh. K.V. Rangaswami, Erode	01/08/75	14	Non Exclusive
		14. Sh. Subhash Kumar Patna	01/05/75	14	Non Exclusive
		15. M/s Chempure Pvt Ltd.	01/09/79	10	Non Exclusive
		16. M/s Kraun Fine Chemicals, Belgaum	01/08/83	14	Non Exclusive
		17. M/s Sunita Agro Ind. Bombay	01/12/86	10	Non Exclusive
12. Monocro-	1.	M/s NOCIL Bombay	01/08/81	5	Non Exclusive
tophos	2.	M/s National Insecticides & Chemicals Ltd. Chandigarh	01/11/82	5	Non Exclusive
	3.	M/s Crop Health Products (P)Ltd., New Delhi	01/03/85	5	Non Exclusive
	4.	M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. New Delhi	01/03/87	5	Non Exclusive
	5.	M/s Vantech Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	01/07/87	5	Non Exclusive
	6.	M/s Kanoria Agro Chemicals (formely Vardhan Ltd.) Calcutta	26/12/88	5	Non Exclusive
	7.	M/s Voltas Ltd., Secunderabad	01/12/89	5	Non Exclusive
	8.	M/s Tantech Madras	01/03/90	5	Non Exclusive
	9.	M/s JKBM Ltd. Calcutta	01/06/90	5	Non Exclusive
	10.	M/s Hindustan Pulveri Delhi	01/05/92	5	Non Exclusive
13. Diazinon	1.	M/s Motilal Pesticides Ltd., New Dehi	01/05/80	5	Non Exclusive
14. Phospha- midon	1.	M/s NOCIL, Bombay	12/05/86	7	Non Exclusive
	2.	M/s Kanoria Agro Chemicals, Calcutta	26/12/88	7	Non Exclusive
	3.	M/s Voltas Ltd. Bombay	01/01/90	7	Non Exclusive
15. DDVP Tech-	1.	M/s NOCIL, Bombay	13/5/86	7	Non Exclusive
nical & its Formulation	2.	M/s Gujarat Insecticides Ltd. Ankelshwar	01/04/88	7	Non Exclusive

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3. M/s Kanoria Agro Chemicals, Calcutta	26/12/88	5	Non Exclusive
16.	Lindane	1. M/s. Ranjit Industries Gujarat	01/09/70	14	Non Exclusive
		2. M/s Bharat Chemical Ind., Bangalore	01/12/70	14	Non Exclusive
		3. M/s Jaipal Udyog, New Delhi	01/05/71	14	Non Exclusive
		4. M/s Gujarat Agro Oil Ltd., Ahemdabad & Chemical, Behrampur	01/01/71	14	Non Exclusive
		5. M/s Laxmi Chemicals & Insecticides, Coimbatore	01/04/72	14	Non Exclusive
		6. M/s Laxmi Chemicals Baroda	01/05/72	14	Non Exclusive
		7. M/s Shree Ram Agro Chemicals Gujarat	01/05/72	14	Non Exclusive
		8. M/s J.J. Chemical Products, Calcutta	09/01/73	14	Non Exclusive
		9. M/s Plant Pesticides India, Cuttack	01/06/73	14	Non Exclusive
		10. M/s India Pesticides (P) Ltd., Lucknow	01/08/73	14	Non Exclusive
		11. M/s Utkal Pesticides Chemical, Berampur	01/10/73	14	Non Exclusive
		12. M/s Mico Farm Chem. Ltd., Madras	01/02/73	14	Non Exclusive
		13. M/s Ravi Mittra Chemicals, Jalgaon	01/05/74	14	Non Exclusive
		14. M/s. Krishnachem Products Bangalore	01/07/74	14	Non Exclusive
		15. M/s. PNM Co. Erode	01/08/74	14	Non Exclusive
		16. M/s Kanthain Pesticides Madurai	01/01/76	14	Non Exclusive
		17. M/s Agro Stereco Isomar Chem. Ind. Hyderabad	01/03/77	14	Non Exclusive
		18. M/s Lindane (Ponda) Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad	01/03/77	14	Non Exclusive

1	2	3	4	5	6
		19. M/s. Laloha Chemicals, Bangalore	01/06/78	14	Non Exclusive
		20. M/s Cheminpest Granules Madras	01/05/87	10	Non Exclusive
		21. M/s Kanoria Chem. Ltd. Renukoot	01/10/88	10	Non Exclusive
		22. M/s Saklaspur Agro Chem., Bangalore	01/11/90	10	Non Exclusive
17. Durofume	1.	M/s C.P. Chemicals, Bangalore	01/12/73	14	Non Exclusive
Formulation	2.	M/s Cheminpest Granules	01/05/87	14	Non Exclusive
18. Durobase	1.	M/s Pest Control India Mysore P.Ltd., Bombay	01/10/68	14	Non Exclusive
Formulation					
19. Insect	1.	M/s Oriental Pesticides Mysore	01/06/74	10	Non Exclusive
Proofing of gunny Bags	2.	M/s Pochampad Pesticides Pvt. Ltd. Karim Nagar, A.P.	01/04/74	10	Non Exclusive
20. Methyl Bromide	1.	M/s Mysodat (P) Ltd. Bangalore	01/10/77	7	Non Exclusive
21. Dicofol	1.	M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. New Delhi	01/03/75	10	Non Exclusive
22. Edephenphos	1.	M/s Dharamsi Morarjee Chemicals Ltd. Bombay	01/07/82	10	Non Exclusive
23. Terpinyl Thicynacacetat (Thanite)	1.	M/s Camphor & Allied Products Ltd. Bareilly	01/03/69	14	Non Exclusive
24. Mini Fume Tablets for Fumigation of Foodgrains	1.	M/s Savegrain, Belgaum	01/04/90	10	Non Exclusive
25. Anti resistant Insecticide fermentation	1.	Swaroop Chemicals (P) Ltd. Lucknow	01/09/89	10	Non Exclusive
26. Acephate	1.	M/s Vantech Pesticides Ltd., Hyderabad	01/05/92	10	Non Exclusive

STATEMENT II

List of Pesticides/Pesticide formulations Developed by Research Laboratories & Licensed by NRDP to Small Scale Units

S. No.	Name of Laboratory	Name of Pesticides/ Pesticide Formulation	Name of Small Scale Unit licenced	Date of Licence
1.	CFTRI, Mysore	Durobase Formulation	M/s Pest Control India (P) Ltd.	1.10.1968
2.	CFTRI, Mysore	Durofume Formulation	1. M/s C.P. Chemicals, Bangalore 2. M/s Chemin Pest Granules Pvt. Ltd. Madras	1.12.1973 1.5.1987
3.	CFTRI, Mysore	Lindane	1. Ranjit Industries, Broach (Gujarat) 2. Bharat Chemical Industries, Bangalore 3. Jaipal Udyog, New Delhi 4. Laxmi Chemicals & Insecticides, Coimbatore 5. Mahalaxmi Chemicals, Baroda 6. Shriram Agrochemicals, Gujarat 7. J.J. Chemical Products, Calcutta 8. Laloha Chemicals, Bangalore 9. M/s Plant Pesticides (I), Cuttack 10. India Pesticides (P)Ltd., Cuttack 11. Utkal Pesticides & Chemical, Behrampur 12. Ravi Mitra Chemicals, Jalgaon 13. Krishnachem Products, Bangalore	1.9.1970 1.12.1970 1.5.1971 1.4.1972 1.5.1972 1.5.1972 9.1.1973 1.6.1973 1.6.1973 1.8.1973 1.10.1973 1.5.1974 1.7.1974

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 14. | PNM Co., Erode. | 1.8.1974 |
| 15. | Lindane (Ponda) Pvt. Ltd., Pondicherry | 1.3.1974 |
| 16. | Kanthain Pesticides, Madurai | 1.1.1976 |
| 17. | Saklaspur Agro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. | 1.11.1990 |
| 4. | NCL, Pune | |
| 1. | Urvakunj Nicotine Industry, Dharmaj | 1.4.1960 |
| 2. | Sh. Dirubhai Munjibhai Patel, Karia | 1.8.1960 |
| 3. | Coromandel Tobacco Byproducts, Ghanavarm | 1.12.1970 |
| 4. | Sh. Pradeep Jaipuria, Calcutta | 1.11.1972 |
| 5. | Sh. K.V.Rangaswamy, Erode. | 1.8.1974 |
| 6. | Ganesh Tobacco Byproduct Industry, Borsad | 1.8.1974 |
| 7. | Super Chemicals, Nipani | 1.11.1974 |
| 8. | Agrochem India, Prakasam Dist. | 1.7.1974 |
| 9. | Dr. J.A. Nayak, Simla | 1.10.1974 |
| 10. | Avinash Nicotine Chemicals, Belgaum | 1.10.1974 |
| 11. | Sh. H.S. Patel, Dharmaj | 11.2.1975 |
| 12. | Sh. Subash Kumar, Patna | 1.5.1975 |
| 13. | Sh. M.P. Patel, Gujarat | 1.2.1976 |
| 14. | Chempure Pvt. Ltd. | 1.9.1979 |
| 15. | Crownfine Chemicals, Belgaum | 1.8.1983 |
| 16. | Sunita Agro Industries, Bombay | 1.12.1992 |
| 17. | National Tobacco Byproducts India, Sharanpur | 1.6.1992 |
| 5. | IARI, New Delhi | |
| | Anti resistant | 1.9.1979 |
| | Insecticide formulations | |

Electricity through NCES

4981. SHRI N.J.RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the attempts made to generate electricity through non-conventional energy sources in Gujarat;

(b) the amount provided to Gujarat during each of the last three years and the achievements made in this regard so far; and

(c) the targets fixed in this regard during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Non-Conventional Energy Projects based on Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass and Small Hydro have been taken up in Gujarat for generation of electricity.

The following systems have so far been installed in the State:

(i) Wind Power	.....	28 MW
(ii) Small Hydro Power	.....	2 MW
(iii) Biomass Gassifiers	....	1.3 MW
(iv) Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant	....	14 KW
(v) Stand alone SPV systems for lighting & Community facility	....	2163 Nos.

A total amount of Rs. 3.73 crores has been provided to the State during the last three years as per the following break-up:

(i) 1991-92	Rs. 1.97 Crores
(ii) 1992-93	Rs. 0.38 Crores
(iii) 1993-94	Rs. 1.38 Crores

(c) State-wise targets have not been fixed for the Eighth Plan. Projects are taken up as per the guidelines and norms for each programme; and, depending upon their technical feasibility, availability of budgetary resources and mobilisation of resources for private sector projects.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Possession of Government Accommodation

4982. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 22, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 3113 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per *Statement* enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

S. No.	Colony	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)
1.	Albert Square	-	10	-	-	-	-
2.	Aliganj	05-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andrews Ganj Ext.	-	-	-	-	01	-
4.	Aram Bagh	09	04	04	-	-	-
5.	Asian Games Vill. Com.	-	-	-	-	92	-
6.	Bapa Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	02
7.	B.K.S. Marg	-	-	11	-	-	01
8.	Chithra Gupta Road	-	-	06	-	-	-
9.	Chanakya Puri	-	-	-	-	-	02
10.	Dev Nagar	-	-	04	-	02	-
11.	DIZ Area	-	12	17	-	-	-
12.	Fire Brigade Road	-	-	-	-	01	-
13.	Kaka Nagar	-	-	-	-	03	-
14.	Karol Bagh	-	-	02	-	-	-
15.	Kidwai Nagar	10	16	-	-	03	-
16.	Laxmibai Nagar	-	06	01	16	-	-
17.	Lodi Colony	-	08	21	03	-	-
18.	Lodi Garden	-	-	-	-	-	01
19.	Lodi Estate	-	-	-	-	-	01
20.	Lodi Road Complex	-	01	31	-	01	-
21.	Mahadev Road	-	-	-	-	-	01
22.	Mandir Marg	-	07	-	-	-	-
23.	Market Road	-	-	-	-	01	-
24.	M.B. Road	17	53	33	-	-	-
25.	Minto Road	08	-	03	01	-	-
26.	M.K. Road	-	02	-	-	-	-
27.	Mohmadpur	-	05	-	-	-	-

S. No.	Colony	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)
28.	Moti Bagh	02	23	-	-	-	01
29.	Nanakpura	-	05	02	01	-	-
30.	Nauroji Nagar	-	04	-	-	-	-
31.	Netaji Nagar	24	15	02	-	01	-
32.	North Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	01
33.	North West Moti Bagh	-	-	01	05	-	-
34.	Pandara Road	-	-	-	09	03	-
35.	P.K. Road	10	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Prem Nagar	18	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Press Line	-	-	-	01	-	-
38.	Prithviraj Road	02	-	-	-	-	-
39.	R.K. Puram	21	60	24	23	02	-
40.	Rouse Avenue	01	-	-	01	-	-
41.	Sadiq Nagar	02	07	07	03	-	-
42.	Sarojini Nagar	-	-	57	01	-	-
43.	Sewa Nagar	49	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Shahjahan Road	-	-	-	-	-	02
45.	Srinivaspuri	06	04	-	-	-	-
46.	Tagore Road	-	-	02	-	-	-
47.	Talkatora Road	-	-	-	-	-	01
48.	Thompson Road	-	-	-	02	-	-
49.	Tilak Lane	-	-	-	-02	-	-
50.	Tilak Marg	-	-	-	-	-	03
51.	Timarpur	07	08	12	-	-	-
52.	Tuglak Crescent	-	-	-	-	-	01
53.	Vasant Vihar	-	-	12	-	-	-
54.	Vinay Marg	-	-	-	-	01	-

S. No.	Colony	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TS (VI, VII, VIII)
55.	Willington Crescent	-	-	-	-	01	-
56.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Mg.	-	-	-	-	-	02
		191	248	253	67	25	19
					803 (Total)		

[English]

Field Firing Range in Andhra Pradesh

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

4983. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work has been carried out in the Union Territory of Chandigarh under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) expenditure incurred during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Integrated Rural Energy Programme was taken up in the Union Territory of Chandigarh since 1992-93. Under this programme, various energy devices are promoted for meeting energy needs for domestic and production purposes, as part of a block level Integrated Rural Energy Plan. The expenditure incurred under this programme in 1992-93 was Rs. 3.5 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1993-94 was also Rs. 4 lakhs.

4984. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Field Firing Range in Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number and details of the village to be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (a) In Andhra Pradesh the Army has only one active range at Shamirpet, which cannot be used for firing all types of equipment. An area for alternative Range in districts of Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy has been suggested by the State Government. There are no land acquisition proceedings for field firing range in the said Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Technology

4985. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a satisfactory progress by India as exporter of scientific technology; and

(b) if so, the details of specific technology transfer as well as the names of foreign countries being benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Re-

search (CSIR) under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in the Ministry of Science and Technology have been active in exporting our technologies to countries like, the United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Brazil, Finland, Switzerland, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Egypt. Besides, a number of joint ventures have been successfully established by Indian companies in a number of developing and developed countries like, Bangladesh, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Russia, United States of America, France, Germany, United Kingdom and others.

The lists of specific Indian technologies exported by NRDC and CSIR are enclosed in *Statement-I* and *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT I

Information on Technology Exports done by National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) (A Public Enterprise under Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

The project-wise and country details from 1986-87 to 1993-94 are:—

S.No.	Name of the Project	Country	Total project cost (Million US\$)
Already Completed			
1.	Water Filter Candles Chlorine Tablets Dehydrated Green Pepper Plant Growth Promoter Menthol	Indonesia	
2.	Reverse Osmosis Membrane	Thailand	4.9
3.	Pharmaceuticals	Brazil	
4.	Synthetic and Natural Dyes and Pigments	Vietnam	

S.No.	Name of the Project	Country	Total project cost (Million US\$)
Under Implementation			
1.	Chlorine Tablets	Bangladesh	
2.	Menthol	Bangladesh	
3.	Blood Bags	Egypt	3.14
4.	Rice Husk Particle Board	Malaysia	

STATEMENT II

Export of Recent Technologies by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Technologies/ S&T Services (Laboratory)	Client & Country
Drugs:	
1. Centchroman Contraceptive (CDRI)	(i) Zymogenetics Inc. U.S.A. (ii) Beximco Pharmaceuticals Co., Bangladesh
Catalysts:	
2. Zeolite Catalysts (NCL)	Neste Oy Finland
Chemicals:	
3. Chemical Intermediates for Polycarbonates (NCL)	General Electric Co., U.S.A.
4. Micro Encapsulation of Pesticides (NCL)	Ciba, Switzerland

Technologies/ S&T Services (Laboratory)	Client & Country
5. 10-undecenoic acid from castor oil (IICT)	China through UNIDO, Vienna
6. Chlorpyrifos & Glyphosate (IICT)	Sinochem Pvt. Ltd., South Africa
Total licensing revenues contracted US\$ 22,73,000	

CDRI - Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

IICT - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad

NCL - National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

Joint Ventures by Hindustan Tools Limited

4986. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and Sudmo Schleicher AG, Germany, are setting up a joint venture project for engineering and marketing services to execute turnkey projects in the fields of food, biotechnology, beverage, dairy and chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) and (b). HMT and SUDMO Schleicher AG. Germany have agreed to set up a Joint Venture Company in the name of SUDMO-HMT Process Engineers (India) Limited at Pune for Project Engineering and Marketing Services for automated

food processing lines including Bio-Technology, Beverages, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Dairy, Fruit Processing, Brevary, Soft Drinks etc. with an initial paid up equity share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs to be shared equally.

Employment to Women in Rural and Urban Areas

4987. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for providing employment to women in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Women Development Corporations in each state including Delhi;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of em-

ployment in Government and public sector for SCs/STs and OBC women; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Employment is one of the thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Accordingly, a growth strategy for accelerated employment generation is envisaged in the Plan. The strategy for employment of women has been integrated with the overall employment strategy. In addition, steps are being taken to expand training opportunities for women to enhance their access to employment. Special employment programmes being implemented for women include: (i) Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme; (ii) Setting up of Employment and Income Generating-cum-Production Centres for Women; (iii) Socio-Economic Programme for Women; (iv) Women's Development Corporations; and (v) a Sub-Scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) called Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). Women form a special target group in poverty alleviation programmes. Forty per cent of the beneficiaries covered under IRDP and 30 per cent of the beneficiaries under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the rural areas are to be women. Under DWCRA, women belonging to families below poverty line are encouraged to form groups to undertake income generating activities. This scheme is being implemented in 355 districts of the country as of March, 1994. During 1994-95, 75 more districts would be covered under this scheme.

In the urban areas, the Ministry of Urban Development has been imple-

menting Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) since October, 1989. The Yojana has three schemes. viz., (i) Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME); (ii) Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE); (iii) Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). The Yojana has been designed to generate self-employment and Wage Employment opportunities for the urban poor living below the poverty line. While the target group of the Yojana is urban poor, women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to SCs/STs constitute special target groups. It is expected that broadly 30 per cent of the beneficiaries under SUME and SHASU are women. Further, under SUME women beneficiaries are eligible to a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 5000 as compared to Rs. 4000 available to general category beneficiaries.

(c) The scheme for Women Development Corporation was formulated in 1986-87. These Corporations are expected to play a catalytic role in identifying women entrepreneurs, providing technical consultancy services facilitating availability of credits, promoting of products and strengthening Women's Cooperatives, arranging training facilities, etc. So far 16 Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and U.T. of Chandigarh. No such Corporation has been set up in Delhi. This scheme has been transferred to States with effect from 1992-93 as per decision of the National Development Council.

(d) and (e). As a matter of policy, the Government is encouraging greater employment for women including those

belonging to SCs/STs and OBC categories in Government and public sector.

[Translation]

Review of Central Schemes of Drinking Water

4988. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government have recently reviewed the centrally sponsored drinking water scheme in those urban areas of Uttar Pradesh which are facing scarcity of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). No. Sir, because water supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Local bodies to provide adequate safe drinking water facilities to the people in the urban areas. The funds are provided under the State sector for implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply projects. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has very recently launched a Centrally sponsored "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme" for towns having population less than 20,000 on a 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had forwarded proforma schemes in respect of 467 towns, out of which 42 towns have been approved and an

amount of Rs. 327.88 lakhs has been released to the State Government share toward these 42 towns.

[English]

Reservation Policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4989. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is being observed in the establishments of Department of Atomic Energy in recruitment and promotions;

(b) if so, whether the same is also being observed in confirmation of services of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in the Department;

(c) upto what categories of services the said policy is observed;

(d) since when it is effective in the Department; and

(e) the number of SC/ST candidates benefited by promotion in all classes IV to top level during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent on the introduction of confirmation at the entry stage and delinking of confirmation from the availability of permanent posts, reservation of

SC/ST at the time of confirmation in the post does not arise.

(c) Reservation policy is being followed in all categories as indicated below:

Sl. Categories No.	Recruitment	Promotion
1. Administrative	[Upto lowest rung of	Upto the lowest rung of Group 'A'
2. Auxiliary	[Group 'A'	
3. Technical	Upto lowest rung of Group 'A'	Promotion is covered under merit promotion scheme where every eligible candidate is promoted. Further relaxed standards are applied for promotion of SC/ST personnel.
4. Scientific	Upto lowest rung of Group 'A' except trainees admitted in BARC Training School, which is exempted from reservation.	-do-

Note: In all above categories of recruitment and promotion, relaxed standards are applied for SC/ST candidates.

(d) The reservation policy is effective in the Department from the year 1956.

(e) 5337 SC/ST candidates have been benefited in recruitment and promotion in all groups during the last five years.

[Translation]

Pending Industrial Proposals

4990. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications/proposals lying pending with the Union Government for setting up of new industrial units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total money involved therein;

(c) the number of employment opportunities likely to be created by setting up of these units; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) The proposed investment in fixed assets in respect of the pending applications amount to Rs. 117671.27 crores.

(c) 506245 persons.

(d) All steps are taken for speedy disposal of applications. Actual disposal of applications depends on the sectoral policy adopted by the Administrative Ministry, their recommendations to specific cases and also furnishing of information by the applicant.

STATEMENT

State-wise break-up of No. of IL applications pending as on 1-4-91

State/ Union Territory	No. of cases pending
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1
Andhra Pradesh	116
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	1
Bihar	19
Chandigarh	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
Daman & Diu	4
Delhi	2
Goa	6
Gujarat	33
Haryana	36
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	90
Kerala	4
Lakshdweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	19
Maharashtra	270

State/ Union Territory	No. of cases pending
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	-
Nagaland	-
Orissa	1
Pondicherry	1
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	8
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	45
Tripura	-
Uttar Pradesh	331
West Bengal	12
More than one state	2
Total	1030

[English]

Cost of Land in Dwarka.

4991. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1282 on March 2, 1994 and state:

(a) the basis for arriving at the break-even rate of Rs. 1100.43 per square metre as mentioned in the parts (b) and (c) of the above reply.

(b) whether DDA has escalated the cost of land arbitrarily and without any basis;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the types of institutions/trunk services in Phase II which have been loaded on to Phase I;

(e) whether similar cost of non-saleable area of Phase I is also loaded to Phase II beneficiaries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) The project breakeven rate of Rs. 1100.43 per square metre is arrived at by:

- (i) Discounting all actual and anticipated costs and benefits to the year 1992-93, for the project over the net saleable area of the project; and
- (ii) loading subsidies and premia on different land uses, such as EWS, LIG, MIG, housing Cooperative Group Housing Society plots, Commercial spaces, etc.

The rate at which the project break-even after the above, was Rs. 110.43 per square metre for 1992-93.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) No services of Phase-II have been loaded on Phase-I.

(e) and (f). Question do not arise.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

4992. MAJ. GEN.(RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

Types	No. of Quarters Allotted		
	1991	1992	1993
III	09	04	11
IV	17	10	25
V	02	02	02
VI(C.II)	1	-	-

Holiday Home Facilities

4993. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any policy for allotment of Government accommodation in one type higher category than the entitlement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allotment in one type higher category than entitlement, have been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Year-wise and Type-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Allotment of Government accommodation in one type higher category than the entitlement is done in relaxation of the rules under SR-317-B-25.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Year-wise and Type-wise details are given below :

(a) whether the Government servants are allowed to get accommodation alongwith their families in holiday homes in certain cities as well as in hill stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether such facilities are also extended to the retired Government servants at concessional rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of such places and hill stations where these facilities are provided for the retired Government servants; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At present Holiday Home facilities at Shimla and Mussoorie can be availed of by Government Servants alongwith their dependent family members at subsidised rates.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Holiday Home facilities at Shimla and Mussoorie can also be availed of by retired Government Servants at concessional rates. In case of Shimla, retired Government servants are charged concessional rate except during the period 14th April to 15th July every year, when they are charged the rates as from the private persons.

Casualties In Election Violence

4994. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of persons killed and injured separately in election related violence during general/byelections held in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Energy from Tidal Waves

4995. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme to convert tidal waves into power;

(b) whether any plant has since been successfully installed in this direction;

(c) if so, the names of the places thereof; and

(d) if not, the future scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Department of Ocean Development in collaboration with the Ocean Engineering Centre of IIT, Madras has been carrying out R & D activities for generation of electricity from waves.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A breakthrough has been made in the development of technology for generation of electricity from sea waves in an experimental wave power plant constructed at Vizhinjam, Kerala. The technology developed is being refined.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

*[English]***Indo-Iran Economic Co-operation****Well Logging Operations by ONGC**

4996. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has asked the ONGC to assume joint responsibility with its subcontractors for the security and safety of all radioactive sources used for ONGC's well logging operation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has initiated measures to ensure physical safety of radioactive materials employed in oil well-logging operations. A comprehensive document entitled "Safety requirements in the Programme Strategy, Transport, Use and Disposal of Radioactive Sources in well-logging and their Studies" has been prepared by AERB. ONGC and its subcontractors have signed an undertaking jointly stating that they will ensure the physical security of all radioactive sources and also they will follow all the provisions stipulated in the document. AERB is monitoring the safe handling of the radioactive sources and their physical security through periodic reports submitted by the persons involved in well-logging operations in India.

4997. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matters relating to expansion of economic co-operation between India and Iran were discussed with the Iranian Minister for Industries during his visit to India in the second week of April, 1994;

(b) if so, the fields in which the mutual co-operation is envisaged;

(c) whether there is any possibility of joint investment/ventures in certain fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No Iranian Minister for Industries visited India in the second week of April'94. However, on an invitation from the Iranian Minister of Heavy Industries Mr. Nezhad Hossennian, MOS for Industries visited Iran during 10-12th April'94. In her meeting with Mr. Hossennian the offers submitted by BHEL and HMT etc. were discussed and the Iranian side was impressed upon to consider these proposals favourably. Besides, this, the MOS (ID) had meetings with Mr. Khamoshi, Managing Director of Industrial Development & Renovation Organisation and ex-officio Deputy Minister and Mr. Zunganeh Minister for Light Industries, Mr. Zunganeh Minister for Energy and held discussions on vital issues of mutual interest.

**Achievements under Rajiv Gandhi
National Drinking Water Mission**

4998. DR. VISWANATHAM
KANITHI:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the results achieved so far vis-a-vis targets in providing drinking water to sourceless villages under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission;

(b) whether the Government have come across certain loopholes in implementing the scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARIBHAI PATEL): (a) As on 1.4.1993, there were 725 'No Source' problem villages targeted to be supplied safe drinking water in 1993-94. Their achievement reported upto February, 1994 was 214 problem villages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Research on Neem Tree

4999. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the research being made for the formulation of various drugs of multiple use from neem tree in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the research work being done in India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Promotional Quota of State
Services for IAS/IPS/IFS**

5000. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional quota from State Services to IAS/IPS/IFS, State-wise;

(b) the names of States which have not submitted the proposals for promotion of State Service Officers to IFS, IAS and IPS cadres during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of proposals from each State for promotion to these cadres accepted/rejected during the last three years, year-wise, with reasons for such rejections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In accordance with the provisions laid down in the Recruitment Rules to the 3 All India Services, the number of persons recruited by Promotion/Selection to each service in all the States, shall not exceed 33 1/3% of the aggregate of senior posts

and the Central Deputation Reserve in respect of that State, except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir where the limit has been put at 50% of such posts in that State.

(b) The information is furnished in *Statement I* attached.

(c) The information is furnished in *Statement-II* attached.

STATEMENT I

Names of the States which have not submitted the proposals for promotion of State Service Officers to IAS/IPS/IFS during last three years

State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	State	Service	State	Service	State	Service
Assam		IFS	Andhra Pradesh	IFS	Andhra Pradesh	IFS
Bihar		IAS/IFS	Bihar	IAS/IPS	Assam	IFS
Himachal Pradesh		IFS	Gujarat	IPS/IFS	Bihar	IFS
Haryana		IFS	Jammu & Kashmir	IAS/ IPS/IFS	Gujarat	IFS
Jammu & Kashmir		IAS/IFS	Madhya Pradesh	IPS	Haryana	IFS
Madhya Pradesh		IAS	Meghalaya	IFS	Jammu & Kashmir	IAS/IPS/IFS
Meghalaya		IFS	Nagaland	IPS/IFS		
Nagaland		IFS	Rajasthan	IAS/IPS	Kerala	IPS
Punjab		IFS	Uttar Pradesh	IFS	Maharashtra	IPS
Rajasthan		IPS	West Bengal	IFS	Meghalaya	IFS
Uttar Pradesh		IFS	Arunachal Pradesh	IAS (SCS)/IFS	Nagaland	IAS/IPS/IFS
Arunachal Pradesh		IAS/IFS	Goa	IFS	Punjab	IFS
Goa		IPS/IFS	Union Territory	IFS	Rajasthan	IPS
Union Territory		IAS/IFS			Uttar Pradesh	IPS/IFS
					West Bengal	IFS
					Arunachal Pradesh	IFS
					Goa	IFS
					Mizoram	IFS
					Union Territory	IFS

* The proposal from the State Govt. was received after 31.3.93. It was received in August 93. The proposal could not be entertained under IFS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1966.

STATEMENT II

Details of proposals for promotion from the State Governments in respect of IAS/IPS/IFS for which meeting could not be held by the Commission during last three years

S.No.	Year	State	Service	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1991-92	Haryana	IAS	Meeting for promotion to IAS was scheduled to be held on 26.3.92. The State Govt. vide their letter dated 17.3.92 requested the Commission to cancel the meeting.
2.	-do-	Manipur Tripura Rajasthan Tamil Nadu	IFS	Meeting in respect of these states were held in March, 1991 taking eligibility as on 1.1.1991
3.	do-	Mizoram	IFS	Meeting could not be held pending reconstitution of the Cadre.
4.	1992-93	Andhra Pradesh	IAS IPS	Proposals received too late, i.e., on 31.3.93 at 4.00 p.m.
5.	-do-	Sikkim	IAS IPS IFS	Representative of the State Govt. could not come for the meeting due to exigency of work. (Visit of his Holiness Dalai Lama)
6.	-do-	Mizoram	IFS	Meeting could not be held pending reconstitution of the Cadre.
7.	-do-	Union Territory	IAS	In view of a court case pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Commission to defer the meeting.
8.	1993-94	-NIL-		

[Translation]

Disposal of Letters from MPs

5001. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have framed certain guidelines in regard to disposal of all the letters received from the Members of Parliament expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The detailed guidelines to deal with the references received from MPs have been issued to all Ministries and other Government offices vide paras 57, 60 and 122 of the 10th Edition of Manual of Office Procedure (MOP) published in March, 1987.

2. These guidelines provide that communications received from MPs will be attended to promptly and replied to within 15 days. However, where delay is anticipated in sending a final reply or information is to be obtained from any other Ministry or another office, an interim reply will be sent within a fortnight indicating the possible date by which a final reply can be given. In case a letter has been addressed to a Minister it should as far as practicable be replied to by the Minister himself. In other cases a reply to the MP should normally be issued over the signature of the officer of the rank of Secretary only.

3. For keeping a watch on disposal of communications received from Members of Parliament, every section is required to keep a register of such communications. The position of their disposal and reasons for pendency is to be placed before the Senior Officers at fortnightly intervals for scrutiny, and orders for appropriate action where necessary. Instructions have also been issued to all Ministries/Departments to monitor the disposal of MPs references through their Internal Work Study/O&M Units.

DWCRA

5002. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR :
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme in operation at present for the development of women and children in rural areas;

(b) the target fixed/achieved during the last three years, statewide;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch any new scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the target fixed for current financial year and the funds made available for this purpose during the year, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJI BHAJI PATEL): (a) The Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is

a scheme to help groups of rural women below the poverty line take up income generating activities. At present the scheme of (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) DWCRA is being implemented in 355 districts in the country till March, 1994.

(b) The target fixed and achieved during the last three years is given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

STATEMENT

Target Fixed/Achieved Under DWCRA during the last three years State-Wise

Name of the States/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Target	Groups formed	Target formed	Groups	Target formed	Groups
1. Andhra Pradesh	600	589	450	433	675	575
2. Arunachal Pradesh	140	78	270	200	325	162
3. Assam	350	104	390	446	625	252
4. Bihar	900	468	780	628	975	535
5. Goa	50	50	30	30	40	40
6. Gujarat	500	552	390	427	925	476
7. Haryana	450	471	330	393	530	407
8. Himachal Pradesh	300	404	270	265	470	198
9. J. & K.	300	201	210	155	275	168
10. Karnataka	550	486	420	581	650	419
11. Kerala	320	439	240	319	550	419
12. Madhya Pradesh	1150	1167	810	529	1075	378
13. Maharashtra	650	385	570	615	875	448
14. Manipur	105	148	210	440	310	264
15. Meghalaya	50	44	90	86	240	49
16. Mizoram	30	48	90	114	120	120
17. Nagaland	140	140	150	170	350	170
18. Orissa	350	350	240	208	400	228
19. Punjab	250	370	210	336	475	414
20. Rajasthan	550	535	510	251	625	449
21. Sikkim	50	112	60	30	160	56

Name of the States/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Target	Groups formed	Target formed	Groups	Target formed	Groups
22. Tamil Nadu	550	304	390	522	625	449
23. Tripura	50	49	60	41	90	199
24. Uttar Pradesh	1350	1345	1140	1281	1525	841
25. West Bengal	400	403	300	345	450	122
26. A. & N. Haveli	-	50	30	80	-	80
27. Lakhsdweep	15	2	30	34	30	-
28. Daman & Diu						
30. Pondicherry	15	15	30	30	30	30
Total	10000	9327	7500	9020	10000	7738

[English]

New Generation of Drugs

5003. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Government with MESCO Pharmaceuticals of Germany for launching new generation drugs, based on Gercan know-how;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the terms of agreement settled between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Conversion of Dry Toilets into water Borne Toilets

5004. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal to convert dry toilets into water borne toilets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State has also requested for loan/grants for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the amount of loan/grants sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). HUDCO has received 30 schemes for a project cost of Rs. 11.27 crores and Rs. 9.43 crores (total Rs. 20.70 crores) with a loan amount of Rs. 10.40 crores and a subsidy amount of Rs. 8.92 crores. Similarly the amount of subsidy sanctioned is Rs. 4.07 crores and an amount of Rs.3.79 crores has been released.

Capital Raising by Agriculture Sector

5005. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of capital-raising by agricultural sector has been declining in the total capital-raising;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government so as to increase the capital-raising in agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The share of agriculture, irrigation and allied sectors

in the total investment was 15.24 per cent in the Sixth Plan and 11.23 per cent in the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan stipulates increase in the share of Agriculture, irrigation and allied sectors to 18.65 per cent of the total investment.

Investment by Israel

5006. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD
SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has shown interest to invest in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investment made by Israel in various sectors during the last two years, sector-wise; and

(d) the amount involved in the various joint ventures of Israel in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Details of the Joint Venture proposals approved with Israeli firms in the country during the years 1992 and 1993 viz, name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and the amount of foreign direct investment approved is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

List of Foreign Direct Investment Collaboration Cases Approved by all Sections from August, 1991 to February, 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign collaborator	Item of manufacture	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs) (% equity)
1.	Plastro Irrigation System, Pune	India-Israel Govt. Israel	Drain Irrigation System	126.58 (50.00%)
2.	Manish Kumar Kehriwal, Bombay	Hadar Nurseries, Israel	Planting Materials and Foilage-Carnation Flowers	139.50 (75.00%)
3.	Punjab Blossoms, Chandigarh	Camtec East Ltd. Israel	Roses as Cutofflowers	6.40 (40.00%)

[English]

Technology for Poly-Coir

5007. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board has developed a new technology for the manufacture of Poly-coir, a substitute for wood in door panelling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which its commercial production is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Poly-Coir is a new thermoset mouldable natural fibre Polymer composite made out of coir needled felt and Phenol Formal Dehyde. It can also be fabricated into both high density and low density body for use as door panels and Acoustic application. Poly-Coirs Termite proof, water resistant and Fire Retardant and can be moulded in desired shape. It has very good aesthetic appeal and can be drilled, Sawed or Nailed.

(c) Coir Board and Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum have

signed a memorandum of understanding for transfer of the Technology to M/s. Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay on 3.12.1993. Under the terms of the Memorandum of understanding M/s. Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd. are given the exclusive right to set up units for the commercial manufacture of Poly Coir in Karnataka and Goa for a period of 5 years. It may take 3 years to start Commercial production.

Foreign Equity Holdings

5008. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared some foreign equity holdings for providing a range of financial services; and

(b) if so, the names of companies cleared for the purpose and the details of their activities identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of the companies cleared during the post policy period upto March, 1994 for providing a range of financial services and their activities are given in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

List of Foreign Investment Collaboration Cases Approved in Financial Service Sector August, 1991 to March, 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Activity
1	2	3	4
1.	CRB Capital Markets Ltd., Bombay	NRI	Financial Services including equipment leasing.
2.	IFB Securities Ltd., Calcutta	Mr. R. Schittek, Germany	To carry on business of broker/intermediary in all aspects of securities.
3.	Shri R.H. Patil, Bombay	ACP Holdings, Hongkong	Financial Services
4.	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services, Bombay	Orix Corporation, Japan	Financial Services
5.	Ind Global Financial Trust Ltd., Bombay	Marlin Partners Inv., Mauritius.	Merchant Banking Services
6.	New Era Financial Services Ltd., Madras	Pacific American Bancorp., USA	Investment in Merchant Banking activities
7.	VCK Capital Market Services Ltd., Calcutta	Reinhold Jungmann, Germany	Merchant Banking & Financial Services
8.	Industrial Holdings Ltd.	Indus Ind. Holding Ltd.	Commercial Banking, Financial Services.
9.	Gaiacorp. UK Ltd., London	Gaiacorp Ireland Ltd., Dublin	To provide service in currency risk management etc.
10.	Credit Capital Finance Corpn., New Delhi	Lazard Brothers & Co., UK	Financial Services
11.	ITC-Classic Finance Ltd., Calcutta	Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd., Hong-Kong	Financial Services
12.	Pavana Putra Financial Bangalore	NRI	Transacting Hire Purchase, equipment leasing etc.
13.	Indl. Credit & Inv. Corpn. of India, Bombay	Morgan Guaranty International Finance, USA	Investment and Merchant Banking

1	2	3	4
14.	G.E. Capital Corpn., New Delhi	G.E.C., USA	Providing Financial Services
15.	Morgan Stanley Group Inc., New York	Morgan Stanley Group Inc., New York	Mutual Funds & Funds management industry
16.	The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras	Pioneering Management Corpn.	Mutual Fund
17.	20th Century Finance Corpn., Bombay	Kemper Corporation	Asset Management
18.	-	Bank of America International Financial Corpn., USA	Financial Investment
19.	AL Financial Services Ltd., Bombay	AMAS Group	Financial Services
20.	ITC. Classic Finance Ltd., Bombay	Peregrine Capital Ltd. Hongkong	Financial Services
21.	Credit Capital Fin- ance Co., Bombay	International Finance Corpn., USA	Mutual Fund
22.	Credit Capital Asset Management, Bombay	International Finance Corpn., USA	Asset Management Company
23.	20th Century Venture Capital Corpn., Bombay	Asian Financial & Investment Corpn., Philipines	Venture Capital Investment
24.	First Leasing Co. of India Ltd., Madras	Equifax Inc., USA	Joint Venture to provide credit etc.
25.	Credit Capital Ven- ture Fund (I), New Delhi	International Finance Corpn., USA	Venture Capital Investment
26.	Credit Capital Ven- ture Fund (I) New Delhi	International Finance Corpn., USA	Venture Capital Investment
27.	Duncan Lawrie Ltd., U.K.	Alliance Credit & Investments Ltd., Calcutta.	Investment Banking services, Lease/Hire Purchase, Money market operations and other

Assets of Public Sector Enterprises

5009. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the replacement value of the assets of Public Sector Enterprises taken at current prices is much more than the Book value of the capital invested in them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether disinvestment of the Public Sector Enterprises would deprive them of the assets which they have created; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The book value of an asset of a company represents the depreciated cost whereas the replacement value is the value at which an identical plant of PSU can be installed as on a date.

Here, the replacement value is generally more than the book value at current price. The disinvestment of PSUs is made by auction method at a price, which in the opinion of the prospective bidder represents the market value of the share of a company with controlling interest being retained by the Government and it is not related to book value or replacement value.

Growth Rate of G.D.P.

5010. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product during 1991-92 and 1992-93 alongwith the targeted growth rate for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the targeted growth rate for the year 1993-94 is not likely to be achieved; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) at factor cost, at 80-81 prices, increased by 1.1 per cent in 1991-92 and 4.0 per cent in 1992-93. The G.D.P. targets are not fixed annually. However, the annual target of growth in G.D.P. on an average during the Eighth Five Year Plan is 5.6 per cent.

(b) The G.D.P. is likely to increase by about 3.8 per cent in 1993-94 as per the advance estimate for 1993-94 made by the Central Statistical Organisation.

(c) During 1993-94 the GDP growth in agriculture, mining and quarrying and manufacturing sectors turned out to be less than the average growth projected for these sectors over the five year period of the Eighth Plan.

House Building Advance

5011. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the ceiling of house

building advance to the Central Government employees in view of the phenomenal increase in the cost of construction of house; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss by Disinvestment

5012. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the CAG report of the loss on account of the disinvestment programme; and

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken to avert such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). CAG Report No. 14 of the year 1993 was laid before the Parliament on 7th May 1993 which gives the details and CAG's assessment of loss, which has not been accepted by the Government.

Emoluments for Private Business Executives

5013. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow an increase in the maximum emoluments for private business executives of companies earning profits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). With a view to giving requisite freedom to companies in regard to managerial appointment and remuneration Government have amended Schedule-XIII to the Companies Act, 1956 effective from 1st February, 1994. In terms of the amended Schedule, companies having adequate net profits have full freedom to work out a suitable remuneration package for their managerial personnel (i.e. managing or whole-time director and 'manager' as defined in the Act) which shall not exceed 5% of their net profits for one such managerial person, and if there are more than one such managerial person, 10% for all of them together.

Renovation of Kendriya Bhandar Branches

5014. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has spent lakhs of rupees on renovation of its branches in the recent past without inviting tenders; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the estimated amount spent on renovation during the last one and a half year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The facelifting of the branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar is a regular process and jobs like white washing, rack painting, shutter painting, electrical works etc. are undertaken by Kendriya Bhandar as a part of this programme. The question of inviting tenders does not arise as the above jobs were done by the staff of the Kendriya Bhandar. Repairs to Government buildings are carried out by C.P.W.D. Therefore, repairs to the Kendriya Bhandar's stores located in Government buildings are carried out by the C.P.W.D.

(b) In view of the above, the question of the reasons does not arise. The amount spent by Kendriya Bhandar in the period from October 1992 to March, 1994 in the facelifting programme of the branch stores in Delhi/New Delhi is Rs. 10,482.65. In addition, sign boards and other equipments/gadgets/furniture etc. are provided at the branch stores from time to time as required.

[Translation]

Construction of Rural Roads

5015. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI SURAJBHANU
SOLANKI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL
BHARGAVA:
SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up any Committee under the Rural Road Scheme;

(b) if so, whether backward, tribal and dacoity prone areas would be linked under this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years;

(d) the target fixed/achieved for construction of rural roads during this period, State-Wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to allocate some special funds for dacoit infested State, particularly Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(e) and (f). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Roads in Special Problem Areas" is being implemented for construction of roads in dacoit infested areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Under this scheme, the amount released to the three States during 1985-1994 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)	
State	Release
Uttar Pradesh	36.74
Madhya Pradesh	9.04
Rajasthan	12.83

**Development of Rural Youth
through NCC**

5016. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a massive programme for development of rural youth during the ensuing summer season with the assistance of National Cadet Corps;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the total amount proposed to be spent thereon;

(d) the benefits to be accrued to the rural youth therefrom;

(e) the details of the expansion schemes of National Cadet Corps; and

(f) the number of N.C.C. units stationed in Bihar and the expenditure incurred on them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) An increase of 50,000 in Cadet strength @ 10,000 cadets per year from 1991-92 to 1995-96 has been approved by the Government. This additional cadet strength is to be raised without establishing any new Group Hqrs./Units.

(f) There are 43 N.C.C. units stationed in Bihar. The expenditure incurred on NCC activities is met partly by Central Government funds and partly by State

Government. Unitwise expenditure details are not maintained.

**Loan to DPS Society by Public
Sector Undertakings**

5017. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have provided long term loan to DPS Society at a very nominal rate of interest;

(b) if so, the names of these undertakings, the amount provided by each of them, its duration and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether prior permission from the Union Government has been taken by them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the concessions being made available to these undertakings in lieu thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten Central PSEs have provided long term loans to Delhi Public School Society at simple rate of interest. Their names, amount of loan provided by each of these PSE's rate of interest terms & conditions and period of loan are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) and (d). Except BHEL, prior permission of the Govt. was not sought by other nine PSEs. The other nine PSEs

have obtained the approval of their Board of Directors which is competent authority.

available to these PSEs by DPS Society is reservation of seats in DPS in regard to admission of wards of their employees.

(e) The basic concession made

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Amount of loan	Rate of interest, terms & conditions and period of loan
1	2	3	4
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Rs. 30 lakhs	The loan has been provided @ of 2% per annum on diminishing balance with a moratorium on the repayment for five years from the date of disbursement of first instalment.
2.	Oil India Ltd.	Rs. 10 lakhs	Interest free loan repayable in 20 equal instalments being the first instalment to start after one year from the date of handing over the cheque of Rs. 10 lakhs. DPS Society shall extend educational facilities to the children of all categories of OIL residing in NOIDA and admit into DPS, NOIDA a maximum of 40 students at any given time.
3.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Rs. 30 lakhs	2% interest per annum on diminishing balance will start accruing from the date of disbursement of loan and will be payable annually. The first instalment of interest will become due and payable on the expiry of 12 months from the date of disbursement. There will be a moratorium of 5 years on repayment of principal from the date of disbursement of loan. From 6th year onwards the principal will be repaid in 10 equal annual instalments. There will be a nominee of

1	2	3	4
			BHEL alongwith nominees of other PSEs on the working Committee. 300 seats will be reserved in various schools of the Society in Delhi for Children of BHEL employees.
4.	National Thermal Power Corpn.	Rs. 30 lakhs	2% simple interest per annum for a period of ten years with a moratorium for five years against reservation of 300 seats in the DPS in Delhi.
5.	Power Grid Corporation	Rs. 20 lakhs	For admission of children of its employees PGC agreed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs immediately and Rs. 10 lakhs in 5 instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each in next five years with interest @ 2% per annum of diminishing balance from the date of disbursement of first instalment.
6.	Indian Oil Corporation	Rs. 20 lakhs (1986) Rs. 2 lakhs (1987)	Interest free loan repayable in 20 equal instalments. Interest free loan repayable in 8 equal instalments. Loan amount shall be used for construction of additional class rooms, library, workshop at NOIDA and swimming pool play complex at R.K. Puram.
7.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Rs. 5 lakhs	The amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been paid as initial payment to start DPS, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The advance is to be adjusted subsequently.
8.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Rs. 10 lakhs	The loan was provided for 15 years @ of 2% interest per annum for the construction of DPS, Vasant Kunj for admission to the employees of the GAIL on preferential basis upto 100 seats.

1	2	3	4
9.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Rs. 20 lakhs	Interest free loan repayable in instalment of Rs. 1 lakh per annum with agreement to keep 60 seats reserved for the wards of the employees of BPCL. The agreement is effective for 21 years from the date it was assigned.
10.	IBP Co.	Rs. 5 lakhs	Interest free loan to be repayable in 20 equal annual instalments with condition to reserve 20 seats for the wards of IBP employees.

[English]

Computer Training Institutions

5018. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:
DR. RAJAGOPALAN
SHRIDHARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any control over the opening of computer training institutions;

(b) if so, whether the Government ensure that these institutions provide proper facilities and teaching material to students; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to taken by the Government for regulating the functioning of such computer training institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Government has no control over the opening of computer training institutions in the non-formal sector. The majority of the institutions which provide computer training are in the private sector.

(c) The Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990 announced a voluntary scheme, namely, Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC) under which institutions in the non-formal sector on their request, on meeting certain well defined quality and service standards are given provisional accreditation for conducting specified levels of computer courses - 'O' (Foundation), 'A' (Advance Diploma), 'B' (Graduate), 'C' (Post Graduate).

The DOEACC Scheme ensures that the accredited course bears a stamp of quality in regard to syllabus, faculty, hardware, software and other infrastructural facilities.

[*Translation*]

Registration Under HUDCO Scheme

5019. DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who had got their names registered under HUDCO scheme for allotment of flats in Delhi and the number of persons out of them to whom flats have been allotted category-wise; and

(b) the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted to the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that 1,71,272 persons got themselves registered under New Pattern Registration Scheme-1979, out of which following allotments have been made:—

MIG	:	29,308
LIG	:	46,290
JANTA	:	57,428
		1,33,026

(b) All registrants are likely to get allotment during the 8th Five Year Plan period subject to availability of land, infrastructure, other basic amenities and funds.

[*English*]

Unified Bus Service in Delhi

5020. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited has been entrusted to prepare some report on unified bus system for Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RITES was asked to modify its report already submitted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether RITES has submitted its modified report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). The erstwhile Delhi Administration commissioned the services of RITES to establish a bus route network and schedule plan for the entire bus for Delhi system. The final report was submitted by RITES to Delhi Administration in June-1993. It gives two alternatives. Alternative-I of the report proposed total bus fleet size of 6687 with existing routes to be jointly operated by DTC and private buses and 107 new routes proposed to be exclusively operated by private buses only. Alternative-II proposes a total fleet size of 7513 buses with all routes to be jointly operated by DTC and private buses. Among other measures RITES recommended fare revision, formation of operating groups of private operators, training of drivers/conductors for private buses etc.

(c) to (f). Considering the opposition of private bus operators to the

RITES report, a Committee headed by Chief Secretary has been set up by the National Capital Territory of Delhi to go into the details of the routes. The Committee has desired a revision of the report and the same has been taken up by RITES.

Cadre Review by Personnel Department

5021. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cadre Review Division of the Personnel Department has been stopped recently due to the instructions issued by the Expenditure Department of the Centre;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the number of cadre reviews of Group 'A' Services made and turned down by the Ministry of Finance during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cadre Review Committee made recommendations on triennial cadre review proposals in respect of 3 Group 'A' Central Civil Services in 1991 and in respect of another Group 'A' Central Civil Service in February, 1994. The triennial review proposals in respect of 5 Group 'A' Central Civil Services, which were

under various stages of action on 12th February, 1992 have not been placed before the Cadre Review Committee so far, due to stipulations made that until the sanctioned strength of a cadre as on 1st February, 1992 was reduced by the cadre controlling authority by at least 10%, the review of the concerned cadre would be initiated, processed or implemented.

It has, also, been decided in September, 1993 that cadre review could be delinked from the 10% cut provided the following conditions were satisfied:-

- (i) The posts to be abolished will be those which are filled up;
- (ii) No part-time employment of consultants etc. will be made in lieu of the posts abolished; and
- (iii) The cadre review will not involve any additional expenditure.

The concerned cadre controlling authorities have been apprised of the aforesaid conditions and advised to submit the proposals of cadre review accordingly.

Ban on Export of Molasses

5022. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the molasses industry in reeling under severe strains due to recent policy pronouncement on molasses;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has banned the export of molasses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Election Commission hopes to use the Electronic Voting Machines in some forthcoming elections to the extent feasible.

(b) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra is reported to have put restrictions on the movement of molasses outside the State. The State Government has relied on their own law for this purpose.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the expenditure likely to be incurred on the Electronic Voting Machines as this would depend upon the extent to which these are used by the Election Commission in some of the forthcoming elections.

[English]

Vacant Posts for SCs/STs

Various issues relevant to the policy of decontrol of molasses were considered by the Excise Ministers in a Conference held on 4.11.1993. A Group of State Excise Ministers has since been set up to examine the rules and regulations of the States so as to harmonise them with the policy of decontrol.

5024. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

[Translation]

Use of Computer Machines in Assembly Elections

5023. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI N. K. BALIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST vacancies lying vacant in the Public Sector Undertakings and the Central Government Departments for the last two years; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for filling-up the above vacancies?

(a) whether the Government propose to use computer machines on experimental basis in the next Assembly Elections;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Information regarding SC/ST vacan-

cies lying vacant for the last two years is not centrally available. However, a Special Recruitment Drive was launched

in July 1993 for filling the backlog vacancies reserved for SC/ST. The backlog vacancies as on 1.4.93, identified for this purpose were as under—

	SC	ST
(i) Central Government Ministries/Departments.	8565	11127
(ii) Public Sector Undertakings	4289	4253

Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.

5025. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has registered any substantial profits during 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Based on the Provisional figures available with them, the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has indicated a net profit after tax of over Rs. 80 crores for the year 1993-94.

Patrolling on Western Coast of Maharashtra

5026. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the force jointly patrolling Western coast of Maharashtra to check inflow of arms, drugs and contraband items;

(b) the main objectives of the joint patrolling;

(c) whether reports of harassment of Indian fishermen have ever been noticed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Indian Navy and Coast Guard in coordination with the State Government, are jointly patrolling Western coast to check inflow of arms, drugs and contraband items.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

Royalty Paid to MNCs

5027. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total amount of

royalty paid by the Government to the Multinational Companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Liberalisation Policy

5028. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(FEROZEPUR):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the ill effects of the liberalisation policy on various sectors of our economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review its liberalisation policy as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The main objectives of the economic liberalisation are to bring about rapid and sustained development of the economy and productive employment.

(c) and (d). The review of the policy is a continuing process.

[*English*]

Military Aerodrome, Karnataka

5029. SHRI K.G.SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Military Aerodrome of Kolar in Karnataka is not being used for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to renovate this aerodrome in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This aerodrome is being used for specific tasks allotted to Aircraft Systems Testing Establishment (ASTE), Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO), Aircraft Development Establishment (ADE) and Advanced System Integration & Evaluation Organisation (ASIEO).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there are no plans to renovate this aerodrome.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Funds of Re-employment and Training

5030. SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide funds from the National Renewal Fund for re-employment and training of the retrenched labourers; and

(b) if so, the amount provided from the fund during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the first instance, retraining of rationalised workers has started on pilot scale basis from 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 50 crores was provided in the budget for 1993-94 which included schemes for retraining, redeployment and counselling of rationalised workers.

[English]

Guidelines for Foreign Collaborations/Joint Ventures

5031. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to issue comprehensive guidelines for foreign collaborations and joint ventures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The New Industrial Policy, 1991 lays down the guidelines for foreign technical collaborations and joint ventures. Suggestions and recommendations for further policy changes continue to be received by the Govt. from a number of quarters including from industrial associations like the PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry. Govt. Constantly reviews the Policy frame work in the light of the suggestions received, to make Govt.'s foreign investment Policy internationally competitive.

Foreign Investment

5032. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foreign investment of different countries to India, country-wise;

(b) the quantum of foreign investment by NRIs so far, country-wise;

(c) the details of the sectors covered by the foreign companies; and

(d) whether India has also made any investment to any foreign country during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Statement showing details of country-wise quantum of foreign investment, including investment by NRI, approved during the year 1991 to 1994 (Upto March) is enclosed.

The approved projects are in the sectors such as Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipment, Electronics etc., Telecommunication, Industrial Machinery & Equipment, Agricultural Machinery, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Scientific

Instruments etc. Chemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Power, Fuel, Oil refineries etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Country-wise breakup of foreign investment approved during 1991 to 1994 (upto March)

(Rupees in Millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	1991 Total	1992 Total	1993			1994		
				SIA	RBI	Total	SIA	RBI	Total
1.	U.S.A.	1858.5	12315.0	32481.8	2137.0	34618.8	5107.9	208.4	5316.3
2.	Hongkong	211.5	570.8	858.6	20.9	879.5	1054.0	28.2	1082.2
3.	Russia	86.1	115.9	17.1	2.4	19.5	1010.0	-	1010.0
4.	U.K.	321.0	1176.7	5071.7	1155.4	6227.3	560.3	33.2	593.5
5.	Germany	418.0	862.7	1471.8	287.5	1759.3	517.2	59.5	576.7
6.	U.A.E.	22.0	64.5	4044.9	-	4044.9	478.9	-	478.9
7.	Singapore	13.7	602.1	564.4	103.0	667.4	430.1	48.4	478.5
8.	Canada	48.6	7.8	271.6	1.2	272.8	359.5	-	359.5
9.	France	193.3	296.4	1247.8	43.1	1290.9	156.7	34.9	191.6
10.	Japan	527.1	6102.3	2402.0	172.3	2574.3	23.2	119.2	142.4
11.	Korea(South)	61.5	394.0	271.3	22.0	293.3	125.6	-	125.6
12.	Denmark	111.7	252.5	262.5	57.4	319.9	-	125.0	125.0
13.	Australia	26.1	776.2	280.9	14.7	295.6	92.7	24.0	116.7
14.	Austria	15.9	61.4	132.2	23.5	155.7	85.8	3.1	88.9
15.	Netherlands	569.2	967.9	3080.8	135.7	3216.5	49.1	6.1	55.2
16.	NRI*	197.0	4391.3	10318.8	114.3	10433.1	751.9	-	751.9
17.	All Countries Including Above	5341.1	38875.4	82057.2	6536.1	88593.3	11047.3	703.7	11751.0

Newsprint Mills

5033. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheduled Newsprint Mills in the country;

(b) the annual production capacity of each mill;

(c) whether the annual production capacity of these mills is adequate to

meet the demand of the newspaper in the country; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The details of the annual installed capacity of the newsprint mills included in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 are as under:—

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Installed capacity (in tonnes)
1.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	80,000
2.	Mysore Paper Mills	75,000
3.	NEPA Limited	88,000
4.	Tamilnadu Newsprint & Papers Limited	50,000
5.	Rayalseema Paper Mills Ltd.	20,000
6.	Nagaon Paper Mills	20,000
7.	Cachar Paper Mills	20,000
8.	Aurangabad Paper Mills Pvt. Limited	20,000
9.	Sun Paper Mill Ltd.	22,000
10.	Jayant Paper Mills Ltd.	18,000
11.	Servalakshmi Paper & Boards	15,000
12.	Danalakshmi Paper Mills Pvt. Limited	7,250
13.	Ajanta Paper & General Products Ltd.	8,200
14.	Amrit Paper	24,000
15.	Sri Vankatesa Paper & Boards Ltd.	15,000

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Installed capacity (in tonnes)
16.	Indo Afrique Paper Mills Ltd.	10,000
17.	GVG Paper Mills (P) Ltd.	9,500
18.	Ram Paper Mills Ltd.	7,500
19.	Shirke Paper Mills Ltd.	6,000
20.	The United Pulp and Paper Ltd.	20,000
Total:		5,35,450

(c) and (d). The annual production of these mills is not adequate to meet the entire demand of newsprint in the country which stood at 5.8 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Therefore, import of newsprint is being allowed. Its import has been decanalised w.e.f. 1.4.92. Newsprint units with an annual entitlement of more than 200 MT (as determined by the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI)) can import 1 MT of standard newsprint against purchase of every 2 MT of indigenously produced newsprint. Newspaper units with annual entitlement of less than 200 MT, can import standard newsprint on the basis of Annual Entitlement Certificate issued by the RNI. Besides the Government has taken following steps to increase the indigenous production of newsprint:-

- (i) A capacity of 7.20 lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent has been sanctioned.
- (ii) Under the new Industrial Policy, Newsprint units based on minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from compul-

sory industrial licensing subject to locational policy.

- (iii) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished.
- (iv) Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.

Rural Sanitation Programme

5034. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government sanction funds under the Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme to State;

(b) the funds sanctioned to Maharashtra Government under the Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the projects on which the above funds were spent during the said period?

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

(b) The funds released to the State Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years are as under:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Year	Amount released
1991-92	-
1992-93	139.49
1993-94	200.90

(c) The State Government of Maharashtra has reported that 840 sanitary latrines were constructed under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme in 1991-92 and 2472 latrines in 1992-93.

No achievement has been reported in 1993-94.

Metropolitan Cities

5035. SHRI ANBARASU R.: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted any financial assistance for the development of metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned to each metropolitan city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Under the newly-introduced Centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructure development on Mega cities i.e. cities with a population of 4 million and above, as per 1991 census, central assistance has been released during 93-94 as under:—

Name of the city	For implementing projects under the Mega city scheme	For undertaking preliminary studies/preparation of detailed project reports etc.
1. Bombay	Rs. 20 crores	Rs. 10 lakhs
2. Calcutta	Rs. 20 crores	Rs. 10 lakhs
3. Madras	Rs. 15 crores	Rs. 10 lakhs
4. Hyderabad	Rs. 15 crores	Rs. 10 lakhs
5. Bangalore	*	Rs. 10 lakhs

* Government of Karnataka will take up the project for implementation from 4.4.94 onwards only.

The Scheme envisages a funding pattern of 25:25:50 between Central Govt., State Government and Financial Institutions.

[*Translation*]

Allotees of Surplus Land

5036. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Bihar for the assistance of allottees of surplus land/agricultural holdings during the last two years;

(b) the target achieved in allotting surplus land during the above period and likely to be achieved in the next year; and

(c) the amount spent/to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During 1992-93, financial assistance was not provided to the Government of Bihar for assistance to the allottees of surplus land as the State Government had intimated that there are already unspent balances with them for utilisation during the year. Since the scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land had been transferred to the State sector, during 1993-94 also financial assistance under the scheme was not provided to the State Government.

(b) and (c). Under the programme of distribution of surplus land, during 1992-93 and 1993-94 an area of 8369 acres and 4348 acres (upto Feb., 1994) was distributed against the target of 7000 acres and 94000 acres respectively. Since the financial year 1994-95 has just commenced and distribution of surplus land depends upon a number of factors, it is too early to indicate the likely achievement and the amount to be spent by the State Government for this purpose.

Night Shelters

5037. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of amount being provided through HUDCO to speed up the scheme started by the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide the facility of night shelters to homeless; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). As per revised guidelines of the scheme issued in September, 1992 per capita Central assistance for construction of night shelter is Rs. 5,000/-, out of which Rs. 1,000/- is Central Government grant and Rs. 4,000/- is HUDCO loan. There is no proposal to change the pattern now.

[*English*]

Growth Centre in Kerala

5038. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for setting up industrial growth centres in the State;

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

(c) the districts where these centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Based on the proposals received from the State Government, 2 growth centres, one in alleppey-Pathanamithitta and the other in Kannur-Kozhikode-Mallapuram have been approved for Kerala.

Board of Control for Cricket in India

5039. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Control for Cricket in India had been held to have indulged in restrictive trade practices by the MRTP Commission;

(b) if so, the grounds under which notice has been issued by the MRTPC to BCCI; and

(c) the corrective steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission had instituted Restrictive

Trade Practice Enquiry dated 10.1.1990 against the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for making the players to enter into agreement containing clauses constituting restrictive trade practices in terms of provisions contained under Section 33 (1) read with Section 2 (o) of the MRTP Act, 1969. The agreement imposed the following restrictions on the players:—

- (i) The players were not entitled to write as correspondent for any newspaper, magazine, journal or any publication whatsoever.
- (ii) The players were not entitled to take part in any T.V. programme or Broadcasting or publish any article or book on Cricket till after 12 months after the completion of the tour/ series.
- (iii) The players were not entitled to wear logos or any form of advertisements on clothes and/or equipment not only during the matches but elsewhere also.
- (iv) The players were not entitled to play any match unless approved by the Board. The players could not take part in any game or games of sports other than cricket. Further, the players could not play for any club other than those recognised by the Board for a period of one year from the date of agreement.
- (v) The total amount lying to the credit of the player in the Benevolent Fund would be forfeited, the monetary benefits of the tour could be forfeited and the player could be debarred from playing any cricket matches conducted or

authorised by the Board or its affiliated associations.

(c) The MRTTP Commission vide its order dated 25.1.1994 held that the aforesaid restrictions flowing from the impugned clauses of the agreement amounted to restrictive trade practices which were prejudicial to the public interest. The Commission directed the BCCI that in future it shall not enter into an agreement like the present one. The BCCI was further directed to file an affidavit of compliance to the effect that such an agreement was no longer in existence and that it shall not indulge into such restrictive trade practices. The Commission imposed a token cost of Rs. 2000/- on the BCCI.

Armed Forces Medical College

5040. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open an Armed Forces Medical College in South India; and

(b) if so, the details together with the site selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Trichy

5041. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Trichy is in crisis at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to save this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

5042. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of liquidated damages reported by the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Vishakapatnam during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken and the results achieved in realisation of these damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total amount of liquidated damages (cumulative as at the end of each year) reported by the Company during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Liquidated damages
1990-91	496.41
1991-92	506.50
1992-93	634.29

(b) and (c). The Company undertakes turnkey execution of projects which involves design, engineering, supply, erection and commissioning activities. This leads to participation of a large number of agencies. Delay on part of any one of the agencies leads to overall delay in the commissioning of the project, thus causing liquidated damages. The Company is making efforts to ensure better co-ordination amongst various agencies which are participating in execution of the project, so as to avoid such delays. As a result of the efforts, a sum of Rs. 64.11 lakhs could be realised.

Assistance through CAPART

5043. SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:
SHRI K. MURALEE-
DHARAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations in the country which have been provided assistance through CAPART during the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance/loan provided to these organisations;

(c) the names of organisations whose working has been reviewed;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints in regards to misuse of funds by any of the organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken against such guilty organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). The State-wise details are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) to (e). Complaints received by the Government are sent to CAPART for suitable action. CAPART reviews the working of the Voluntary Organisations to ensure proper implementation of Projects. CAPART has a system of monitoring the projects. It has empanelled various experienced people as Monitors. After sanction of Projects, funds are released in suitable instalments. After release of first instalment, voluntary agency has to submit progress report in the prescribed proforma within a reasonable time. Normally all Projects are subject to monitoring at this stage. After receipt of Monitor's report, voluntary agency is suitably advised in case some diversions in execution of the project are found out. On receipt of the assurance from the Voluntary agency for executing the Project strictly as per the guidelines, second instalment is released. In this way, entire funds are released to the voluntary agency. On completion of the project, the agency submits final progress report, audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificate. Whenever mis-

appropriation of funds is pointed out by the Monitor, the voluntary agency is asked to refund the amount. Simultaneously, voluntary agency is also blacklisted so that no further sanction/release of funds is allowed to the agency. Similarly, in the event of receipt of any complaint in respect of improper execu-

tion of the project by any voluntary agency suitable investigation is done through a Monitor. Whenever necessary, CAPART deputes its own officers or requests the concerned State Government to investigate the matter. On receipt of the report, suitable appropriation action is taken in the matter.

STATEMENT

(Rs in crores)

Name of the States	1991-92 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	300	78	4.72	3.55
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01	0.01
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-
Assam	27	6	0.62	0.16
Bihar	237	46	4.35	2.45
Delhi	38	19	0.41	0.39
Gujarat	68	3	2.57	1.89
Haryana	48	9	0.97	0.86
Himachal Pradesh	15	3	0.14	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	0.06	0.11
Karnataka	109	13	2.73	0.87
Kerala	98	30	2.30	0.85
Madhya Pradesh	61	24	0.82	0.68
Maharashtra	74	27	6.09	1.53
Manipur	62	7	1.10	1.00
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Orissa	102	20	2.01	1.37
Punjab	5	1	0.10	0.10
Rajasthan	100	24	1.74	1.30
Tamil Nadu	139	37	2.81	2.03

Name of the States	1991-92 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Tripura	3	3	0.11	-
Uttar Pradesh	580	102	6.11	4.62
West Bengal	467	61	7.34	4.91
Mizoram	1	1	0.01	0.02
Chandigarh	1	1	0.04	0.04
Meghalaya	01	1	0.07	0.19
Pondicherry	1	1	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total:	2540	520	47.29	28.48

(Rs in crores)

Name of the States	1992-93 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	208	50	4.18	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.04	-
Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	-	0.04
Assam	11	6	0.15	0.74
Bihar	351	48	5.15	4.70
Delhi	64	11	1.25	0.60
Gujarat	56	10	2.21	2.70
Haryana	35	5	0.59	0.39
Himachal Pradesh	29	6	0.71	0.30
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	0.13	0.60
Karnataka	81	16	1.68	1.13
Kerala	71	34	1.80	1.40
Madhya Pradesh	41	15	0.53	0.90

Name of the States	1992-93 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Maharashtra	46	10	1.39	1.90
Manipur	67	14	1.63	1.41
Nagaland	3	3	0.11	0.01
Orissa	91	18	2.05	1.58
Punjab	7	7	0.11	0.17
Rajasthan	14	8	0.63	0.68
Tamil Nadu	154	32	3.82	2.00
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	543	74	8.17	5.25
West Bengal	422	55	8.23	55.58
Mizoram	13	7	0.93	0.66
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.36
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	-	-	-	-
Total	2316	428	45.49	36.04

(Rs in crores)

Name of the States	1992-93 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	131	111	3.38	3.48
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.03	0.02
Andaman & Nicobar	3	1	0.18	0.23
Assam	8	7	0.20	0.17
Bihar	246	171	6.16	4.29

Name of the States	1992-93 (Till 31.1.1994)			
	No. of Project	No. of Agency	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Delhi	36	27	0.86	0.67
Gujarat	33	15	2.90	2.23
Haryana	26	18	0.98	0.98
Himachal Pradesh	16	10	0.60	0.78
Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	0.25	0.20
Karnataka	34	33	1.34	1.33
Kerala	28	24	0.97	0.91
Madhya Pradesh	28	21	0.83	0.45
Maharashtra	34	29	1.40	0.88
Manipur	6.0	47	2.42	2.08
Nagaland	5	5	0.27	0.22
Orissa	43	40	1.44	1.59
Punjab	1	1	0.01	0.15
Rajasthan	33	26	1.04	0.98
Tamil Nadu	81	69	2.56	1.73
Tripura	1	1	0.01	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	272	214	6.94	6.44
West Bengal	170	133	5.41	6.37
Mizoram	8	6	0.71	0.59
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.01
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Goa Daman	1	1	0.05	0.02
Total	1306	1016	41.03	36.80

Bench of Guwahati High Court

5044. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in the Guwahati High Court;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to set up a Bench of High Court at Silchar; and

(c) the steps taken/contemplated by the Government for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 28.2.1994, 23989 cases were pending in the Guwahati High Court.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for setting up a High Court Bench at Silchar.

(c) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the conference have been commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts including Guwahati High Court for necessary action.

Programme for Women and Children in Rural and Border Areas

5045. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a body for assessment of various programmes with respect to women and children in the rural and border areas of the country, State-wise particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A Monitoring Committee has been constituted on the National Plan of Action for Children which seeks to cover the programmes in the areas of child and maternal health, nutrition water and sanitation, education, children in especially difficult circumstances, girl child, adolescent girls, and the environment. The Committee is chaired by Secretary (WCD) and has Secretaries of other Ministries/ Departments concerned as its members. The Committee seeks periodical progress reports on the achievements of goals laid down in the National Plan of Action for Children. A similar Monitoring Committee has been set up for the National Plan of Action for the Girl Child.

Besides, for assessment of various programmes for women and children in different parts of the country including

Gujarat, the Government monitors the programmes by obtaining periodical reports/returns and completion certificates alongwith audited statement of accounts. Evaluation of the major programmes is also conducted from time to time with the help of leading research and academic institutions and NGOs.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

5046. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUS-MARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Delhi Government to abolish lease system in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scheme of conversion of lease hold tenure of land into free hold in Delhi has been announced by the Govt., and the applicants/lessees who are eligible

under the scheme can apply for free hold.

Cancellation of Allotments by DDA

5047. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allottees of DDA flats who have not deposited their instalments in respect of their flats for the last three years; and

(b) the category-wise and area-wise number of allotments cancelled or flats sealed by DDA for which no instalment has been paid for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that the number of defaulting allottees who had not deposited their instalments as on 31-3-92 are as under:—

General Schemes : About 11,000

New Pattern Registration: About 75,000 Scheme, 1979

(b) So far, DDA has attached 22 flats on account of default in payment of monthly instalments. The category-wise and area-wise details of such flats are as under:—

Area	Janta	LIG	MIG	Total
Nand Nagri	-	5	2	7
Paschim Vihar	-	8	-	8
Pitampura	-	2	-	2

Area	Janta	LIG	MIG	Total
Mansarovar Park	-	-	3	3
Shalimar Bagh	-	-	1	1
Sheikh Sarai	-	-	1	1
Total	-	15	7	22

All such allotments are to be cancelled following the due procedure.

Production in BHEL

5048. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited during 1993-94;

(b) whether privatisation policy has affected the production and export potential of BHEL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total export made by BHEL during the last three years; and

(e) the measures taken by BHEL to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per the unaudited results, the total turnover of BHEL during 1993-94, is Rs. 3530 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Exports of BHEL during the last 3 years are as under:

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
634	786	845*

* Provisional, subject to audit.

(e) BHEL has taken/is taking following steps to boost Exports:

(i) A companywide programme to obtain ISO 9000 International Quality Certification was embarked upon. Most of BHEL Units have been awarded this Certification.

(ii) BHEL is in a dialogue with leading Multinational Companies for setting up of joint ventures.

[English]

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

5049. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the regularisation of casual labourers in the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the management of these undertakings in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The employment of contract labour is done by respective public sector undertakings without reference to Government and the same is governed by the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. Government has issued guidelines in this regard to the public sector undertakings on 20th February 1984. According to these guidelines, contract labour should not normally be appointed on jobs which are of a permanent nature and the Ministry of Labour has issued Model Standing Orders in this respect.

Granite Manufacturing Units

5050. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) the number of units in the country manufacturing granite products at present;

(b) the number of those units exporting their products and the extent thereof during the last three years;

(c) the programme envisaged for establishment of granite export units; and

(d) the projection of such export during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). 491 Letters of Permission have been issued for setting up 100% Export Oriented Granite Units out of which 58 are in production. Their export performance during the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Amount
1990-91	58.99
1991-92	105.36
1992-93	148.93

There are however other granite manufacturing units whose statistics are not maintained centrally as granite is not a scheduled industry under the Industrial Development and Regulations Act, 1951.

(c) Granite has been identified as an export thrust area. Various incentives like exemption from payment of customs duty, excise concession, tax benefit under section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act etc. are provided for export oriented units.

(d) The export targets for the first 2 years of the Eighth Plan period are as under:-

Year	Export Targets (Rs. in Crores)
1992-93	425.00
1993-94	600.00

Plan Allocations

5051. KUMARI MAMTA BANNERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Plan Allocations State-wise during Seventh Five Year Plan and Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the States which have utilised the plan allocations during this period; and

(c) the States which have not utilised the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Two *Statements, I and II*, indicating State-wise approved outlays and actual expenditure/revised outlays, as the case may be, for each Annual Plan of the Seventh Five Year Plan and for Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 of the Eighth Five Year Plan are enclosed.

STATEMENT I

Annual Plans—1985-86 to 1989-90—Originally Approved Outlays/expenditure—States

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No	States/UTs	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Total (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	618.00	942.92	1000.00	1284.70	1200.00	1123.21	1250.00	1346.69	1300.00	1350.69	5560.00	5962.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	72.43	90.00	87.64	110.00	111.78	326.00	126.78	150.00	154.00	545.00	552.68
3.	Assam	410.00	400.32	500.00	499.82	575.00	572.40	610.00	420.15	635.00	626.00	2730.00	2518.49
4.	Bihar	851.00	932.21	1150.00	1281.21	1500.00	1194.84	1600.00	1269.21	1800.00	1364.79	60901.00	6942.26
5.	Goa	64.00	64.73	73.00	73.62	79.75	68.72	92.00	96.60	110.00	112.96	418.75	438.63
6.	Gujarat	884.00	825.02	950.00	989.61	1160.00	1181.60	1275.00	1076.49	1400.00	1350.33	5589.00	5319.05
7.	Haryana	480.00	422.81	525.00	489.92	585.00	463.84	600.00	561.33	676.00	580.68	2866.00	2509.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177.00	192.32	295.00	238.00	235.00	276.96	260.00	287.96	300.00	320.72	1177.00	1316.70
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	274.42	315.00	337.66	375.00	405.18	450.00	445.65	520.00	543.32	1920.00	2806.23
10.	Karnataka	651.00	637.67	765.00	696.00	370.00	702.10	500.00	844.05	1940.00	957.43	4226.00	3837.42
11.	Kerala	355.00	366.39	390.00	427.55	440.00	390.43	500.00	469.95	526.00	526.17	2211.00	2188.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	1999.76	1381.00	1169.00	1570.00	1412.90	1302.00	1564.85	1816.00	1689.97	7663.00	6776.58

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Maharashtra	1700.00	1747.20	2100.00	1963.77	320.00	2190.47	2430.00	2432.64	2648.00	2448.96	11198.00	16783.84		
14. Manipur	70.00	69.68	67.00	84.13	105.00	105.33	322.50	115.86	142.00	134.86	526.50	509.80		
15. Meghalaya	75.00	73.67	91.00	89.04	110.08	110.35	138.09	126.39	150.00	148.32	556.00	539.77		
16. Mizoram	48.00	47.73	58.00	61.63	70.00	72.66	85.00	84.47	102.00	182.84	556.00	539.00		
17. Nagaland	65.00	63.45	78.00	73.86	94.00	95.25	110.00	112.65	132.00	128.23	479.00	465.00		
18. Orissa	450.00	63.45	78.00	73.66	94.00	95.25	110.00	112.65	132.00	120.23	479.00	465.00		
19. Punjab	500.00	467.83	575.00	678.93	650.00	798.32	300.00	713.19	789.00	869.23	3214.00	3519.58		
20. Rajasthan	436.00	427.64	525.00	527.84	645.00	644.84	310.00	702.92	795.00	795.81	3105.00	3099.05		
21. Sikkim	41.00	42.13	50.00	52.1	57.00	57.93	63.00	66.17	71.00	71.00	282.00	289.94		
22. Tamil Nadu	960.00	999.29	1153.00	1150.66	1250.00	1276.58	1457.00	1276.00	1386.00	1385.65	6180.00	6690.94		
23. Tripura	86.00	93.76	105.00	115.96	122.00	138.24	344.00	167.27	167.00	172.89	624.00	687.22		
24. Uttar Pradesh	1642.00	1710.45	2038.00	2005.42	2500.00	2214.93	2548.00	2522.67	2800.00	2757.71	11512.00	11211.18		
25. West Bengal	675.00	700.34	776.09	714.95	862.00	782.93	951.00	985.44	1115.00	1155.60	4379.00	4339.26		

STATEMENT II

Annual Plans-1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95 Approved/Revised Outlays-states.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1660.00	1675.00	1851.00	1851.00	2130.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245.00	235.35	290.00	263.91	335.00
3.	Assam	960.00	700.00	1027.00	872.00	1051.00
4.	Bihar	2202.73	1100.00	2300.00	750.00	2400.00
5.	Goa	152.50	153.42	170.00	144.50	182.00
6.	Gujarat	1875.00	1875.00	2137.00	1900.00	2240.00
7.	Haryana	830.00	804.57	920.00	839.08	1025.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	486.00	490.50	560.00	562.82	650.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	820.00	623.00	880.00	684.00	950.00
10.	Karnataka	1915.00	1915.00	3025.00	3025.00	3275.00
11.	Kerala	913.00	750.00	1000.00	1019.77	1260.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.00	1792.00	2400.00	2018.21	2750.00
13.	Maharashtra	3160.00	3208.80	3804.00	3832.80	4400.00
14.	Manipur	210.00	171.30	230.00	174.84	240.00
15.	Meghalaya	241.00	241.00	281.00	281.00	281.00
16.	Mizoram	160.00	165.18	185.00	181.90	207.66
17.	Nagaland	185.00	110.19	203.50	168.41	220.00
18.	Orissa	1405.00	1055.00	1450.00	1095.19	1951.00
19.	Punjab	1150.00	856.50	1250.00	1140.00	1450.00
20.	Rajasthan	1400.00	1410.00	1700.00	1704.76	2550.00
21.	Sikkim	110.00	110.00	120.00	100.12	135.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1751.00	1766.75	2101.00	2102.21	2750.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	282.00	240.00	310.00	220.03	310.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3853.00	3149.99	4050.00	2800.00	4561.73
25.	West Bengal	1501.00	703.50	1550.00	1020.94	1706.00

[Translation]

Review of Housing Policy

5052. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the Housing Policy afresh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The National Housing Policy has since been finalised by Government and laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 9.9.92. There is no proposal to review the Policy at this juncture.

Alternative Plots

5053. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy provisions have been laid down to provide alternative residential plots to such people whose land is acquired in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases for providing alternative plots lying pending with the Government at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31-3-94, the cases of 1121 recommendees are pending for allotment with DDA.

(c) No specific time schedule has been laid down. However, the allotment depends upon the availability of plots with Delhi Development Authority. The allotment of these plots is a continuous process and allotments are being made as soon as the plots become available for disposal for alternative allotment.

[English]

Small/Medium/Large Industries in Gujarat

5054 SHRI HARILAL NANJI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be invested during 1994-95 and in the current Five Year Plan for setting up of small, medium and large scale industries in backward and rural areas of Gujarat; and

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated for setting up of these industries in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-
TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a)
and (b).

(Rs. in Crores)

	8th plan		1994-95 Annual Plan	
	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
Large & Medium Industries, Mining & Weights and Measures	183.50	233.50	40.54	40.54
Village and Small Scale Industries	434.28	435.00	85.77	85.77

(Source : Planning Commission)

[*Translation*]

Quality of Electronic Goods

5055. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Indian electronic prod-
ucts are unable to compete in interna-
tional market in term of their quality and
prices; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by
the Government to improve the quality
of electronic goods and make them more
competitive in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FER-
TILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO
FALEIRO): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Some
Indian electronic products are able to
compete in the international market in
terms of price and quality. At present
12.5% of India's production of electronic
products in value terms are being export-
ed, primarily to General Currency Area
(GCA) countries. The Department of
Electronics has taken various steps to
improve the quality of electronic products
by providing testing calibration, quality
advisory services and quality system
certification as per international norms
through its Standardisation Testing and
Quality Control (STQC) Programme for
facilitating export of Indian electronic
products.

STQC Directorate through its net-
work of 21 laboratories located all over
India, provide the above mentioned ser-
vices apart from providing training in
specialised areas related to quality and

reliability. Various certification programmes, undertaken by the STQC Directorate are as follows:—

1. International Certification System for Electronic Components (IECQ).
2. ISO-9000 Certification Scheme.
3. International Safety Certification Scheme (IECEE-CB Scheme).
4. Electromagnetic Interference/Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMI/EMC) Certification.

[English]

Legal Aid Programme

5056. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :
 SHRI SIMON MARANDI :
 SHRI KHELAN RAM
 JANGDE:
 SHRI LALIT ORAON :
 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited by Legal Aid Programme during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and till date in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to change the norms laid down for the scheme;

(c) if so, whether aid under this programme is provided to the poor women/widows and other weaker sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to revise old rates of providing legal aids;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the funds released by the Government under the Scheme to the States during the above period were utilised; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b), (e) and (f). The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which is yet to come into force, enhances the income ceiling from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 9,000/- per annum for Legal Aid upto High Court and from Rs. 9,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- for Supreme Court cases.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Under the existing Legal Aid Scheme, the persons belonging to SCs/STs, Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes, Women including Widows and Children are provided Legal Aid irrespective of their income.

(g) and (h). During the financial year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 grants-in-aid amounting respectively to Rs. 35,19,841/- Rs. 32,57,636/- and Rs. 29,00,000/- were sanctioned for implementation of various Legal Aid Programmes throughout the country. The accounts for utilisation of Rs. 26,26,341/ and Rs. 22,89,500/- during 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively, have been received.

The accounts for the grants released during 1993-94 are yet to be received.

[Translation]

Pending Projects for Sanctioning

5057. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG:
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:
SHRI BHUBANSWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects pending with the Planning Commission for approval which are likely to be executed/commissioned during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of the projects already approved by the Planning Commission, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the time by which the rest of the projects are also likely to be cleared/approved, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The project pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval is : (i) Chelmevagu Medium Irrigation Project - Andhra Pradesh. (Estimated Cost Rs. 22.99 crores).

(b) Requisite information is given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) The clearance of other projects will depend on availability of resources and other necessary clearance.

STATEMENT

List of Major Projects for Inclusion in the Eighth Plan

Name	Anticipated Cost	States
TEXTILE		
National Programme for Jute Sector	U.S. \$ 45.5 Million	-
Modernisation of Coimbatore Murugan Mills of NTC	Rs. 32.17 crs.	Tamil Nadu
PAPER		
Expansion of Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam	Rs. 400.00 crs.	Kerala
MINES		
Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (Modernisation and development schemes)	Rs. 315.5 crs.	Madhya Pradesh

Name	Anticipated Cost	States
National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Rs. 2902 crs.	Orissa
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Rs. 543 crs.	—
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Rs. 111 crs.	—
Bharat Gold Mines	Rs. 16.5 crs.	Karnataka
ELECTRONICS		
Rebuilding of VLSI Fabrication facility at Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) Mohali - Punjab	Rs. 183.29 crs.	Punjab
HEAVY INDUSTRIES		
Bharat Heavy Electronics	Rs. 87.55 crs.	U.P.
Burn Standard Co.	Rs.60.21 crs.	West Bengal
Hindustan Cables	Rs. 54.47 crs.	U.P.
Jelly Filled Cable Capacity	Rs. 120.47 crs.	—
Manufacturing of Fibre Optic Cables	Rs. 36.00 crs.	U.P.
Conversion of Co-axial Cable Capacity	Rs. 27.74 crs.	West Bengal
NON-ENGG. UNITS		
Cement Corporation of India (Nayagaon, Delhi, Yerraguntla)	Rs. 366.39 crs.	—
Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. Modernisation Project	Rs. 99.20 crs.	Andhra Pradesh
Kankinara		
FERTILISERS		
New Amonia Plant at Ud. Mandal (FACT)	Rs. 525 crs.	Kerala
Cochin Expansion (FACT)	Rs. 275 crs.	Kerala
Major revamp of Manali Plant, MFL	Rs. 434 crs.	Tamil Nadu
Revamp of Ramagundam Coal based Plant (FCL)	Rs. 172 crs.	Andhra Pradesh
Addl. Phos-acid plant at Paradeep (PPL)	Rs. 342 crs.	Orissa
New amonia-urea plant at Gorakhpur (FCI)	Rs. 670 crs.	U.P.

Name	Anticipated Cost	States
Annla Expansion (IFFCO)	Rs. 940 crs.	U.P.
DAP Plant at Chanderiya	Rs. 180 crs.	Rajasthan
Vijaipur Expansion (NFL)	Rs. 890 crs.	Madhya Pradesh
NPK Plant at Thal (RCF)	Rs. 768 crs.	Maharashtra
NPK Plant at Hazira (KRIBHCO)	Rs. 370 crs.	Gujarat
STEEL		
Modernisation of Bhilai Steel Plant	Rs. 1591.10 crs.	Madya Pradesh
Bokaro Steel Plant	Rs. 2754.95 crs.	Bihar
Central Marketing Orgn.	Rs. 182.85	-
Raw Material Div. of SAIL	Rs. 1320.00	-
Modernisation of IISCO	Rs. 6520.00	West Bengal
VISL	Rs. 162.00	Karnataka
NMDC	Rs. 864.02	-
KIOCL	Rs. 391.00	Karnataka
CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS		
Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (IPCL)	Rs. 1635.00 crs.	Maharashtra
MGCC Expansion (IPCL)	Rs. 173.00 crs.	Maharashtra
HDPE Expansion (IPCL)	Rs. 157.00 crs.	-
Butadiene Extraction Plant (IPCL)	Rs. 41.00	Gujarat
PBR Plant (IPCL)	Rs. 145.00	Gujarat
PP Revamping (IPCL)	Rs. 194.00	Gujarat
Gas Cracker (IFCL)	Rs. 3485.00	Gujarat
Advanced Engg. Plastics (IPCL)	Rs. 155.00	Gujarat
Poy-Phase II (PCL)/(IPCL)	Rs. 132.00	Gujarat
Expansion of PCL B.P.C.L.	Rs. 99.00	-
MTRE at Bombay	Rs. 25.80	Maharashtra
HPCL		
Propylene Recovery at Vizag (AP)	Rs. 26.00	Andhra Pradesh

Name	Anticipated Cost	States
IOC		
Propylene Recovery at Mathura (UP)	Rs. 47.53	Uttar Pradesh
MRL		
Aromatics Project	Rs. 1728.00	Tamil Nadu
Addl. Propylene	Rs. 28.30	Tamil Nadu
GAIL		
Gas Cracker at Auraiya	Rs. 2941.00	Uttar Pradesh
WATER SUPPLY		
Drinking Water Supply to 234 villages of Uddanam area in Srikakulam Distt.—Proposed for bilateral assistance.	Rs. 17.114	Andhra Pradesh
(i) Supply of safe drinking water in selected Districts affected by excess iron in ground-water—proposed for bilateral assistance	Rs. 7.279	-do-
(ii) Supply of safe drinking water to Nirsa and adjoining villages in the mining areas of Dhanbad Distt.—Proposed for bilateral assistance	Rs. 7.279	do
Re-organisation and augmentation of water supply system and improvement and extension of sewerage system in Shimla — Proposed for bilateral assistance.	Rs. 76.34	Himachal Pradesh
IInd Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Project—Proposed for World Bank assistance.	Rs.442.40	Rajasthan
Project proposal regarding in-site lining of water Trunk Mains in Madras City—Proposed for bilateral assistance from Govt. of Japan (DECF)	Rs. 24.74	Tamil Nadu

Details of the Approved 8th Plan Power Projects (States & Union Territories)—(State Sector)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Type of the Project	Name of the State	Benefits during 8th Plan (As per 8th Plan Document)
1	2	3	4	5
POWER SECTOR				
Northern Region				
1.	Dadupur (4x1.3)	Hydel	Har	5.00
2.	Thirot (3x1.5)	Hydel	H.P.	4.50
3.	Baner (3X4)	Hydel	H.P.	12.00
4.	Gaj (3x3.5)	Hydel	H.P.	10.50
5.	Upper Sindh (2x35)	Hydel	J & K	70.00
6.	Upper Sindh II U-3(1x35)	Hydel	J & K	35.00
7.	Thien Dam (4x150)	Hydel	Pun	300.00
8.	Sobla (2x3)	Hydel	U.P.	6.00
9.	Manori II (4x76)	Hydel	U.P.	304.00
10.	Srinagar (6x55)U 1-3	Hydel	U.P.	165.00
11.	Rajghat (3x15)-50% share	Hydel	U.P.	22.50
12.	Pampore GT II (4x 25)	Th-Gas	J&K	100.00
13.	Ramgarh G.T. (1x3)	Th-Gas	Raj	3.00
14.	Kota U-5 (1x210)	Th-Coal	Raj	210.00
15.	Anpara "B" (2x500)	Th-Coal	U.P.	1000.00
16.	Tanda U-4 (4x110)	Th-Coal	U.P.	110.00
17.	Panipat U-6 (1x210)	Th-Coal	Har	210.00
18.	Ropar III U-2 (2x210)	Th-Coal	Pun	210.00
19.	DESU WH (3x34)	Th-Coal	Del	102.00
20.	GNDTP P (Bhatinda) (2x210)	Th-Coal	Pun	420.00
WESTERN REGION				
1.	Kadana U-3&4 (2x60)	Hydel	Guj	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Manikdoh (1x6)	Hydel	Mah	6.00
3.	Ujjani – (1x12)	Hydel	Mah	12.00
4.	Warna (2x8)	Hydel	Mah	16.00
5.	Surya (1x6)	Hydel	Mah	6.00
6.	Bhandardara II (1x34)	Hydel	Mah	34.00
7.	Dudhganga (2x12)	Hydel	Mah	24.00
8.	Dimbns (1x5)	Hydel	Mah	5.00
9.	Koyna St. IV (4x 250) U1-2	Hydel	Mah	500.00
10.	Tawa LBC (4X3)	Hydel	M.P.	12.00
11.	Hasdeo Bango (3x40)	Hydel	M.P.	120.00
12.	Bansagar Tone (3x105+2x15+3x20)	Hydel	M.P.	90.00
13.	Rajghat (3x15)-50% share	Hydel	M.P.	22.50
14.	Sardar Sarovar (6x200+5x50) (Guj-16%, Mah-27% MP-57%)	Hydel	Guj/Mah/ MP	1450.00
15.	Kutch Lignite U3 (1x70)	Th-Lig	Guj	70.00
16.	Sikka U-2 (1x120)	Th-Coal	Guj	120.00
17.	Utran Gas Based TPS (3x33+1x45)	Th-Gas	Guj	78.00
18.	Chanderpur U-7 (1x500)	Th-Coal	Mah	500.00
19.	Uran WHP(3x120)	Th-Gas	Guj	360.00
20.	Khaperkheda Ext. (2x120)	Th-Coal	Mah	420.00
21.	Sanjay Gandhi U 1&2 (2x210)	Th-Coal	M.P.	420.00
22.	Sanjay Gandhi U3&42 (2x210)	Th-Coal	M.P.	420.00
23.	Pench (2x210)	Th-Coal	M.P.	420.00

SOUTHERN REGION

1.	Panna Ahobilam 2(2x10)	Hydel	A.P.	20.00
2.	Upper Silow (2x60)	Hydel	A.P.	120.00
3.	Srisailam LBPH (6x150)	Hydel	A.P.	300.00
4.	Varahi (Mani Dam) (2x1152+2x4.5)	Hydel	Kar	9.00
5.	Ghatprabha (2x16)	Hydel	Kar	16.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mallarpur (1x6)	Hydel	Kar	9.00
7.	Sharavati Tailrace (4x60)	Hydel	Kar	240.00
8.	Kalinadi-II(3x40+3x50)	Hydel	Kar	270.00
9.	Brindawan (2x6)	Hydel	Kar	12.00
10.	Bhadra (1x6)	Hydel	Kar	6.00
11.	Kallada (2x7.5)	Hydel	Ker	15.00
12.	Muvettyputha (1x7)	Hydel	Ker	7.00
13.	Lower Dariyar (3x60)	Hydel	Ker	180.00
14.	Kakked (2x25)	Hydel	Ker	50.00
15.	Poringelkuthu U-4 (1x16)	Hydel	Ker	16.00
16.	Lower Bhavani RBC (2x4)	Hydel	T.N.	8.00
17.	Sathnur Dam (1x7.5)	Hydel	T.N.	7.50
18.	Muddanur (2x210)	Th-Coal	A.P.	420.00
19.	Vjayawada-III U-4 (1x210)	Th-Coal	A.P.	420.00
20.	Raichur U-4 (1x210)	Th-Coal	Kar	210.00
21.	Diesel Sets (78)	Th-Oil	Kar	78.00
22.	D.G. Sets Bangalore (6x21.3)	Th-Oil	Kar	128.00
23.	North Madras (3x210)	Th-Coal	T.N.	630.00
24.	Basin Bridge G.T.(4.30)	Th-Gas	T.N.	120.00
25.	Karaikal GT (3x5+1x7.5)	Th-Gas	Pnd	22.50

EASTERN REGION

1.	Eastern Gandak Canal (3x5)	Hydel	Bih	15.00
2.	Sone WLC (4x1.65)	Hydel	Bih	6.60
3.	Sone ELC (2x1.65)	Hydel	Bih	3.30
4.	North Koel (2x12)	Hydel	Bih	24.00
5.	Chandil (2x4)	Hydel	Bih	8.00
6.	Rengali Extn.U-5 (3x50)	Hydel	Bih	50.00
7.	Upper Indirawati (4x150)	Hydel	Ors	600.00
8.	Upper KolabU-4 (1x80)	Hydel	Ors	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Potteru (2x3)	Hydel	Ors	6.00
10.	Mayangchu (4x1)	Hydel	Sik	4.00
11.	Uppr Ronginchu (4x2)	Hydel	Sik	8.00
12.	Rammam St II (4x12.5)	Hydel	W.B.	50.00
13.	Teesta Canal (x3x7.5)	Hydel	W.B.	67.50
14.	Tenughat U 1&2 (2x210)	Th-Coal	Bih	420.00
15.	Ib.TPS (4x210)	Th-Coal	Ors	840.00
16.	Kolaghat Unit-4&6 (2x210)	Th-Coal	W.B.	420.00

NORTH EASTERN REGION

1.	Dhansiri (15x1.33)	Hydel	Asm	20.00
2.	Karbi Langpi (2x50)	Hydel	Asm	100.00
3.	Dailamna (6)	Hydel	Asm	6.00
4.	Nuranang (3x2)	Hydel	Asm	6.00
5.	Umeim-Umtru (2x30)	Hydel	Meg	60.00
6.	Likimro (3x8)	Hydel	Nag	24.00
7.	Lakwa GT Phase II (3x20)	Th-Gas	Asm	60.00
8.	Amguri CCGT (12x30)	Th-Gas	Asm	360.00

Details of schemes sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the year 1994 (1.1.1994 to 22.4.1994)

IRRIGATION SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Date of Sanction	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
1.	Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II Lining of Water Courses (Punjab)	18.1.94	117.47
2.	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Canal regulation structure in the canal system of Punjab	19.1.94	34.49

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Date of Sanction	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
3.	Construction of Anti-erosion measures at 9th & 10th Km. in extension of Sassoni Tinkhong Bund Phase-I, near Urimaguri District- Dibrugarh) (Assam)	24.2.94	3.318
4.	Providing Hydroplus Fuse Gates on Wanakbori Weir of Mahi Right Bank Canal Project - Gujarat	7.2.94	8.58
5.	Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar Project Gujarat	9.3.94	60.12
6.	Major & Medium Irrigation Programme Birupa Genguti Island Irrigation Project (Revised Estimated cost)	29.3.94	11.46

[English]

(c) if so, the details thereof?

20 Point Programme in Assam

5058. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of 20 Point Programme in Assam during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government of Assam has requested for additional financial assistance from the Union Government for the implementation of 20 Point programme; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A *Statement* showing the targets and achievements under different items of the 20 Point Programme which are being monitored on a monthly basis is enclosed.

(b) and (c). No specific request for additional funds under 20 Point Programme has been received from the Government of Assam.

STATEMENT

TPP Implementation during 1993-94

STATE NAME : ASSAM

Sl No.	Point Code	Point Description	Units	1993-94 Annual Target	April'93-Feb.'94		%
					Target	Ach.	
1.	01A	I.R.D.P. (Families)	Nos.	67158	61562	45255	74
2.	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	22889000	20218617	12729000	63
3.	01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos.	2536	2198	1713	78
4.	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	30430	26880	5883	22
5.	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	714	643	724	113
6.	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	11	8	4	50
7.	08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	48	40	16	40
8.	08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	605177	534573	450699	84
9.	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	130000	114833	7318	6

10.	09B	EQ. Sterilisation – IUD, CC & OP	Nos.	25333	22378	9770	44
11.	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM.)	Nos.	62	62	62	100
12.	09D	Anganwadies (CUM.)	Nos.	7303	7303	6829	94
13.	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	31000	27487	15790	57
14.	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	40000	35867	12178	34
15.	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos.	111920	10807	1200	11
16.	14B	Construction Assistance. (Families)	Nos.	111920	10807	1200	11
17.	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos.	6209	5629	2298	41
18.	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	1665	1510	75	5
19.	14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	24	22	0	0
20.	15	Slum Improvement (Pop.)	Nos.	7000	6347	5260	83
21.	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	3000000	2930000	2788000	95
22.	16B	Area Covered-Public & Forest Lands	Hect.	27500	26858	23486	87
23.	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	110	83	0	0
24.	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	60000	50000	16883	34
25.	19D	Bio-gas Plants (States)	Nos.	1000	833	370	44

Air Maintenance Sortie in Ladakh

5059. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA):
SHRI CHANDRAJEET
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAF senior pilot navigator was recently sucked out of AN-32 Russian built aircraft while on an air maintenance sortie in Ladakh sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any injury has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on 7.3.94, an AN-32 aircraft was authorised to fly an Air Maintenance sortie in Ladakh area. While flying at a height of 27,000 feet, it experienced explosive decompression resulting in a loud bang and the cockpit misting up. When the cockpit had cleared, the other crew members noticed that the Navigator's observation Bubble had burst. The Navigator, Wg Cdr RD Awasthi, was missing, apparently having been sucked out due to the sudden decompression. The aircraft immediately aborted the mission and carried out a safe landing at Leh without any further damage. Extensive aerial search by helicopters were made

but the missing navigator Wg Cdr Awasthi could not be located.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, a Court of Inquiry is investigating the incident.

Central Investment in Industrial Sector

5060. SHRI PETER G. MARBANI-ANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central investment in industrial sector of Meghalaya during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the industries set up during that period with the investment made therein; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan for Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a)

Year	Annual Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	
1991-92	-	326
1992-93	-	891
1993-94	-	1092

(Source: Planning Commission)

(b):

Year	Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (delicensed Sector)	Investment (Rs. Crores)
1991-92	1	5.00
1992-93	1	4.16
1993-94	1	28.54

No Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up of industries in Meghalaya was issued during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. No other information in this regard is centrally maintained.

(c) Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 3206 lakhs for Meghalaya during 8th Plan for large and medium Industries, Mining including weight of measures.

Conversion of Leasehold Property into Freehold

5061. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Delhi has sent a representation to the Union Government for easier and simplify the system for conversion of leasehold property to freehold;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the deadline for applica-

tion under the present rates system for another one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Chief Minister, Delhi forwarded a resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi on 18-2-94 resolving that conversion to freehold should be allowed on payment of 10 times the ground rent. Resolution also called for existing rates to be continued upto 31.3.95, till a decision is taken on the proposal.

(c) and (d). Taking into consideration the various aspects including the pending litigation, it has been decided to extend the existing rates upto 30.6.94.

Conversion to freehold would be available from 1.7.94 on the basis of conversion charges payable as per the prescribed formula given in the orders dated 14.2.94 plus 25% thereof. These revised rates effective from 1.7.94 would be available upto 31.3.1995.

Five Day Week

5062. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made about the effect of the Five Day Week in Central Government offices on disposal of cases;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the five day week results in delays and affects the public; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to review the above and switch over to the six day week for Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Two quick studies conducted in February, 1987 and November, 1988 to evaluate the Five Day Week System in Central Government Offices concluded that there was no fall in the level of efficiency.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce Six Day Week for Central Government Offices.

Trombay Nuclear Research Reactor

5063. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shut down the Trombay Nuclear Research Reactor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the proposed decommissioning of this reactor will be in toto or temporarily; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for shutting down any of the Trombay Nuclear Research Reactors. However, Apsara and Cirus Research Reactors are planned to be refurbished in view of their long service life of about 38 years and 34 years respectively.

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

Allotment of Flats to Members of Parliament

5064. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for allotment of DDA flats to Members of Parliament pending with the Union Government at present;

(b) the reasons for delay in allotment of flats to them; and

(c) the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that 38 applications from Members of Parliament are pending for out of turn allotments of flats.

(b) and (c). According to the DDA, there is no special scheme of DDA for allotment of flats to Members of Parliament. The guidelines in force also do not provide for out of turn allotment of flats to Members of Parliament as such.

Allotment of Plots to SCs/STs by Gram Panchayats

5065. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots of Gram Panchayat's land have been allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Delhi during the last eight years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for such allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are indicated in *Statement* enclosed.

(c) The criteria adopted for allotment of plots is as under:

1. The applicant(s) should not be in possession of any land or house-site either in his own name or in the name of any of his family members dependent upon him or/should be in possession of inadequate housing as determined by the Deputy Director (Panchayats). Priority in allotment of house-sites is given to those who are not in possession of land or house-site.

2. Monthly income of applicant(s) should not exceed Rs. 1500/- per month.

3. The area of the allotted should not exceed 80 sq. yards in case of house-sites.

4. The applicant(s) should be the resident(s) of the concerned village for a period of 4/5 years.

STATEMENT

Details of Distribution of House-Sites from 1986-87 onwards to eligible persons including SCs/STs.

Year	Name of Block	Name of village	No. of plots distributed
1986-87	Alipur	Bakoli	160
		Tikri Khurd	21
		Tajpur Kalan	88
		Libaspur	173

Year	Name of Block	Name of village	No. of plots distributed
	Kanjhawala	Pooth Kalan	43
		Katewra	110
		Mungeshpur	248
		Haravli	216
		Daryapur Kalan	395
		Nizampur	315
		Auchandi	101
		Chandpur	155
	Mehrauli	Jonapur	336
		Dera	197
		Ghitomi	344
	Najafgarh	Dhool Siras	185
		Nawada	151
		Hastal	211
Daryapur Khurd		24	
Dindarpur		137	
Dabri		180	
1987-88	Kanjhawala	Salahpur Majra	66
		Sultanpur Dabas	134
		Daryapur Kalan	85
		Bawana	240
	Mehrauli	Bhatti	424
	Najafgarh	Pochanpur	147
		Kharkhari Nahar	236
		Kakraula	673
	1990-91	Najafgarh	Nasirpur	19

N.B.:— During the years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 house sites were not distributed.

Import of Chemicals

5066. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of chemicals imported by the Government and non-Government undertakings during last three years; and

(b) the source of these imports and foreign exchange outflow involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Such information is published in the 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India' brought out by the Directorate General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Coir Industry

5067. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been chalked out for the development of coir industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any final decision has since been taken on import of coir yarn from Sri Lanka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Coir Industry set up by the Government of India and also the report of the Special task force on coir industry set up by the Government of Kerala. Under the integrated coir development project 100 mechanised coir defibering units are proposed to be set up in the northern districts of Kerala for extraction of fibre from unretted coconut husk to meet the requirement of raw material of the coir processing centres. Similarly 20,000 motorised spinning ratts are also pro-

posed to be set up in the cooperative sector for modernisation of the coir spinning sector. The Central Government has approved the Integrated Coir Development Project at a total cost of Rs. 44.24 crores.

(c) There is no proposal to import Coir Yarn from Sri Lanka.

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

[Translation]

DDA Flats for Widows

5068. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of flats meant for widows has not been completed by the Delhi Development Authority within the stipulated time;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps for the construction of flats for widows expeditiously.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that there is no separate scheme for construction of flats for widows. However, 1% of the flats are reserved for widows of defence personnel killed in action.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to 'a' above, question does not arise.

[English]

**Committee for Implementation of
Grass Root Informatics
Development**

5069. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any committee for implementation of Grass Root Informatics Development;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the said committee to the Government;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the number of districts covered under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. However, an internal committee consisting of specialities of National Informatics Centre (NIC) was constituted to study the feasibility of this expansion programme, which has since submitted its report after conducting detailed studies in various states. Based on their recommendations. NIC has taken up implementation of the GRID program on a pilot basis in Faridabad district of Haryana.

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

(d) Faridabad district of Haryana is covered under this programme.

Nuclear Fuel Complex

5070. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Fuel Complex near Hyderabad proposed to undertake some expansion as well as diversification programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether any external assistance is likely to be sought for such programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Nuclear Fuel Complex purposes to interact with private industry for utilisation of its modern facilities; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) at Hyderabad is presently implementing the following Projects for augmenting its capacities:—

-
1. New Uranium Oxide Fuel Project. — For producing 335 tonnes of Uranium Oxide Pellets per annum.
 2. New Zircaloy Fabrication Project — For producing 46 tonnes of Zircaloy fuel tubes and components.
 3. New Uranium Fuel Assembly Project — For producing 300 tonnes of finished fuel bundles.
-

The above projects are expected to be commissioned by 95-96. The NFC has no plan at present for any diversification programme.

(c) The estimated cost of the current expansion is Rs. 355 crores. The budget allocation sought for the above projects during 94-95 is Rs. 68 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. The NFC is presently interacting with private firms for utilisation of its tube plants. The details are not yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Small Hydel Power Projects

5071. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up 1000 small hydel power projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether most of the States have shown interest for joint venture;

(c) whether DEPA report was submitted to the Government;

(d) the main issues mentioned in the expert report; and

(e) the names of the States in which the projects are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir. However the target of 600 MW set up by this Ministry during the 8th Five Year Plan is proposed to be achieved through about 1000 small hydro power projects. These projects are proposed to be set up by State Governments, either through their own resources or involvement of private sector.

(b) In order to bring in additionality of resources and speedy completion of small hydro power projects, the concept of formation of joint sector companies is being examined by various States. This, however, depends upon the investment environment and overall policies of State Governments.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, neither such an Expert Committee has been set up by this Ministry nor has any report been submitted to this Ministry.

(e) The projects are likely to be set up in the various States depending upon

the availability of potential and financial resources.

[English]

Small Scale Industries in Kerala and Maharashtra

5072. SHRI THAYIL JOHN
ANJALOSE:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey of small scale industrial units functioning in Kerala and Maharashtra at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of these units have been closed down during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to start production in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, the Office of the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries has conducted an All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units falling under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and registered with various State/UTs Directorates of Industries upto 31.3.1988 including for the States of Kerala and Maharashtra.

(b) The details of the findings of the Second All India Census of Small Scale registered units for the states of Kerala and Maharashtra are given in *Statement* attached.

(c) and (d). Any specific study to find out the number of closed units during the last two years in Kerala and Maharashtra has not been conducted. However, the results of the Second All India Census of SSI units revealed that there were 11,830 and 13,894 units found closed and untraceable in the States of Kerala and Maharashtra respectively over a span of 15 years i.e. during 1.1.1973 to 31.3.1988 for various reasons.

(e) Measures for the rehabilitation of viable sick units are being taken on regular basis through State Level Inter-Institutional Committee and State Level Rehabilitation Committee. Banks are also helping to rehabilitate viable sick units on regular basis.

STATEMENT*Important Parameters of registered small scale industries in the states of Kerala & Maharashtra*

	Kerala	Maharashtra
1. Units registered as on 31.3.88 and covered in frame.	38030	50589
2. Working units	25717	29973
3. Working units for which data tabulated	25717	29856
4. Employment (Nos)	169309	355900
5. Fixed Investment (Rs. in lakh)	38751	126025
6. Investment in P & M (Rs. in lakh) (Original value)	21120	89475
7. Production (1987-88) (Rs. in lakh)	113691	751179
8. Capacity (Rs. in lakh)	266738	1007008
9. Capacity utilisation	43%	74.6%
10. Units located in rural area	70%	20.33%
11. Units located in Urban areas	30%	41.22%
12. Units registered under Fact act	16%	17.89%
13. Number of reserved items manufactured	290	573

Source: 2nd All India Census of Small Scale Industries.

Rural Road Projects in Andhra Pradesh

5073. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the roads in kilometres constructed so far in Andhra Pradesh under JRY and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the Government propose to seek World Bank assistance to launch rural road development projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As per the reports received so far from the State Government, 35756.85 km. of roads have been constructed under JRY, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 15832.41 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shelving of Delayed Projects

5074. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shelve those projects of public sector undertakings which have been delayed beyond the period of five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any report has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) the present status of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The Government does not propose to shelve projects of public sector undertakings which have been delayed beyond five years.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Cottage Industry

5075. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Cottage Industry in the country is very slow and disappointing;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to start an special incentive scheme to promote the Cottage Industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government with a view to generate more employment opportunities has decided to implement a special employment programme in some selected Districts in the country for khadi and village industries. A scheme for intensive Development of Rural Industries has also been launched.

[English]

Attack on Army Picket by Militants in Kashmir

5076. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a first ever major attack by militants on an army picket in Kashmir, the Pak-trained militants stormed an army picket in Pulwama district in the State, on January 9, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the casualties suffered; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 9th January, 1994 militants overpowered a Defence Security Corps post of the outer marker (Instrument Landing System) of Air Force Station, Srinagar located at village Zadoora (Pulwama District) 6.7 Kms south-east of Srinagar airfield. In the investigation, it has been revealed that 3 civilians entered the fenced area and engaged an MES employee posted at the post in conversation for about 10-15 minutes. Thereafter, they moved towards the hut and attacked the inmates with their weapons. In this attack by the militants, 9 DSC personnel were killed and 1 (one) MES employee injured.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. Additional armed guards have been provided to isolated posts in J&K area.

Fertilizer Production

5077. SHRI SOBHANA-DREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production target of various fertilizers during the Eighth Five Year Plan and its percentage achieved so far; and

(b) the amount spent so far to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The details of target for production of fertilizers per year by the end of the Eighth Plan period and actual production achieved so far are as below:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Target for Eighth Plan 1996-97	Actual Production		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Nitrogenous	98.0	73.01 (74.5)	74.30 (75.8)	72.74 (74.2)
Phosphatic	30.0	25.6 (85.4)	23.06 (76.9)	18.10 (60.3)

(The figures in brackets indicate percentages with reference to the targets for the Eighth Plan).

(b) The capital amount invested in the public, cooperative and private sectors is or the order of Rs. 15000 crores.

Another Rs. 3000 crores is likely to be invested in the remaining part of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Government as a Major Litigant

5078. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is a major litigant in courts;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending in SC/HC in which Government of India/State Governments or any governmental body is party; and

(c) the steps being taken for avoiding and out of court settlement of such litigation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such record of the number of pending cases is maintained centrally.

(c) A meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was held in December, 1993 to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible. The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices emphasised the disability of disputants taking advantage of alternative dispute resolution which provided procedural flexibility, saved valuable time and money and avoided the stress of a conventional trial. They emphasised the urgent need to strengthen the movement of Lok Adalats throughout the country for resolution of disputes. They also commended the pattern of Conciliation Courts as existing in Himachal Pradesh. They further underlined the need for both the Central Government and the State Governments to set up effective Grievances Cells for resolving

problems before they ended up as disputes in courts and tribunals. These recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned for appropriate follow-up action.

Foreign Funds

5079. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some undertakings in public as well as in private sector have been permitted to raise funds from foreign market to strengthen their financial position;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings, sector-wise, and the amount collected by each of them; and

(c) its likely impact on the profitability of these public sector undertakings as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Grants to State Khadi Boards

5080. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants proposed to be sanctioned to various Khadi Gramodyog Boards for the year 1994-95, State-wise;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has formulated any scheme for women to set up industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of industries and the amount proposed to be provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has informed that the following amounts have been provisionally sanctioned to different State/Unions Territory KVI Boards for the year 1994-95:—

S. State/ No. Union Territory	<i>Grant (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	Khadi	V.I.
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	26.89
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	7.87
3. Assam	9.46	6.67
4. Bihar	1.56	20.95
5. Goa	-	0.68
6. Gujarat	14.35	36.59
7. Haryana	-	5.99
8. Himachal Pradesh	-	9.57
9. J. & K.	-	3.08
10. Karnataka	1.11	11.08
11. Kerala	1.10	20.40
12. Madhya Pradesh	1.59	14.02
13. Maharashtra	1.54	56.72
14. Manipur	2.96	33.18
15. Meghalaya	-	8.34
16. Mizoram	0.95	52.44
17. Nagaland	0.46	27.21
18. Orissa	-	51.86
19. Punjab	-	4.73
20. Rajasthan	5.47	7.58

S. State/ No. Union Territory	Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Khadi	V.I.
21. Sikkim	4.06	22.00
22. Tamil Nadu	4.74	35.95
23. Tripura	3.74	11.66
24. Uttar Pradesh	-	63.12
25. West Bengal	12.94	53.87
26. A. & N.	2.90	18.32
27. Chandigarh	-	-
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
29. Delhi	-	0.06
30. Daman & Diu	-	-
31. Lakhsdweep	-	10.97
32. Pondicherry	-	0.80

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, it may be pertinent to point out here that the share of women in the total employment generated in KVI Sector is 46%. The women participation is more in Khadi and such Village Industries as Processing of cereals and pulses, grinding of masalas, papad making, collection of non-edible oilseeds, collections of gums and resins, collection of plants for medicinal purposes, fibre, fruits and vegetable processing and preservation, bamboo and cane work, agarbattis and matches etc. After the amendment of KVIC Act in 1987, more avenues for women participation have been opened up because of industries that are suitable for women.

Rehabilitation Policy

5081. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a Rehabilitation Policy to provide a permanent solution to the difficulties to the displaced families as a result of big schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government for an early solution of the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy is still in formulation stage.

(c) In view of the reply given in (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Introduction of N.C.C. in Schools

5082. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.C. training in several schools of Himachal Pradesh was proposed to be started from July, 1993;

(b) if so, the names of the schools in which the training facility has since been started; and

(c) the time by which N.C.C. training is likely to be started in rest of the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Expansion of N.C.C. activities in a State is done based on the financial commitments accepted by the State Government. Approximately 40 colleges and 200 schools are covered by N.C.C. activities in Himachal Pradesh. Financial concurrence of the State government for starting NCC in 7 colleges and 31 schools is awaited.

Ownership Rights to Slum Tenements

5083. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had given ownership rights to the residents of slum tenements of Delhi in 1984;

(b) the rules and procedure followed to assess the value of the said flats;

(c) whether the Government have received representations against the prices of these flats;

(d) whether the Government have since amended the rules of this procedure;

(e) whether the rates of all floors are same and the owners of flats on the ground floor have illegally taken possession of the land and are using it for commercial purposes;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to fix different rates of all the floors; and

(g) the policy of the Government in regard to the staff quarters allotted in the said tenements to the Government employees which have been vacated/sold/still inhabited by the employees even after their retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to 1984 orders, the liquidation cost of the slum tenements was to be fixed at 20 times the annual economic licence fee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to the Slum Wing of M.C.D. as per existing policy, the rates

of all floors are uniform. As regards encroachment on public land and using flats for commercial purposes by the owners of the flats of ground floor, action is taken under the rules as and when they are detected.

(f) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(g) The Slum Wing of M.C.D. has reported that, at present, there is no policy to provide ownership rights to the staff members, who were allotted sium tenements as staff quarters by it to its employees.

[English]

Small Scale Sector

5084. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of production and employment recorded by the small scale sector during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the reasons for poor rate of growth in employment and production; and

(c) the manner in which small scale industries are likely to be affected/benefited by the Union Budget for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Small Scale Industries continued to maintain growth in production and employment. The growth of production and employment recorded by the small scale sector during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows:

Year	Production		Employment	
	Achievement (Rs. Crores)*	Growth rate(%)	Achievement (in lakh no.)	Growth (%)
1991-92	160000	3.1	129.80	5.8
1992-93	168960	5.6	134.06	3.2
1993-94	179100 (Anticipated)	5.9	139.38 (Provisional estimated)	4.0

* at 1990-91 prices.

(b) Question does not arise, since both production and employment have been rising.

(c) In the Budget 1994-95 various concessions/relaxations have been provided to the small scale industries under

a general Small Scale exemption scheme (Notification No. 1/93-CE)

(i) requirement of registration with Director of Industry for claiming the SSI benefit has been removed.

- (ii) SSI units have been given an option to pay full excise duty instead of concessional rate of duty in order to avail the MODVAT on the input used by them and to pass on full excise duty benefit to the consumer; and
- (iii) SSI scheme has been extended to new items like unbranded pan masala, unbranded chewing tobacco, book binding cloth, specified iron and steel products, specified copper products, etc.

In the Budget excise duty exemption have been removed on various items like soap made without aid of power, umbrellas, rosin, thinners etc. This has been protested by the SSI units, but it is also likely to provide comparative advantage to small units as the larger unit manufacturing such items will now be liable to pay excise duty in comparison to the small units which can avail full excise duty concession, or partial concession for clearance upto Rs. 75 lakh in a year. Hence the excise duty changes made in the Budget are not likely to affect small scale sector adversely. It is felt that full duty exemption to a commodity does not provide better competitive advantage to tiny and small scale units. This is for the reasons that even bigger units with large turnover enjoy the benefit of duty exemption. On the other hand levy of duty on goods produced by comparatively bigger units as compared to tiny units provide better comparative advantage to the latter.

Centralized Accounting System in DDA

5085. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Thakur Vaidyanathan Iyer Committee and Baweja Committee on implementation of Centralized Accounting System in the Delhi Development Authority have been submitted;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consultants M/s Thakur Vaidyanathan Iyer & Company were engaged mainly for introducing Double Entry Accounting System in Delhi Development Authority. Introduction of Central Accounting system at Zonal level to be headed by Chief Engineers was one of the recommendations of the Committee. Accordingly, the Centralized Accounting System was introduced in Rohini Zone with the approval of Vice-Chairman, DDA in February, 1988. The object of the introduction of the system was to relieve Executive Engineers of the burden of maintenance of accounts, cash books and other financial returns and concentrate on their field work so as to achieve the object of better quality of work. As the system was found to be economical and effective, the same was introduced in South-East Zone and South West Zone at Circle level also in July, 1988. This system was also introduced in Dwarka Project in June 1990. The System has been working satisfactorily in all Zones/Circles wherever introduced.

(c) Not applicable, in view of (b) above.

MOU by IFFCO and KRIBHCO*[Translation]*

5087. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IFFCO and KRIBHCO have signed a MOU with Iran for supply of gas to their fertilizer plants;

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

(c) whether the price of gas worked out is reasonable in comparison to other agreements in joint venture in fertilizers sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) On 6th March, 1994 IFFCO and KRIBHCO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Qeshm Free Area Authority of Iran for mutual cooperation to explore the possibility of establishing a gas-based ammonia-urea plant in Qeshm Island (Iran) on a joint venture basis. Only preliminary discussions regarding project parameters have been held.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Industries in Uttar Pradesh

5088. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Uttar Pradesh lying pending with the Union Government for registration of new industries;

(b) whether the Government propose to give clearance to these pending proposals expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the time by which these would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The scheme of Registration of New Industries at the Central Government level has been abolished after the New Industrial Policy, 1991.

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

*[English]***Small/Tiny Hydel Power Projects**

5089. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up small/tiny hydel power projects in Gujarat State in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any financial assistance or loan from any financial institution for the implementation of these projects; and

(c) if so, the names of such institutions together with the amount received from each of them indicating the amount to be provided to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No proposals are pending for Central assistance for small hydro projects upto 3 MW capacity in the State of Gujarat.

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

Production of Cement

5090. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up any target for the production of cement by the end of 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development council for cement industry has made some suggestions to the Government regarding demand projection and also to improve the performance of this industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). The Planning Commission has made a demand projection of 76 million tonnes of cement by the end of 1996-97. The Development Council for Cement Industry has more or less agreed with this target and has suggested that the cement industry should aim at a production level of about 77 million tonnes by 1996-97.

The Development Council has suggested various measures for improving the performance of the industry such as adequate allocation of coal/lignite, improvement of quality of coal, import of coal, increase in the supply of railway wagons for movement of cement/coal, improved power supplies, enhanced supply of granulated slag, fly ash, gypsum and other inputs, incentives and additional facilities for exports of cement/clinker, higher uses of concrete in roads, canals, buildings, etc. for market development and support and encouragement for installing plants and equipment for conservation of energy and pollution control.

Use of Coco-Nut Oil for Diesel Engine

5091. SHRI RAMESH CHENNIHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Australian Scientists have perfected a technology using pure coco-nut oil for power diesel engine;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to conduct similar research in India also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Sir, it is not known whether Australian scientists have tried out coconut oil for power diesel engine. However coconut oil has been experimented with as fuel in diesel engines in Phillipines. In any case, the performance of coconut oil will be quite similar to that of many vegetable oils like rapeseed oil; soyabin oil and palm oil which are being investigated as substitute fuels for diesel engines in several countries.

(c) and (d). No. Since coconut oil is an edible oil in our country. It would not be economical to use it as an engine fuel. Better alternatives for our country would be non-edible vegetable oils like kranji oil, safflower seed oil and jatrophia oil etc. In particular, jatrophia oil can be grown in semi arid areas and hence it is attractive for this purpose. In India some of the research activities on the subject are being carried out at IIT Madras and IISc Bangalore.

[*Translation*]

R & D Units

5092. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised Research and Development Centres/Units in the country under the Ministry of Science and Technology;

(b) the terms and conditions on which loan and grants are given to these

units and the details about their field of research, Unit-wise; and

(c) the names of the countries from which imports of sophisticated machines are made by these Research and Development Centres/Units and the details of such imports during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) The number of in-house Research and Development units of industrial companies recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) of the Ministry of Science and Technology was 1237 as on 31 March 1994. There are, in addition, 480 non-commercial Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIROs) duly recognised by DSIR.

(b) I. No loans are given to either the in-house R&D units of industry or SIROs. Partial financial support in the form of grants-in-aid are provided for undertaking specific R&D projects relating to absorption and upgradation of imported technologies and development and demonstration of domestic technologies. The terms and conditions generally included in the agreement/memoranda of understanding entered into so far with industry for such R & D projects are:

- (i) Joint financing of the projects by both the industrial company concerned and DSIR in proportion which vary depending on the nature of the projects.
- (ii) Intellectual property rights generated during the project will be

jointly owned by NRDC (on behalf of DSIR) and the collaborating parties in the project.

- (iii) Payment by the industrial company of an agreed royalty for a stipulated period from start of commercial production to National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) on behalf of DSIR.

When the technology developed under the project is licensed by NRDC to other companies, the revenues earned by NRDC, the company involved in the development project and any other R&D institution involved in the project e.g. CSIR or other national laboratory.

II. The field of research, activities and achievements of Research and Development carried out by the recognised in house Research and Development units of industry and SIROs are published in the form of the "Compendium on In-house R&D Centres" and "Profile on Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations". Volumes of these DSIR publications are kept in the Parliament Library.

(c) Countries from which imports of sophisticated machines and equipment are made by the recognised research and development centres/units and SIROs are Germany, Japan, USA, U.K., Switzerland. Some of the equipment imported for research and development in the last three years are : Atomic absorption spectrometer; Plasma Emission Spectrometer; GL-IC-MS Mass Spectrophotometer; Liquid Chromatographs, ENA Electrophoresis System etc.

Ban on Recruitment of Class-IV Employees

5093. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment of Class-IV employees in the Ministries has been banned by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to withdraw this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). No general orders banning the recruitment against Group D posts have been issued. However, the Ministry of Finance have issued economy instructions regarding non filling of posts which are held in abeyance or are lying unfilled for a period of one year or more.

Gas Based Power Projects

5094. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved gas based power projects in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of the projects in megawatts and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the work has since been started on these projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). Planning Commission has accorded investment approvals to two gas turbine projects at Ramgarh in Rajasthan with a capacity of 3 MW and 35.5 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.94 crores and Rs. 120.83 crores in August, 1984 and May, 1993 respectively. Both the units are scheduled for commissioning in 1994-95.

No gas turbine project in Uttar Pradesh has been recommended by Ministry of Power as a State project for accord of investment approval to Planning Commission.

[English]

Foreign Investment in Bihar

5095. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for foreign investment in Bihar has been ap-

proved during the last three years for setting up of industries;

(b) if so, the total investment therein, sector and sub-sector-wise; and

(c) the total investment involved in the proposals approved during each of the last three years in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Details of the proposals approved for setting up of industries in Bihar with foreign investment during the year 1991 and 1992 were not maintained. However, details of the proposals involving foreign direct investment approved during the year 1993 viz. name of Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and amount of foreign direct investment approved is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) During the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, foreign direct investment of Rs. 534.11 crores, Rs. 3837.54 crores and Rs. 8859.33 crores respectively have been approved.

STATEMENT

List of foreign direct investment collaboration cases approved by all sections from January 1993 to Dec., 93

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount (%equity) (Rs. in lakhs)
India-NRI				
1.	Companies Tolls Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur	NRI	S.C.C.B. Drill/Router At Location: Jamshedpur (Bihar)	9.14 (40.00%)

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount (%equity) (Rs. in lakhs)
India-USA				
2.	Telco Ltd. Bombay	Cummins Engine Co. Inc., USA	Compression Ignition internal combustion Diesel Engine At Location: Singhbhum (Bihar)	5029.13 (50.00%)

[Translation]

Plan Expenditure

5096. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of plan expenditure sanctioned for Gujarat for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the amount of contribution of the State Government in the annual plan for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(c) the amount utilised by the State Government on different schemes during 1992-93 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The approved annual Plan outlay for Gujarat was Rs. 1875 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 2137 crores in 1993-94.

(b) The contribution of the State Government in the approved annual plan outlay was Rs. 1124.79 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 1358.13 crores in 1993-94.

(c) The actual expenditure of the State Government on different schemes

under annual plan 1992-93 was Rs. 1939.75 crores.

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings in North Eastern Region

5097. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in North Eastern Region falling sick, State-wise and the total investment made in each of them;

(b) the details of the work force involved in each of them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revive these sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Out of 9 Central Public Sector Enterprises in the North Eastern Region, only one industrial enterprises viz. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. has fallen sick as per SICA Act 1985. Its registered Office is located in the State

of Nagaland and the total investment in the form of capital plus loan as on 31-3-1992, upto which period information is available, was Rs. 119.85 crores. As on 31-3-1992 it had a work force of 1182.

(c) The sick industrial public enterprises has been registered with BIFR for formulation of revival/rehabilitation packages.

Embezzlement in DDA

5098. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since accepted and acted upon the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission in regard to the work connected with the embezzlement of Rupees 45 crores in the East Zone under the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the Government have also taken action in the recommendations of the Chairman DDA in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken so far against the main accused and others involved therein; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As a result of investigation made so far of the 14 CTE reports of East Zone, major penalty charge-sheets have been issued to two Executive Engineers with the concurrence of Central Vigilance Commission. Explanations of 104 officials have examination

reports of CTE (of the CVC) require detailed examination before its acceptance by the competent authority. In the case of the then Chief Engineer, the DDA have been asked to process the explanation received and clarify the exact quantum of irregularities committed, before the recommendation of the Chairman, DDA can be acted upon.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers/ Pesticides

5099. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of various chemical fertilizers and pesticides has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, quantity and type-wise;

(c) the quantity of these fertilizers/pesticides exported during the period; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of public sector fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALE-RIO): (a) and (b). A large number of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are produced in the country. Approximate production of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the organised sector during the period from 1990-91 to 1992-93 as maintained by the Ministry is as under—

('000MTs)

	Production 1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Fertilizers	22,221.2	23,308.0	22,712.8
2. Pesticides	70.9	72.8	76.9

(c) Details of exports are contained in the Monthly Statistics published by the Directorate General, Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The performance of public sector fertilizer plants is being monitored regularly and necessary corrective action, wherever required, is taken to ensure production as per the approved production plan. Projects for expansion of National Fertilizers Ltd. Vijapur, and revamp of Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras, are implemented to increase the production of Nitrogenous fertilizers in the public sector.

Patenting of Drugs

5100. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical firms are busy on patent registration spree as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated March 30, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the impact of such large scale patenting on the Indian pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Vehicles for Armed Forces

5101. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether army is responsible for provisioning certain common items for three Services;

(b) if so, whether purchase of certain vehicles comes under this category;

(c) if so, whether Air Force and Navy have made any purchase themselves during the last three financial years;

(d) if so, the details, thereof and the extra cost incurred, if any, year-wise; and

(e) the remedial action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the last three financial years, Navy has not independently purchased vehicles by themselves. However, Air Force has made some purchases of different types of fuel efficient vehicles against their critical requirements.

(d) Air HQrs. has made following purchases of different types of vehicles during the last three financial years:—

Year	No. of vehicles Purchased
1991-92	345
1992-93	228
1993-94	250

Each purchase was made against DGS & D Rate Contract as applicable to Defence indentors.

(e) Action had been initiated to have powers delegated to Air HQrs. to procure general utility vehicles.

Annual Plan Outlay for States

5102. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan (1994-95) outlay sought for and the outlay sanctioned for different States, State-wise;

(b) the growth rate, industrial and agricultural contemplated thereunder; and

(c) the targets fixed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Table indicating State-wise approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 is attached as *Statement*. Growth rate for industrial sector—Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing is 8.0% and 7.3% per annum—and for agricultural sector 3.1% per annum has been fixed for entire country as a whole during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

STATEMENT

Annual Plan—1994-95—Originally Approved outlays—States

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States	Originally approved outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2130.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	335.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1051.00
4.	Bihar	2400.00
5.	Goa	182.00
6.	Gujarat	2240.00
7.	Haryana	1025.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	650.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	950.00
10.	Karnataka	3275.00
11.	Kerala	1260.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2750.00
13.	Maharashtra	4400.00
14.	Manipur	240.00
15.	Meghalaya	281.00
16.	Mizoram	207.66
17.	Nagaland	220.00
18.	Orissa	1951.00
19.	Punjab	1450.00
20.	Rajasthan	2450.00
21.	Sikkim	135.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2750.00
23.	Tripura	310.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4561.73
25.	West Bengal	1706.00

Harnessing of Wind Energy

5103. Dr. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enough scope of harnessing wind energy in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes so far implemented and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tirumala (0.55MW) wind farm project has been implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 65.89 lakhs have been spent by the Government on this project.

[Translation]

Sea Pollution

5104. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of pollution in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal;

(b) the results of the studies conducted in this regard so far;

(c) the position of pollution in sea area adjoining India as compared to the sea area adjoining Europe and America;

(d) whether any western country has even tried to dump its waste material particularly nuclear waste into the sea area adjoining India; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that western countries do not dump their nuclear waste in the sea areas adjoining India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) and (b). Moderate to severe pollution problems occur in a localised manner in the coastal areas of the major cities and towns like Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Puri. The pollution problems in these areas are confined to near-the-coast regions and the offshore waters are clean. The coastal waters of other parts of the country are either free from pollution or the pollution levels are within the prescribed standard limits.

(c) The levels of pollution in our coastline, except in the coastal waters of major cities like Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam, are comparable with the clean sea areas in Europe and America.

(d) The Indian Coast Guard have reported that there has been no case of foreign vessels intruding in our seas for dumping of nuclear wastes.

(e) The Indian Coast Guard are maintaining a constant vigil and surveillance in our Exclusive Economic Zone to check dumping of any waste.

[English]

Nehru Rojgar Yojana

5105. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been made in Orissa during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana in Orissa is reviewed periodically through meetings in Delhi and discussion at State Headquarter in order to assess the achievement of targets and to take remedial measures to tackle shortfalls, if any, noticed during such reviews. During the last two years, such reviews were held in August, 1992 and January, 1994.

Electronics Industry

5106. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan of boosting electronics industry and export of electronic goods during Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the programme formulated and incentives provided to achieve the production and export targets during the Eighth Plan period.

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage decentralisation of electronics industry in backward areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the safeguards provided to indigenous electronics industry to save

from the onslaught of multinational companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The specific programmes formulated to achieve the production and export targets of electronic goods during VIII plan are as follows:—

- (i) *Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme*: This is a 100% export oriented scheme, designed to attract investment and increase exports of electronic goods.
- (ii) *Software Technology Park*: This scheme seeks to increase the export of computer software.
- (iii) Reduction in customs and excise duties for bringing down cost of production and increasing the sales of electronics products.
- (iv) *Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC)*: A network of 21 laboratories for improving the quality of Indian electronic products to enhance exports.

In addition, a number of measures taken under the New Economic and Industrial Policy are expected to have a favourable impact on boosting the production and export competitiveness of India's electronic industry. These include exemption from locational limitations, abolition of licensing except for sub-sectors

of consumer electronics and strategic electronics, liberalisation of Export-Import Policy etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics jointly with Khadi Village and Industry Commission (KVIC) formulated a scheme namely, Rural Employment through Electronics by which the Government provides grants-in-aid for establishing rural electronic production units of a low interest working capital. This is in addition to the normal benefits that are available for backward areas provided both by the Central Government and the States.

(e) The Indian Electronics Industry is being protected by adequate import duties which currently range from 20% to 65% plus countervailing duty. In addition, some sensitive items are in the negative list of the imports.

Committee for Clearance of Industrial Approvals

5107. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently set up a Committee to examine problems faced in clearance and implementation of various industrial approvals at various levels and suggest ways and means for their expeditious disposal; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee which is headed by Chief Secretary, Govt. of Gujarat, has representatives from the Governments of Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and the National Informatics Centre. The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:—

- (i) Simplification of procedures for various approvals of industrial projects at the State level.
- (ii) Prescription of a single format for the multiplicity of approvals required at the State level.
- (iii) Format for monitoring investment approvals, both domestic and foreign.
- (iv) Suggest simplification of land acquisition laws and procedure for industrial ventures.

Sales Promotion Schemes of Companies

5108. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies like Colgate Palmolive India Limited have been giving sales promotion schemes to their dealers to promote the sales of their products but were not doing so in the case of Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and the Canteen Stores Department (India) etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the other companies that have also been giving sales promotion Schemes to their dealers but not to the above said institutions;

(c) whether Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar continued to make

purchases from these companies even after knowing that they were not getting the sales promotion schemes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar are showing expenditure on market intelligence and surveillance; and

(f) if so, the amount spent under that head in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Some companies which includes Colgate Palmolive India Ltd. have been offering sales promotion schemes to their dealers. Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar & Canteen Stores Department are also getting benefit of some of these schemes. However they are not aware of all such companies which have similar schemes in operation.

(c) and (d). Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are making their purchases directly from the companies, because the products of such companies have sales potentiality and demand by the customers. As and when the companies come up with a sales promotion scheme, Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar would like to avail of such schemes, if allowed by the companies, and pass on the accrued benefit from such schemes to their customers.

(e) and (f). Kendriya Bhandar is not incurring any expenditure on market intelligence and surveillance. Super Bazar however employs regular staff for the

purpose and the amount spent during the last three years was as under:

Year	Amount Spent
1991-92	Rs. 1.11 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 1.24 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 1.37 lakhs

Joint Ventures by Swiss Companies

5109. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Swiss companies are interested in setting up joint ventures in India for producing laminated tubes which will mainly serve the Indian Tooth-paste industry;

(b) if so, the details of these companies; and

(c) the number of such joint venture proposals cleared by the Government till March, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Details of a joint venture proposal with a Swiss company cleared by the Government during the post policy period till March, 1994 for producing laminated tubes for packaging of toiletries or cosmetics and fruit processing and pharmaceutical industries are as given below:—

S. No.	Name of Indian company	Name of foreign collaborator	Item of manufacture	%age of foreign equity & amount
1.	Ras Laminates Ltd. Bombay	Propock Holding AG, Switzerland	Laminated Tubes	40% (Rs. 18 Crore)

Public Sector Reforms

5110. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a new plan for the public sector reforms in 1994-95;

(b) if so, whether there would be more emphasis on improving efficiency and quality check of the performance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Public Sector Reforms which aim at making PSUs growth oriented and technically dynamic form a part of the new Industrial Policy, the implementation of which is a continuous process.

Wealth from Waste

5111. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day workshop on "Wealth from Waste" organised by the Tata Energy Research Institute and sponsored by the British High Commission in

collaboration with Sriram Industrial Enterprises Limited was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A workshop on "Wealth from Waste" was organised by Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI) from 21st to 23rd March, 1994 in New Delhi.

(b) In the said workshop various issues regarding measures for environment protection and recovery of energy from wastes were discussed. A summary of conclusions arrived at in the workshop is enclosed in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

Conclusions of the 3-day workshop on "Wealth from Waste" organised by TERI from 21st to 23rd March, 1994

1. The country has enough expertise for generating wealth from such substances which are presently considered as waste.

2. It is recognized to bring about public awareness through print and elec-

tronic media and public discourses on waste minimization and waste management. The public has also to be sensitized to the possible consequence of environmental degradation in the absence of above measures.

3. As a first step towards waste management a data bank should be set up compiling information on physico-chemical characterization of various waste and their treatment options available either indigenously or imported, with specific emphasis on major polluters. It is also needed to network across i.e. industry, academic, financial institutions, and funding organization with a specific task to each, first within the country, then within the region and then internationally. Such common platform could be provided by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

4. While large industries have sufficient resources to take-up waste treatment on their own, the small industries should set-up a consortium of corpus fund to do the same.

5. Research should be initiated in those areas where little has been done in this country like wastes of tobacco, pharmaceutical and petroleum industries.

6. Environmental law should be pragmatic to reduce the gap between what could be done and what is actually being done. The Government should create conditions to realize above objects through fiscal measures, policy initiative and active participation.

TERI: Tata Energy Research Institute.

'Hansa' Aircraft

5112. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new aircraft 'Hansa' has been indigenously designed and tested at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details with specifications thereof; and

(c) the cost of manufacturing this aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). 'Hansa' aircraft has been designed and tested by the National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore (NAL), a constituent establishment of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). According to information received from CSIR, the prototype of Hansa had its maiden flight in November 1993. Under an agreement with NAL, the aircraft will be manufactured by a private sector firm.

Import of Waste Paper

5113. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of waste paper collected in the country annually;

(b) the extent to which the recycling of this paper is being used by the industry;

(c) whether India imports 20,000 tonnes of waste paper for recycling;

(d) if so, the quantity of waste paper imported during the past three years and the amount spent thereon;

(e) the reasons for such import;

(f) the countries from which this is being imported;

(g) whether the Government propose to ban such import; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The quantity of waste paper collected in the country is estimated at 8 to 8.5 lakh tonnes per annum. Out of this about 7 lakh tonnes of waste paper is used for recycling by the paper and paperboard industry.

(c) and (d). Import of waste paper during the last 3 years has been as under:—

Year	Qty. (lakh tones)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	3.85	146.85
1991-92	2.27	106.64
1992-93	2.52	136.24

(e) Domestic availability of waste paper is not adequate to meet the entire requirement of the industry. Therefore import of waste paper is allowed. Besides, requirement for high grade of waste paper to produce better quality of paper is met from imports.

(f) The countries from which the waste paper is being mainly imported are USA, Sweden, Canada, Russia, Netherlands, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar and Taipei etc.

(g) and (h). No, Sir. Due to shortage of woody raw material, and to conserve forests, Govt. is encouraging increasing use of non-conventional raw materials including waste paper for the manufacture of paper and paper board.

[*Translation*]

Capital Investment in Agriculture Sector

5114. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital investment in agriculture sector in the country is decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capital investment made since 1980, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for declining trend therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Gross investment in agriculture at 1980-81 prices declined from Rs. 4636 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 4015 crores in 1986-87, and increased thereafter to Rs.4567 crores in 1992-93.

(c) Year-wise estimates of investment in agriculture since 1980 are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(d) The main reason for this trend is a slow down in the pace of public sector investment in agriculture during the Sixth and the Seventh Plan periods.

STATEMENT

Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture

(Rs. in crores)

Year	GCF In Agriculture	
	At current prices	At constant prices
1980-81	4636	4636
1981-82	5104	4499
1982-83	5715	4575
1983-84	5615	4097
1984-85	6475	4551
1985-86	7037	4322
1986-87	7079	4015
1987-88	8446	4418
1988-89	9120	4349
1989-90	10086	4355
1990-91	11674	4595
1991-92P	13338	4581
1992-93*	15633	4567

P - Provisional.

* - Quick estimates.

*[English]***National Policy for Health Services****Deletion of Foreigner's Name From Electoral Lists**

5115. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of deleting the names of the foreigners from the electoral lists in the country has been progressing;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been completed; and

(c) the number of persons whose names have since been deleted from the electoral lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). A scheme containing special enumeration procedure in the areas having a substantial presence of foreign nationals was followed in the intensive revision of electoral rolls undertaken with reference to 1.1.1993 as the qualifying date in all the States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Union Territories. Subsequently, the work of summary revision of electoral rolls with reference to 1.1.1994 as the qualifying date was undertaken. This has since been completed in all States and Union Territories (except Assam, Tripura, and National Capital Territory of Delhi) in March - April, 1994. No revision of rolls have, however, been ordered in the States of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) In case of an intensive revision the electoral rolls are prepared afresh and therefore information on deletion of name with reference to and earlier electoral roll is not maintained.

5116. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission was set up earlier to recommend a national policy for health services;

(b) if so, whether the report has been received by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

*[Translation]***Poverty Alleviation Programme in M.P.**

5117. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any poverty alleviation scheme;

(b) if so, the details of assistance sought for in this regard; and

(c) the names of the projects proposed to be implemented under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not submitted any poverty alleviation scheme. However, the Centrally sponsored poverty alleviation schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme are being implemented in the State.

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

[English]

Investment by Commonwealth Development Corporation

5118. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Development Corporation, a British Government owned agency aims to invest in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified for the purpose and the investment proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The New Industrial Policy announced by the Government in July, 1991, has generated considerable interest amongst foreign investors from several countries including those from U.K. Since the announcement of the Policy, Government has accorded permission for the

equity investment by the Commonwealth Development Corporation in a Madras based company, to the extent to 18.77%, amounting to Rs. 380.00 lakhs. This was for the development of computer software in India.

[Translation]

Underground Water Replenishment Scheme

5119. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a scheme from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for replenishment of under-ground water in the State;

(b) if so, the present position of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved by the Union Government?

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

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

[English]

C.B.I. Cases against Public Servants

5120. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has booked a number of public servants for corruption and criminal activities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number thereof for each of the last three years;

(c) the number of cases out of them which have been disposed off so far; and

(d) the number of cases in which charges have been established?

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

(b) CBI registered 3045 cases against public servants on the allegations of corruption and other criminal activities, during last three years. The year-wise break up of the cases registered and public servants involved therein is as under:—

Year	No. of cases	No. of Public servants involved
1991	1002	2544
1992	1035	2223
1993	1008	1920
Total	3045	6687

(c) Out of the above 3045 cases investigation has been completed in 2204 cases.

(d) Out of 2204 cases, charges have been established in 2099 cases.

Atomic Power Project

5121. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposed atomic power project at Koodangulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the project has been shelved due to withdrawal of assistance from erstwhile Soviet Union; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c). The proposed Kundakulam Atomic Power with a capacity of 2x1000 MW was to be implemented in terms of the Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) of November 1988 signed between the erstwhile USSR, and India. Consequent to the developments in the erstwhile USSR discussions have been held with the Russian Federation in January 1993, December 1993 and February 1994 to explore the possibility of its implementation after making a fresh assessment of the economic and commercial aspects of the project which have changed since the signing of IGA in 1988. Further discussions have also been planned. Imple-

mentation of the project will depend on the outcome of the ongoing discussions with the Russian Federation.

Involvement of Private Builders in DDA

5122. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "DDA ropes in private builders", as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 1, 1994;

(b) whether DDA has assigned the job of construction of commercial complexes instead of housing sector to private builders;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the housing projects of DDA are lagging behind; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Commercial and housing sectors are integrated planning entities. There is, therefore, no intention of allowing private sector involvement in the commercial sector only, to the exclusion of housing and land development. The DDA, in the instant case, had decided

to auction some local shopping centres and convenient shopping centre sites, on an experimental basis.

(d) Yes, Sir. The completion of some of the housing schemes has been delayed.

(e) The steps taken for faster construction of houses include:—

- (i) better inter-agency coordination at various levels;
- (ii) better inventory control of building materials; and
- (iii) better project management.

Representation of SCs/STs

5123. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL
SURESH:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give representation to SCs/STs representatives on the Board of Directors of public sector undertakings under the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government are aware that SCs/STs employees are denied their opportunity of getting employment in various public sector undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Appointments to board level posts in public sector undertakings are made on the basis of suitability of individual candidates to the specific posts. As on 1.1.1993, the latest date for which information is available, the overall representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in public sector undertakings was 18.55% and 7.71% respectively.

[*Translation*]

Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5124. DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, staying temporarily at Bhopal were also among the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) if so, the number of such employees;

(c) whether the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation Department has refused the registration of these employees;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to have compensation paid to these employees by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). More than 6 lakh claims have been filed and no office-wise list of claimants is being maintained. The claims cases are being adjudicated and compensation paid according to the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985. All the victims of the Bhopal Gas Leak disaster are eligible for getting the compensation.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

5125. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed in its implementation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the amount spent on the Yojana during the period; and

(f) the steps taken to simplify the procedure of obtaining the loan from banks under the yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The

implementation of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh is reviewed periodically through meetings in Delhi and discussions at State headquarters in order to assess the achievement of targets and to take remedial measures to tackle shortfalls, if any, noticed during such reviews. The last review was done in July, 1993.

(c) and (d). It was noticed during the review that the performance under Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises was not upto the mark, due to certain factors like delay in disposal or heavy rejection of loan applications by Banks, etc. Further there was no progress under the Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation presumably due to the fact that the State Government wanted to spend the funds on land development. As this was not permissible under the Yojana, the necessary clarification was given to the State Government. Further the State Government has not given the guarantee nor completed the post sanction formalities for the sanctioned schemes.

(e) The State Government has reported to have spent an amount of Rs. 3783.49 lakhs on the Yojana since the inception.

(f) Difficulties encountered by the implementing agencies are sorted out through State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)'s periodical meetings and matter is also taken up with the Reserve Bank of India whenever necessary. Recently the State Governments have been asked to form the Task Force including a representative from the Bank as a member for identification of the beneficiaries to ensure the smooth processing and quicker disposal of the loan applications.

[English]

Solar Energy

5126. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation earmarked for tapping solar energy during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the allocation made for the State of Gujarat; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the solar energy in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 170 crore has been allocated for solar energy programmes during the Eighth Plan period. In addition, a provision of Rs. 56 crores has been made for solar photovoltaic pumping programme during the Annual Plans 1993-94 and 1994-95. State-wise allocation for the 8th Plan for solar energy are not made.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include fiscal and financial incentives in the form of soft loans to users and manufacturers, subsidy to users on some specified systems, exemption from payment of central excise and central sales-tax, concessional rates of custom duty, 100% depreciation in income-tax and introduction of product specifications, performance standards and creation of awareness through multi-media information campaigns etc.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a public sector company is also conducting entrepreneurship development programmes for expanding commercialization activities in this area. Research and Development activities are also being intensified in this area.

[Translation]

Smuggled Gold Seized by Coast Guard

5127. DR. SAKSHIJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled gold seized by coast guard during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to check smuggling of gold through sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). During the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, no gold was seized by the Coast Guard and no one was arrested for smuggling gold.

(c) Coast Guard ships and aircraft maintain a continuous vigil in the Indian

EEZ and along national maritime boundary between India and Pakistan. Coast Guard ships and aircraft are also being deployed whenever any specific intelligence is provided by Customs and Deptt. of Revenue Intelligence authorities.

[English]

Indian Rare Earths Limited

5128. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Indian Rare Earths Minerals Factory at Manavalakuricy, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the decline in the production if any during the period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Production of minerals at the Manavalakurichi (MK) Plant of Indian Rare Earths Limited for the last three years is as under:-

Products/Year	1993-94 (M.T.)	1992-93 (M.T.)	1991-92 (M.T.)
Ilmenite	66,783	76,665	82,002
Monazite	5,321	4,790	4,813
Zircon	4,435	5,114	6,204
Rutile	1,408	1,750	2,250

Products/Year	1993-94 (M.T.)	1992-93 (M.T.)	1991-92 (M.T.)
Garnet	2,486	2,19	1,080
Others (Zir. Oxide/ Frits, etc.)	230	350	175

(b) The main reasons for the decline in production in some cases are non-availability of required quantity of raw sand, as the Company was not able, owing to local objections, to acquire enough mining area. Saline water conditions affecting mineral separation efficiency and power availability problems also affected production.

(c) Various measures are being taken to mitigate the problems caused due to local objections. Captive generators are installed to overcome the power supply problem.

[*Translation*]

Economic Development of States

5129. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to provide assistance for the economic development of these States;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought by the State Government and the assistance provided by the Union Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide more financial assistance to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Assistance for economic development of States is provided by Central Government through Central Assistance for States Plans released on the basis of revised formula adopted by the N.D.C. in 1991. In addition, funds are also provided under Special area programmes such as Hill Areas Development Programme. Western Ghats Development Programme etc. and on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

[*English*]

Acquisition of Land in Bihar for Army Field Firing Range

5130. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of acquisition of a number of villages in Chota Nagpur, Bihar for development of an Army Field Firing Range, the tribals of the region have been agitating;

(b) if so, the areas of land so acquired and the details of demands of the agitating tribals; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No land has been acquired in Chota Nagpur, Bihar for development of Field Firing Range (FFR). However, in view of needs of Army the feasibility of setting up a permanent FFR by part acquisition/expansion of Netarhat Field Firing Range, which is a notified Range, in existence since 1956, is being explored. Certain sections of population have represented against this. There is no concrete proposals for acquisition of land at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

No-Industry Districts

5131. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure prescribed by the Government for the determination of no-industry districts and the norms fixed therefor;

(b) the form in which assistance provided to such districts; and

(c) the names of such no-industry districts in the country wherein the Government have set up industries during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-

TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Districts which did not have any large or medium industries as per the District Industries Centre Action Plan, 1979-80 were classified as 'No Industry Districts'. A total of 93 districts were identified as 'No Industry Districts' in the country.

(b) The Central Government was operating a scheme for development of infrastructure in the No-Industry Districts under which one-third of the project cost was funded by the Government of India. With the introduction of the New Growth Centre Scheme in 1988, the scheme for the 'No-Industry Districts' was withdrawn.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Thar Desert

5132. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme for the development of Thar desert in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the amount earmarked under these schemes for Eighth Plan and also for 1994-95 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Desert Development Programme (DDP) which was started in 1977-78, is presently under implementation in 84 blocks of 11 districts in the State of Rajasthan. These districts are Barmer,

Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhnu, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar. The Objectives of the programme are to minimise the adverse effects of drought on crops and livestock, to control the desertification of the areas and to conserve, develop and harness land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run. The activities under the programme are afforestation, shelter belt plantation, grass land development, soil and moisture conservation and water resource development. Under the Desert Development Programme, area development is being taken up on the basis of micro-watershed or Index catchment or a cluster of villages as the basic unit of planning and implementation. The programme with similar objectives are being dovetailed and being implemented with the involvement of NGOs and local people.

(c) Funds for the State of Rajasthan for Desert Development Programme are earmarked on the basis of the total Annual allocations approved by the Planning Commission for DDP in all programme States. For the Year 1994-95, the tentative allocation of Rajasthan under DDP is Rs. 64.50 crores.

[Translation]

Cement Factories under Cement Corporation of India

5133. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement factories under the Cement Corporation of India and the production capacity of each factory;

(b) whether the production of these factories is according to their installed capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some of these factories are running in loss;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details are as follows:—

Name of the Unit	Annual Capacity (Lakh MTs)
Mandhar, Distt. Raipur, MP	3.80
Kurkunta, Distt. Gulbarga, Karnataka	1.98
Bokajan, Distt. Karbi Anglong, Assam	1.98
Rajban, Distt. Surmur, HP	1.98
Akaltara, Distt. Bilaspur, MP	4.00
Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani, Hry.	1.42
Nayagaon, Distt. Mandsaur, MP	4.00
Yerraguntla, Distt. Cuddapah, AP	4.00

Name of the Unit	Annual Capacity (Lakh MTs)
Adilabad, Distt. Adilabad, AP	4.00
Tandur, Distt. Ranga Reddy, AP	10.00
Delhi Grinding Unit, Delhi	5.00
	42.16

(b) and (c). As against the total installed capacity of 42.16 lakhs MT. Production of cement during 1991-92, 1992-93(Prov) and 1993-94 (Prov) was 31.61 lakh MT, 29.62 lakhs MT and 28.10 lakhs MT, respectively. The production of CCI Units have been adversely affected primarily on account of infrastructural constraints relating to power, coal and wagons and due to recessionary trends prevailing in the cement market.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reasons for losses include old plant and out-dated technology, time & cost over-runs of projects, locational & infrastructural constraints, increase in input costs lack of optimal capacity utilisation and the recession prevailing in the cement Industry.

(f) Constant efforts are made to improve performance.

DDA Flats on "No Profit No Loss" Basis

5134. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make the allotment of DDA flats

on 'no profit no loss' basis to the retired Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). DDA flats are allotted on a "No Profit No Loss" basis to all registrants/allottees irrespective of the fact whether the allottee belongs to any particular category.

Cost of Land Allotted to Cooperative Societies

5135. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of land charged by the Delhi Development Authority from cooperative housing societies, general customers and claimants of alternative plots is more than the cost of land given by it;

(b) the formula adopted by the Authority to fix the cost of its land and when it was reviewed last time;

(c) whether there is any parity between the rates of compensation given

to farmers and the rates fixed by the Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that the cost is fixed by way of "Cost Benefit Analysis" taking into consideration the discounted costs and benefits accruing to the project over the project period. This methodology has been in use since 1992-93, in arriving at disposal prices of land and flats, in Dwarka Phase-I.

(c) and (d). The cost of acquisition of land is taken at the current approved rates of Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The additional compensation is taken on the basis of average per sq.mtr. amount paid in the preceding 2-3 years. Besides the compensation paid, there is a major element of cost of development of land in the rates fixed by the Authority. As such, the rates fixed by the Authority cannot be at par with the compensation paid to the farmers, though compensation is a major component of the cost of land disposal.

[English]

Privatisation of Ordnance Factories

5136. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Defence Ordnance factories in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Urban Development Projects With Asian Development Bank Aid

5137. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the implementation of an urban, infrastructure development project with the aid of Asian Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the programmes proposed to be developed under the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Government wishes to seek assistance from (ADB) Asian Development Bank for Urban infrastructure Development. In this connection a Fact Finding Mission from ADB had visited Karnataka and had discussions with officials. Based on this ADB is likely to extend technical assistance to enable Karnataka Government to prepare a detailed project report or posing to ADB. The technical assistance

programme of ADB would be confined only to developing a feasibility study on ADB investments in Karnataka State. The main components of the proposed possible investment project are: (a) Bangalore-Mysore Expressway, (b) Integrated Development of Tumkur and Ramnagar/Channaptana as counter-magnets to Bangalore, (c) Integrated Development of Mysore, (d) Institutional Development and Implementation assistance. The estimated cost of the Technical Assistance in US 446,000—comprising of foreign exchange cost of \$ 404,000 and local Currency cost of \$ 242,000. While the ADB will meet the Foreign Exchange cost and also a portion of local currency cost, the State Government is expected to meet the Local Currency cost of \$ 46,000 equivalent (in-cash or kind) by providing local counterpart staff, office spare, local transport and financing the survey work. A Technical Assistance agreement has been signed in February, 1994 between the Government of India/ Government of Karnataka and ADB.

Dumping of Radioactive Waste

5138. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency has banned total dumping of radioactive nuclear wastes into the seas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any alternatives for dumping of radioactive nuclear wastes have been suggested by IAEA;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether this ban is applicable to all countries of the world; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The contracting parties to the convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of waste and other matters known as the London Convention under the International Maritime Organisation adopted a resolution prohibiting the sea dumping of all types of radioactive wastes. This International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has informed the Member-States about this Convention.

(c) to (e). The International Atomic Energy Agency will be issuing under its RADWASS (Radioactive Waste Safety Standards) programme, a series of international consensus documents on the safe management and disposal of radioactive wastes. However, several documents in the form of safety series and technical report series have been issued by IAEA to serve as guidelines for safe management of radioactive waste in all forms.

(f) and (g). There are so far 71 contracting parties to the London Convention.

In so far as India is concerned, as per the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules 1987, no person shall dispose of radioactive wastes in India without obtaining an authorisation from the competent authority.

Import of Finished Formulations

5139. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of finished formulations being imported by multinational drug companies and the import of each during the last three years, quantity and value-wise;

(b) the sources of import of each formulation;

(c) the sales turn-over of each during the above period;

(d) the names of drugs on which each is based;

(e) whether any of these drugs is produced in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (f). Company-wise and product-wise imports of finished formulations are not monitored.

[*Translation*]

**Ordnance Clothing Factory,
Shahjahanpur**

5140. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the articles manufactured in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to get the trousers made by private companies which are being made by this Ordnance factory presently;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) its impacts on production capacity of the factory workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Items manufactured by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur include trousers, blankets, durries, supply dropping parachutes, tents, mattresses etc.

(b) and (c). Only for the requirements over and above the capacity of this and other ordnance factories orders are placed on private or other entities.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Cost of Land Acquired in Dwarka

5141. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given on March 9, 1994 to Unstarred Question No. 2333 and state:

(a) the rate at which the land in Dwarka was acquired from the farmers and others and the date of acquisition;

(b) the rate at which this acquired land in Dwarka Phase I and Phase II has been sold to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Dwarka;

(c) the reasons for making profits out of the land prices;

(d) the cost of development per square metre and the areas proposed to be included; and

(e) the manner in which the cost of acquisition of land and development of the land works out of Rs. 1650.65 which has been charged from the societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Land for Phase-I of Dwarka Project was acquired at different points of time. The total cost of land acquisition for 1862 hectares of land in phase I was Rs 47.65 crores, implying an average acquisition cost of Rs. 2.51 lakhs per hectare. 638 hectares of land were acquired for Phase-II of Dwarka Project during 1991-92 at an average cost of Rs. 15.67 lakhs per hectare.

(b) Land was allotted at the rate of Rs. 1650.65 per sq.m. in the year 1992-93 in Dwarka Phase-I. No allotment in Dwarka Phase-II has made so far.

(c) The project as a whole is designed to break even. Thus, the question of profit does not arise.

(d) Total project area is 1862 hectares for Phase-I.

This comprises of

(i) Residential	498.070 hect.
(ii) Residential supporting facilities	125.320 hect.
(iii) Total distt. centres	33.690 hect.
(iv) Total community centres	15.677 hect.
(v) Total Industrial	31.050 hect.
(vi) Total public and semi-public	185.710 hect.
(vii) Others	194.853 hect.
(viii) and the balance non-saleable areas.	

The cost of development alone is projected at approximately Rs. 700 crores.

(e) The breakeven rate of land, at Rs. 1100.43 per square metre for 1992-93 has been worked out by:

- (i) discounting all actual land anticipated costs and benefits to the year 1992-93 over the net saleable area of the project;
- (ii) loading subsidies and premia on different categories of land uses.

A multiplier of 1.5 is the premium on Lands for Cooperative Group Housing Societies, which yields the allotment price of Rs. 1650.65 per sq. metre for such societies. The High Court has examined the calculations in detail and found them to be in order.

Supply of Pure Drinking Water through Scientific Technology

5142. SHRI PETER G. MARBANI-ANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide pure drinking water in

Meghalaya, particularly in tribal areas through scientific and technological means;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in Meghalaya where safe drinking water is not available; and

(d) the time by which safe drinking water is likely to be made available?

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

(b) Sources for drinking water supply are located with the application of scientific source finding techniques, geo-physical and geo-hydrological survey, use of satellite imageries, etc. The problem of excess iron in drinking water is tackled through setting up of excess iron removal plants or supply through alternative safe sources. Under water quality surveillance, district level water quality testing laboratories are provided.

(c) As on 1.3.1994, there were 185 'No Source' problem villages yet to be provided safe drinking water facilities.

(d) The above 'No source' problem villages are likely to be provided safe drinking water by 31.3.1995.

Disaster Warning Centres

5143. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the location of each of the Disaster Warning Centres functioning in the country presently;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more Disaster Warning Centres;

(c) if so, the sites selected therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to seek financial assistance, technical knowhow and equipments for the same from some countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) 150 sets of Disaster Warning System (DWS) are located as per list in the *Statement* attached.

(b) Yes, Sir, at 100 more locations.

(c) The selection of sites is in progress. These will be located in the coastal States of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not applicable, Sir.

STATEMENT*Locations of DWS Stations*

Tamil Nadu:	Madras City:	1. State HQ
		2. Municipal Corporation
		3. Police Wireless
	Chengalpattu Distt.	1. Thirupalaivanam
		5. Bonneri
		6. Saidapet
		7. Sriperumudur
		8. Kancheepuram
		9. Chengalpattu
		10. Sadras
		11. Madurantakam
		12. Kalpakkam
	South Arcot Distt.	13. Tindivanam
		14. Marakanam
		15. Vanur
		16. Cuddalore
		17. Neyveli
		18. Portonovo
		19. Chindabaram
	Thanjavur Distt.	20. Thanjavur
		21. Pttukottai
		22. Adiranapattinam
		23. Mallipattinam
	Quid-e-Milleth: Dist. (Nagapattinam)	24. Sirkali
		25. Myladuthurai
		26. Poraiyar
		27. Nannilam
		28. Nagapattinam
		29. Thiruthuraipoondi
		30. Vendaranyam
	Pudukottai Dist.:	31. Pudukottai
		32. Arnathangi
		33. Manamelkudi
		34. Avudayarkoli

Ramanathapuram Dist.:	35. Thiruvadanaï
	36. Tondi
	37. Paranakudi
	38. Thirupalaikudi
	39. Ramanathapuram
	40. Mudukulathur
	41. Mandapam Camp
	42. Rameswram
	43. Sikkal
U.T. of Pondicherry:	44. Pondicherry
	45. Karaikal
AiR Stations:	46. AiR Tiruchchirapalli
	47. AiR Tirunelveli
	48. AiR Nagercoil
Monitoring Stations	49. RC Madras
	50. Earth Stn. Chengalpattu
	51. MCF Hassan
	52. DDGM (WF) Pune
	53. Sat Met New Delhi
Andhra Pradesh	
Hyderabad City:	1. State HQ
East Godavari Dist.:	2. Kakinada
	3. Mummidivaram
	4. Amalapuram
	5. Sakhinetipalli
	6. Razole
Krishna Dist.:	7. Kaikalur
	8. Mandavalli
	9. Viajawada
	10. Pamaru
	11. Bantumilli
	12. Movva
	13. Machilipatnam
	14. Gollapalam
	15. Srikakulam
	16. Challapalli
	17. Koduru
	18. Avanigadda
	19. Nagayalanka
Guntur Dist.:	20. Guntur

21. Tenali
 22. Repalle
 23. Nagaram
 24. Nizamapatnam
 25. Bapatla
- Prakasam Dist.:
26. Chirala
 27. Vetapalam
 28. Chinnaganjam
 29. Ongole
 30. Kothapatnam
 31. Sigarayakonda
 32. Kandukuru
 33. Ulavapadu
- Nellore Dist.:
34. Kavali
 35. Nellore
 36. Indikurpet
 37. Mutukuru
 38. Gudur
 39. Kota
 40. Sulurpet
 41. Sriharikota
- U.T. of Pondicherry:
42. Yanam
- Srikakulam Dist.:
43. Ichchapuram
 44. Srikakularm
 45. Takkali
 46. Gara
- Vizianagaram Dist.:
47. Bhogapuram
 48. Vizianagaram
- Visakhapatnam Dist.:
49. Bhimunipatnam
- West Godavari Dist.:
50. Eluru
 51. Narsapur
 52. Bhimavarani
- AIR Stations:
53. AIR Hyderabad
 53. AIR Visakhapatnam
 55. Vijayawada
-

	Monitoring Stations:	56. MC Hyderabad
		57. CWC Viskhapatnam
West Bengal	Calcutta City:	1. State HQ
	North 24 Parganas Dist.:	2. Hasnabad
		3. Basirhat
		4. Haroa
		5. Diamond Harbour
	South 24 Parganas Dist.:	6. Kakdweep
		7. Raidighi
		8. Canning
		9. Namkhana
		10. Joynagar
		11. Halida
	Midnapore Dist.	12. Digha
		13. Contai
AIR Station	14. AIR Calcutta	
Monitoring Station:	15. RC Calcutta.	
Orissa	Balasore Dist.:	1. Bhograï
		2. Basudevpur
		3. Baliapal
		4. Chandbali
		5. Mahakalpara
	Cuttack Dist.:	6. Paradeep
		7. Dhamra
		8. Rajnagar
		9. Cuttack (Revenue Board)
	Puri Dist.:	10. Krishna Prasad
		11. Astarang
		12. Puri
		13. Bubaneswar
	Ganjam Dist.:	14. Gopalpur
	AIR Station:	15. AIR Cuttack
Gujarat	Gandhinagar City:	1. State HQ

Jamnagar Dist.:	2. Dwarka
Junagarh Dist.:	3. Probandar
	4. Veraval
Amreli Dist.:	5. Mahuva
Bhavnagar Dist.:	6. Bhavnagar
Bharuch Dist.:	7. Bharuch
Surat Dist.:	8. Surat
Monitoring Stations:	9. MC Ahmedbad
	10. RC Bombay

*[Translation]***MIG Flats under Ambedkar Awas
Yojana**

5144. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no MIG flat has so far been allotted under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the allotment of MIG flats under the Yojana;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the date by when and the locations where these flats are likely to

be allotted by the Delhi Development Authority under the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter of allotment is sub-judice.

(e) The DDA has reported that the allotment of MIG flats under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana depends upon the decision of the High Court. No locality choice has been incorporated in the terms and conditions of the Yojana.

*[English]***Ceramic Technological Institute by
BHEL**

5145. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is setting up any ceramic technological institute in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives of this institute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the Institute are as under:—

To conduct applied research on various aspects of ceramic materials.

To upgrade technology from laboratory to pilot plant scale prior to commercial production.

To provide consultancy and engineering services to ceramic industries for improving their technology and productivity.

To provide facilities for characterization and testing of ceramic materials for their physical, chemical, mechanical and electrical properties.

To train scientists/engineers on different aspects of ceramic materials/products.

To disseminate knowledge and experience among Indian industries and research organisations by providing information through seminars/workshops.

(c) Major activities relating to the setting up of the Institute have been completed by March, 1994. The remaining activities are likely to be over by the end of this year. However, the R & D laboratories and the pilot plant facilities are operational now.

JRY Funds

5146. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system to monitor State Governments for conducting proper enquiries in embezzlement of JRY funds by Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, the results and achievement of such monitoring system during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of complaints received from the State Governments regarding misuse of JRY funds by the Panchayats during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken/to be taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Manual provides adequate measures to prevent the embezzlement

of JRY funds. However, when complaints regarding embezzlement of JRY funds are received in the Ministry of Rural Development, they are referred to the concerned State Governments for enquiry and appropriate remedial action. Some of the State Governments have suspended the Sarpanches found responsible for misuse of JRY funds. According to the information available State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh have initiated criminal cases also against the Sarpanches who have committed irregularities in the utilisation of JRY funds.

From January, 1994 Ministry of Rural Development have also started a specific monitoring of complaints regarding the misutilisation/corruption of JRY funds. The State Governments are now required to furnish the gist of such complaints and the action taken thereon on a quarterly/annual basis.

(c) *Does not arise.*

(d) Ministry of Rural Development have not received any complaint from the State Governments regarding the misuse of JRY funds by the panchayats as they themselves are competent to take action on such complaints.

(e) *Does not arise.*

Coir Board

5147. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to the Coir Board during 1993-94;

(b) whether allocation is proposed to be increased during 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Board to help the coir workers and industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The allocation made to the Coir Board during 1993-94 is furnished below:—

Plan (S&T) for Coir Development	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
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Plan General (Grants in aid)	Rs. 520.00 lakhs
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Non-Plan (Recurring) Grants-in-aid	Rs. 125.00 lakhs
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Payment against collection of CESS on coir	Rs. 1.00 lakh
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Non-Plan Loans	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
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Total	Rs. 701.00 lakhs.
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(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the year 1994-95, the Government has allocated a total of Rs. 705.00 lakhs to the Coir Board as against a total allocation of Rs. 701.00 lakhs sanctioned during 1993-94. The details of funds proposed to be allocated to the Coir Board during 1994-95 is as follows:—

Plan (S & T) for Coir Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Development

Plan General Rs. 520.00 lakhs
Grants-in-aid

Non-Plan (Recurring) Rs. 129.00 lakhs
Grants-in-aid

Payment against Rs. 1.00 lakh
collection of CESS
on coir

Non-Plan Loans Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Total Rs. 705.00 lakhs.

(d) Board has been implementing various programmes to help the Coir Workers and the industry and the details are furnished below:—

Board has been implementing welfare schemes for coir workers through Model Coir Village programme, Medicare Programme etc. An amount of Rs. 206.90 lakhs has been released for various programmes such as houses to SC/ST Coir workers, sanitary latrines, smokeless choolas, rest rooms, drinking water schemes etc. in 80 Coir villages up to 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been given to Kerala under the Medicare Scheme for Coir workers announced by the then Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Coir Board is implementing the following schemes also:—

- (i) Welfare scheme for coir workers
- (ii) Modernisation scheme
- (iii) Loomshed scheme
- (iv) Integrated Coir Development Programme in Kerala State

(v) Brown Coir Development scheme

(vi) Quality improvement scheme

(vii) Training, Research and Development scheme

(viii) Co-operativisation Scheme

(ix) Marketing Development and Export schemes.

Annual Target of Power from NCES

5148. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set an annual target of 200 MW generation of power from non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the investment required to achieve this target, and

(c) the outlay provided in the 1994-95 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The target for generation of power from non-conventional energy sources during 1994-95 is about 140 MW.

(b) The total investment required is about Rs. 500 crores.

(c) The outlay provided to the Ministry for these programmes during 1994-95 is Rs. 54 crores. Additional resources are likely to be mobilised

through institutional financing, external assistance and private investment.

**Hindustan Antibiotics Limited,
Manipal**

5149. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has set up a unit in Manipal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its total investment;

(c) the total production in this unit, item-wise so far and its value;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints about corruption and mismanagement at this unit; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). No, Sir. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) has not set up any unit in Manipal. The question presumably refers to Manipur State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (MSDPL), Imphal, a joint sector formulation company being set up by HAL and the State Government of Manipur at Imphal. MSDPL is in the project stage with an estimated cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. Commercial production has not yet been

established. The Department has not received any complaint about corruption and mis-management in this unit.

**Conversion of Leasehold Property
into Freehold In Chandigarh**

5150. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 11, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 2421 and state:

(a) whether the modalities for conversion of lease-hold system of property to free-hold are still being worked out in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the matter and the time by which the lease-hold system is likely to be abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). The modalities for conversion of lease-hold system of property into free-hold in Chandigarh have been worked out, but certain legal provisions arising therefrom require to be examined in consultation with Ministry of Law and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Demands of Scientists

5151. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Young Scientists and Researchers presented memorandum to the Prime Minister on January 10, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A copy of the Memorandum dated 10.1.1994 addressed to the Prime Minister has been separately received by this department.

(b) The main demands relate to treating the research scientists and research fellows as regular employees of their respective institutes will all benefits, suitable unemployment allowance, suitable jobs for Ph. D degree holders with research experience and job guarantee for those who qualify UGC/CSIR national tests.

(c) The Government has given due consideration to the demands of the scientists.

Administration of Cantonments

5152. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the system of administration in various cantonments of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure clear demarcation of civilian and non-civilian areas in cantonments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) Under Section 43-A of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Central Government by notification in the official gazette declares civil areas of Cantonments from time to time. There is, however, no provision for demarcation of civilian and non-civilian areas in the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Atomic Power Plants

5153. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the periodicity of inspection of nuclear power plant;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of inspection at atomic power plant sites and at industrial and medical centres using radio active material; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Currently, every nuclear power plant is inspected once in a year.

The radiological safety of the workers at all nuclear power plants and radioactive releases from the plants are being continuously monitored by units of

the Health Physics Division, which are independent of the management of the nuclear power plant.

Environmental Survey Laboratories located outside the power plants are continuously measuring the concentration of radioactivity in environmental samples.

The reports from the Health Physics Units and the Environmental Survey Laboratories are being continuously reviewed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) and (c). The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has set up the Directorate of Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement (DRI &E) with effect from January 1, 1994 to augment the inspection and related activities at atomic power plants and at industrial and medical centres using radioactive materials.

AERB through DRI&E will carry out announced and surprise inspection of the power plants and other radiation installations. DRI&E is currently reviewing the overall safety status of each type of installation to prioritize its effort.

Since its formation, DRI&E with the support of other specialists from Health, Safety & Environment Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has carried out surprise inspections in 20 industrial radiographic sites.

Judges in High Court/Supreme Court

5154. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce All India Judicial Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of judges in Supreme Court and High Court and number of SC/ST/BC judges among them;

(d) whether the Government are having any plan to nominate more SC/ST judges in Supreme Court and High Court;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the vacancies of judges; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The matter relating to setting up of an All India Judicial Service is being examined by the Government of India on the basis of the Judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 24.8.1993 in the Review Petition filed by the Union of India in the matter of All India Judge's Association vs. Union of India & Others.

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

(d) to (f). The Chief Justices of High Courts and other State Constitutional authorities have invariably been requested to keep in view the need for giving representation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes etc., while recommending names for filling up vacancies of judges. As on 6.4.1994, 83 posts of permanent/Additional Judges were vacant in different High Courts against the sanctioned strength of 518 and five posts

of judges were vacant in the Supreme Court against the sanctioned strength of 26 Judges.

[*Translation*]

Grabbing Plot of Land

5155. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: 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 'Jansatta' dated March 26, 1994 on grabbing plot of land;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The DDA on its own, in pursuance of a preliminary enquiry about allotment of plot No. 1161 in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, prima facie found that the possession of the said plot had been given to an impersonator by some DDA officials, in connivance with a property dealer.

(d) Four DDA officials have been placed under suspension. A criminal case has also been registered with the police.

[*English*]

Industrial Production

5156. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate index of industrial production for basic goods, consumer goods, intermediate goods, consumer durable and consumer-non durable goods during 1993-94 (quarter-wise) vis-a-vis 1992-93 and 1991-92;

(b) the reasons for low rate of growth mainly in capital goods industries; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the industrial production of those sectors in which it is low?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) The performance of the industrial sector in general and the capital goods industries in particular during the last two years was affected by demand constraints in general, tight credit policy and the short term impacts of the stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payment crisis during 1991. Capital goods sector as also affected due to moderate investment until recently.

(c) The policy initiatives taken in the new Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Trade Policy, and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced in the subsequent Budgets are all aimed at accelerating the growth of industrial production. The extension of MODVAT for the capital goods and imposition of countervailing duty on import of capital goods would also help indigenous capital goods manufacturing industries.

STATEMENT

Quarter-wise Rates of Growth of Index of Industrial Production - Usebase Classification

Sl. No.	Sector	Weight	Percent											
			1991-92 Quarter				1992-93 Quarter				1993-94 Quarter			
			I Apr- Jun	II Jul- Sep	III Oct- Dec	IV Jan- Mar	I Apr- Jun	II Jul- Sep	III Oct- Dec	IV Jan- Mar	I Apr- Jun	II Jul- Sep	III Oct- Dec	
1.	Basic Goods	39.42	4.2	6.1	9.2	6.2	5.5	2.8	1.8	4.1	2.7	3.9	3.1	
2.	Capital Goods	16.43	-17.4	-5.8	-12.2	-3.4	10.8	6.8	7.4	-17.8	-9.3	-10.0	1.1	
3.	Intermediate Goods	20.51	-1.2	-0.8	-2.1	-1.7	5.3	1.6	6.8	-1.3	8.1	14.6	8.4	
4.	Consumer Goods	23.65	-0.6	-4.1	-2.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	1.9	-0.1	-3.2	6.2	4.1	
(i)	Consumer Durables	2.55	-7.5	-14.4	-15.0	-6.2	-0.7	-7.1	6.1	-2.3	6.2	20.6	14.2	
(ii)	Consumer Non-durables	21.10	1.1	-1.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	-5.3	2.8	1.7	
	Total Industry	100.00	-2.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	5.2	2.7	4.1	-3.3	0.2	3.4	3.6	

The growth rate in percent is the growth of the Index over the same quarter in the previous year.

Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

5157. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have volunteered to keep the Tarapur nuclear power plant under the international safeguards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Government made a voluntary offer for application of safeguards on the nuclear material in Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS). Accordingly, a bilateral safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came into effect on 1.3.1994.

(b) and (c). Government of India's voluntary offer for application of safeguard on the nuclear material in TAPS was as a confidence building measure.

As per the safeguards agreement which came into effect on 1.3.1994, the IAEA would continue its safeguards inspections in TAPS to ensure that the items subject to the safeguards agreement are used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Recovery of Arrears from Ex-Prime Ministers for uses of I.A.F. Planes

5158. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears from three Ex-Prime Ministers who had used I.A.F. aircrafts for non-official journeys has not yet been recovered; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken in this connection with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The arrears have not been recovered as yet. The bills in respect of non-official tours of the former Prime Ministers were forwarded to the PMO to progress the same with the concerned agencies. PMO is being regularly reminded for recovery of the arrears.

[*Translation*]

Cement Research Institutes

5159. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Cement Research Institutes set up in the country, location and State-wise;

(b) the amount of loans and grants provided to these Institutes by the Government during each of the last three years; and

(c) the achievements made by each of these Institutes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Cement units in large sector have in-house testing and research facilities. Cement Research Institute by name of National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi have units in : Ballabgarh (Haryana); Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh); Madras (TN); and Patna (Bihar).

(b) No loan has been paid to the NCBM. However, following amounts as grant-in-aid have been paid to NCBM:—

(Rs. in lacs)

	Plan Grant	Non-Plan Grant
1991-92	—	—
1992-93	30.00	—
1993-94	27.00	195.00
Total	57.00	195.00

(c) The major achievements made by the NCBM during the last three years are given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

Major Achievements

1991-92

- (1) Updated national inventory of cement grade limestone deposits and identified potential

sites for green field cement projects vis-a-vis. Limestone deposits.

- (2) Following the remote sensing keys developed by NCB, additional limestone deposits of about 250 million tonnes of inferred reserves were located in a forest-free area in the eastern region of the country.
- (3) Using the software developed by NCB, geological exploration data of the virgin limestone deposits of a million tonne cement project was evaluated for 3-D modelling and comprehensive mine plans for 20 years of operation and qualitative requirements were provided.
- (4) Developed the remote sensing keys for assessment of passive environmental parameters, such as forest cover (flora), water bodies degraded land etc. to work out 'Land Uses Pattern' of an area for starting an open-east limestone mining venture and a cement project.
- (5) Developed computer software for designing various blasting parameters and to predict resultant environmental effects.
- (6) Commissioned the first 200 tpd mini cement plant on NCB's vertical shaft kiln technology (CRI-MVSK) and provided assistance in setting up of 4 more CRI-MVSK cement plants.
- (7) Development of Expert System for control of CRI-MVSK kiln section.

- (8) Formulated comprehensive guide norms on operation of pollution control equipment in cement plants.
- (9) Developed a Software Package for off-line quality control of raw mix in cement plants.
- (10) Evaluated the kiln alignment and shell ovality of seven kiln of M/s. Libyan Cement Co., Berghazi, Libya on an assignment sponsored by UNIDO Vienna and imparted training to their maintenance staff.
- (11) Carried energy audit studies in 7 large cement plants with the use of Mobile Energy Diagnostic Unit (Energy Bus) and identified possibilities of reduction in energy consumption in each plant.
- (12) Provided technical support to 2 cement plants in the area of kiln alignment and ovality evaluation.
- (13) Developed expert system for efficient kiln operation and also for operation of raw mill and cement mill.
- (14) Carried out the distress investigation on number of buildings, including commercial and industrial types, and suitable remedial measures suggested towards keeping these buildings in serviceable condition.
- (15) Did productivity enhancement studies in a 680 tpd wet process cement plant resulting in improvement in all the productivity factors including increase in capacity utilisation.
- (16) Provided technical services to the entrepreneurs intending to put up flyash bricks manufacturing units.
- (17) Perused the joint programme with the Ministry of Defence on evaluation of steel fibres reinforced concrete subject to blast loading.
- (18) Formulation and supply of CRI non-shrink concrete to a hydro-electric project which helped in carrying out effective rehabilitation of turbine units.
- (19) 30 training programmes in which 322 participants including 25 from the developing countries sponsored by UNIDO were organised.
- 1992-93**
- (1) Updated National inventory of cement grade limestone reserves which, at present, is 95.2 billion tonnes.
- (2) Developed software for mining equipment selection and equipment planning for optimal mine production scheduling.
- (3) Supervised geological exploration of a virgin limestone deposit and estimated the quality and reserves for a proposed million tonne cement plant in Rajasthan.
- (4) Carried out investigation on the fire-damage to structural

- elements of Vigyan Bhavan Complex and Orissa State Electricity Board building, and suggested suitable repair and remedial measures. (13) 322 equipment apparatus from 127 organisations were checked, adjusted and calibrated.
- (5) Formulated and supplied CRI Non-Shrink Grout to a hydro-electric project for the rehabilitation of a turbine unit. (14) 1488 vials of standard reference materials and 142 sets of standard lime were supplied to 163 organisations.
- (6) Provided technical assistance to maintain quality of concrete to Asia Development Bank Project on concrete roads (Ballabgarh to Mathura). (15) 30 Training programmes in which 227 participants, including 23 from the developing countries sponsored by UNIDO, were organised.
- (7) Feasibility studies were carried on for setting up 100/200 TPD CRI/MVSK cement plants in the States of Gujarat, Bihar Nagaland, Rajasthan and J&K. 1993-94
- (8) Developed simulation of ILC type precalciner kiln. (1) Diagnostic study on problem of coating/build up in pyroclone and kiln of 1600 tonne per day (dry) capacity cement plant including remedial measures to overcome the problems.
- (9) Commissioned two CRI-MVSK cement plants (one in Bhutan) and provided technical assistance of two CRI-MVSK cement plants under Operational Services (Technical), Scheme to improve productivity. (2) Energy audit studies in 2 cement plants for identification of potential areas of energy savings and preparation of heat balance of 2 kilns in a cement plant in Sri Lanka.
- (10) Designed and developed mechanised regulator of clinker bed in Vertical Shaft Kiln. (3) Evaluation of kiln shell ovality of 3 kiln and alignment of 2 kilns as well as advice for corrective actions.
- (11) Developed a PC based software for optimisation of grate cooler operation with guidelines for its operation. (4) Explored the potential use of agricultural and industrial wastes as a fuel in Indian Cement Industry.
- (12) 2400 Samples of cements, pozzolanas, lime, gypsum, cement raw materials etc. were analysed. (5) Studies on Characterisation of Lignite for M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.

- (6) Monitoring of energy performance of Indian Cement Industry including studies relating to assessment of energy use pattern in cement plants.
- (7) Productivity Enhancement studies in a 4 Lakhs Tonne Per Annum (LTPA) plants (Wet Process).
- (8) Prepared "Environmental Statement (Audit Report) in Cement Industry" for Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi.
- (9) "Comprehensive Industry Document on Comparative Evaluation of Treatment Technologies for Cement Industries" has been prepared for Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi.
- (10) Conducting a study on Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environment Management Plan (EIA/EMP) for a limestone mine of 1 million tonne cement plant in Gujarat.
- (11) Supervision of geological exploration for 1 million tonne cement plant in Nigeria sponsored by UNIDO.
- (12) Supervision of one project "Identification of potential geographical areas for creation/ expansion of cement manufacturing capacity for Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA).
- (13) Undertaken 9 sponsored projects in the area of establishing limestone consumption factor, raw mix design monitoring of geological exploration and evaluation of limestone deposit, computer aided mine, planning for limestone deposits and geological and raw materials investigations and raw mix design were pursued.
- (14) One CRI-MVSK cement plant in the north Eastern Region was commissioned during the year taking the total number of CRI-MVSK cement plants in operation to 88. In addition, 45 CRI-MVSK cement plants are in different stages of implementation, out of which 2 plants are likely to be commissioned by March 1994.
- (15) Long term technical assistance has been provided to two CRI-MVSK cement plants under Operation Services (Technical) Scheme to improve their productivity.
- (16) A project document titled "Environmental Improvement through Technological Developments" a proposal for third line of credit from the World Bank for Indian Cement Industries was prepared for Ministry of Industry.
- (17) Testing facilities developed and provided for wood substitute materials for doors shutters through Equipment Facility Services.
- (18) Carried out experimental research work on the effect of water soluble polymers on the

- properties of cement mortar composites.
- (19) Studied the effect of some polymers on Hydration of Cement in the composites.
- (20) Carried out distress investigation on two school buildings and suggested remedial measures.
- (21) Carried out investigation on the fire-damage to two multistoreyed office buildings and suggested suitable repair and remedial measures.
- (22) Carried out investigation on the causes of distress and extent of damage to two RCC overhead water tanks and an ammonium nitrate plant building and suggested suitable repair and remedial measures.
- (23) Carried out evaluation of concrete aggregates for alkali aggregate reactivity, for a number of hydro-electric projects under progress.
- (24) Carried out assessment of quality and strength of concrete in the deck slag of flyover and in the turbo-generator foundation of a thermal power plant.
- (25) Carried out interior-architecture and space planning for two multi-storeyed office buildings.
- (26) 2015 samples of cements, pozzolanas, lime, gypsum cement, concrete and raw materials etc. were analysed.
- (27) 441 equipments/apparatus from 168 organisations were checked, adjusted and calibrated.
- (28) 1892 vials of standard reference materials and 315 sets of standard lime were supplied to 215 organisations.
- (29) 22 training programmes including 3 programmes for overseas participants sponsored by UNIDO and a special programme on "Environmental Improvement and Pollution Control in Cement Plants" for officials of Central/State Pollution Control Boards were organised in which 152 persons participated.

Crisis of Drinking Water In Rajasthan

5160. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural areas in Rajasthan are still experiencing drinking water crisis;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide more funds to the State Government for solution of this problem;

(c) the total amount of funds provided during the last three years, year-wise and the amount to be provided during 1994-95;

(d) whether the Government propose to prepare a time-bound programme for providing drinking water in these rural areas of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) As on 1.3.1994, 32 'No source' problem villages and 2056 partially covered villages were experiencing drinking water problem in Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total amount of funds provided during the last three years and the amount to be provided during 1994-95 are as under:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Year	Amount
1991-92	7714.00
1992-93	4907.00
1993-94	7831.09
1994-95	8995.37

(d) and (e). Potable Drinking Water Schemes in the rural areas in Rajasthan are implemented under the Minimum Needs Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Mini-Missions/Sub-Missions under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Action plan with target of coverage of villages is prepared on year-to-year basis depending upon the availability of plan resources.

[English]

Registered Small Scale Units

5161. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered small scale industrial units in the country as on January 31, 1993 State-wise;

(b) the number of units out of them which were closed as on March 31, 1993, State-wise;

(c) the number of those which were revived during the year 1993-94 State-wise;

(d) the number of additional units registered during 1993-94 State-wise; and

(e) the number of registered units which were actually functional on March 31, 1993 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) receives information on cumulative number of SIDO units registered on permanent basis with various State/UTs Directorates of Industries as on December, 31. The State-wise information on cumulative number of SIDO units registered as on 31.12.1992 is given in *Statement-I*.

(b) Any specific study to find out State/Union Territory wise number of units lying closed as on March 31, 1993 has not been undertaken. However, based on the results of the 2nd All India Census of SSI units conducted by the Office of Development Commissioner (SSI) during 1989-91, State-wise position with regard to number of units found closed and

untraceable at the end of 31st March, 1988 is given in *Statement-II*.

(c) Any specific study to find out the number of sick small scale units revived during the year 1993-94 has not been undertaken. However, as per the Report of the Reserve Bank of India out of 2,45,575 small scale units identified as sick at the end of March, 1992, a total of 13,289 units were put under nursing programme for revival. State-wise details of these units is given in *Statement -III*.

(d) State-wise information on additional units registered during 1993-94 is not yet available.

(e) The status of the number of registered units which were actually functional on March 31, 1993 State-wise is not available. However, the results of the 2nd All India Census of small scale industrial units conducted by the Office of the DC(SSI) shows that 6,09,749 small scale registered units were found working and non-responding as on 31.3.88. Details of these units are given in *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Cumulative Number of SIDO units registered on permanent basis with State/UT directorates as on 31.12.1992

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SIDO units registered as on 31.12.1992
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107372
2.	Assam	14354
3.	Bihar	83782
4.	Gujarat	94879
5.	Haryana	79953
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12165
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22653
8.	Karnataka	88513
9.	Kerale	86595
10.	Madhya Pradesh	184245 (E)
11.	Maharashtra	68003
12.	Manipur	4310 (E)
13.	Meghalaya	1617 (E)
14.	Nagaland	642
15.	Orissa	16505 (E)
16.	Punjab	134337

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SIDO units registered as on 31.12.1992
17.	Rajasthan	64437
18.	Tamil Nadu	133807
19.	Tripura	5665
20.	Uttar Pradesh	247907
21.	Sikkim	224
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	571
23.	West Bengal	1452508 (E)
24.	Mizoram	2638
25.	Goa	5381
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	852
27.	Chandigarh	2844
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	306
29.	Delhi	26606 (E)
30.	Lakshadweep	184
31.	Pondicherry	3517
32.	Daman & Diu	440 (E)
Total		1637812

E= Estimated

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of units found working, Non-Responding and closed, Non-traceable, during 2nd All India Census 1987-88

Sl. No.	State	No. of units	
		Working & non-responding	Closed & non-traceable
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39255	15177
2.	Assam	4530	3320

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	35760	17018
4.	Gujarat	36440	21623
5.	Haryana	24373	22319
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7020	3378
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9620	4700
8.	Karnataka	41520	17132
9.	Kerala	25742	11830
10.	Madhya Pradesh	77317	44436
11.	Maharashtra	33638	13894
12.	Manipur	2246	361
13.	Meghalaya	594	153
14.	Nagaland	184	83
15.	Orissa	8506	5315
16.	Punjab	54263	39954
17.	Rajasthan	30004	19433
18.	Tamil Nadu	57592	25143
19.	Tripura	809	603
20.	Uttar Pradesh	54127	41150
21.	West Bengal	47948	44411
22.	Sikkim	70	36
23.	Andaman & Nikobar	326	106
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	326	42
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	152	33
26.	Chandigarh	1368	640
27.	Delhi	10832	7425
28.	Goa	2794	1000
29.	Mizoram	917	306
30.	Pondicherry	1320	830
31.	Daman & Diu	156	46
Total		609749	361897

STATEMENT-III

State-wise classifications of Sick Small Scale Industrial Units as at the end of March, 1992

Sl. No.	State	Total Sick Units	Non-Viable Units	Potentially Viable Units	Units put under nursing
1.	Assam	5317	4533	690	689
2.	Meghalaya	68	44	24	21
3.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—
4.	Bihar	7823	7374	368	255
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	50	—	—
6.	West Bengal	32022	25381	6186	5939
7.	Nagaland	2039	1381	658	—
8.	Manipur	2277	2199	78	78
9.	Orissa	8415	7907	406	309
10.	Sikkim	75	75	—	—
11.	Tripura	670	661	8	—
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	22	22	—	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	34150	33550	479	239
14.	Delhi	4705	4440	183	111
15.	Punjab	5485	5306	162	122
16.	Haryana	3467	3402	54	35
17.	Chandigarh	342	319	21	14
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	769	762	6	6
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1481	1396	76	20
20.	Rajasthan	14420	14223	186	64
21.	Gujarat	6581	5881	447	228
22.	Maharashtra	20153	17631	2147	1585
23.	Daman & Diu	41	40	1	—

Sl. No.	State	Total Sick Units	Non-Viable Units	Potentially Viable Units	Units put under nursing
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	5	—	—
25.	Goa	1066	1008	48	31
26.	Madhya Pradesh	22333	21944	340	213
27.	Andhra Pradesh	29586	27791	1435	535
28.	Karnataka	17316	14461	2511	720
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Tamil Nadu	9797	7659	1404	1004
31.	Kerala	14883	13381	1276	1061
32.	Pondicherry	216	200	16	11
Total		245575	223336	19210	13289

Outlay for Khadi and Village Industries

5162. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have increased the outlay for the Khadi and Village Industries during 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last year (1993-94) an amount of Rs. 202.00 crores has been released to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under plan

and this year (1994-95) a sum of Rs. 205.00 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates (B.E.). In addition to this, Rs. 6.00 crores were released last year for implementation of Special Employment Generation Programme in selected districts of the country. This year an amount of Rs. 9.00 crores has been provided in the B.E. for the said programme.

Urban Project

5163. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded a Rs. 700 crores Urban Development project to the Union Government for assistance from the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has been requested to revise the proposal sent by them incorporating certain suggestions made by the World Bank Mission and the Ministry of Urban Development in a meeting held on 18.3.94. Government of Madhya Pradesh has not sent the revised project report.

Scheme for Development of Small Scale Industries

5164. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently approved a new scheme for Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) for small scale industries in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the number of IID centres proposed to be set up, total amount likely to be involved, criteria for selection of centres and agency for co-ordination and implementation of this scheme;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up any Committee to consider projects recommended by the Small Industries Development Bank of India under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government approved the Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas.

(b) and (c). The Scheme of the Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological back up services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas envisages to set up about 50IID Centres during the remaining period of the 8th Five Year Plan in the backward districts not covered under the Growth Centre Scheme being implemented by the Department of Industrial Development, to create infrastructural facilities like developed sites, plots, power distribution network, water, communication, drainage, roads, raw material storage, pollution control, common facility centres and technological back up services. The Centres will be developed at a cost of Rs. 250 crores to be shared between the Government of India and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in the ratio of 2:3. the contribution of the Government of India will be in the form of grant and that of SIDBI as loan. Each Centre will be set up at a cost of Rs. 5 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores will be contributed by Government of India and Rs. 3 crores will be loan from SIDBI and the cost in excess of Rs. 5 crores will be met by the respective State Governments/ implementing agencies.

The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) will be the apex body for coordinating and overseeing the progress of the projects under the Scheme.

The State/UT Governments will be entrusted with the task of implementing

the proposed projects through appropriate agencies which have good track records. Such an agency may be a public sector Corporation or a Corporate body or a good NGO.

Broadly the criteria laid down for the selection of IID Centres are:—

- (a) The area/district should be backward and not covered under the Growth Centre Scheme.
- (b) The area should be located in proximity to railway station/ State/National Highway to facilitate transport of raw material and finished products.
- (c) Availability of water supply.
- (d) Proximity to adequate source of power.
- (e) Location should not create ecological imbalance.
- (f) Land selected should be adequate and suitable.
- (g) The location should be close to district/block/taluk headquarter and "mandis".
- (h) the workers should not be made to travel for more than 8-10 kms. from their dwelling places.

(d) and (e). The Projects proposed under the Scheme will be appraised by SIDBI for economic and financial viability. The Projects appraised and recommended by SIDBI will be placed before the High Powered Committee constituted

under the Scheme for sanction of the individual projects. The Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (SSI&ARI) with representatives from Planning Commission, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Rural Development and Small Industries Development Bank of India. The High Powered Committee met on 25.3.94 and sanctioned four projects, namely Sirsa (Haryana), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Miyani (Gujarat) and Kanbargi (Karnataka).

[*Translation*]

New Branches of Kendriya Bhandar

5165. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open new branches of Kendriya Bhandar in the States during the current year;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Union Government has no proposal to open new branches of Kendriya Bhandar in the States during the current year. The Kendriya Bhandar is a Registered Society and therefore takes its own decisions in this regard, keeping in view various factors including availability of suitable accommodation, etc.

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

[English]

Irradiation of Food

5166. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether food material treated with ionising radiation is toxicologically safe;

(b) whether there is no significant loss in nutritional value as compared to food processed by other methods;

(c) if so, whether the Government have given clearance for irradiation of food; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is no significant loss in nutritional value.

(c) Government have approved in principle the adoption of the food irradiation technique as a method of preserving food materials. A national monitoring agency under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been constituted for dealing with all aspects of irradiated foods. Commercial irradiation of food for domestic use can start only after the notification of the amendments to pre-

vention of Food Adulteration Rules to include food irradiation is issued.

(d) Does not arise.

Demolishing of Unauthorised Structure

5168. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police help was demand by DDA, MCD and Block Development Officers, Delhi to demolish the unauthorised structures and to get the encroachments cleared in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of times the police help was not made available; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to make the police help available henceforth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of occasions when police help was demnded by D.D.A. M.C.D. and Block Development officers during 1991 to 1993 are 1779, 4564 and 56 respectively as reported by Delhi Police.

(c) According to the Delhi Police, during 1991 to 1993, police help was not made available to DDA, MCD and Block Development Officers on 766, 1425 and 31 occasions respectively.

(d) Police help could not be made available due to responsibility for general heavy law and order arrangements, non-availability of outside forces and late receipt of requisition from the concerned civic authorities as reported by Delhi Police. The police have directed all their ACPs/SHOs to render all possible assistance to civic authorities in conducting demolition of unauthorised structure. The civic authorities have also been requested to send their requirements/details of programme well in time to enable the local police to provide necessary assistance.

Foreign Investment Proposals

5169. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of PEPSICO Inc. US to set up a 100% holding company in India for setting up of a wind energy park in Gujarat is among the 50 foreign investment proposals cleared by the Government upto the end of February, 1994;

(b) if so, the total investment made for the project; and

(c) the countries and the projects that are going to set up the projects in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received.

(c) A proposal for a joint venture 100 MW wind farm project in Gujarat, received from M/s. Cannon Power Corporation, USA, has been cleared by the Government.

Hindustan Paper Corporation

5170. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to privatise the Hindustan Paper Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have held discussions with any private agency in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The Nagaon Paper Mills and Cachher Paper Mills of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. are incurring losses since inception. The Government has, for sometime, been examining various alternatives for making them viable i.e. restructuring, feasibility of making them over to private sector etc. For this purpose, the assistance of SBI Capital Markets Ltd. has been sought and they have released an advertisement on 18.4.1994 inviting proposals in this regard.

Export of Arms

5171. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to increase the export of arms;

(b) if so, the achievement made in the regard during 1993-94;

(c) the target set for 1994-95; and

(d) the efforts made to increase the export of arms in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of exports by defence production units in 1992-93 and 1993-94 has been as follows:—

(in crores Rs.)

	Direct Exports	Deemed Exports
1992-93	72.73	188.58
1993-94 (Provisional)	124.00	414.00

There has been a sizeable percentage increase.

(c) The target of direct exports in 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 200 crores.

(d) The efforts to boost defence exports include policy and procedural

liberalisation, utilisation of infrastructure with our Missions abroad, interaction with foreign delegations and undertaking publicity measures. The production agencies have also developed their marketing strategies keeping their target areas for export in view.

Launch of Satellites

5172. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to become a major Space Power by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard.

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in satellite launching technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India has emerged as a major space power in satellite building and space applications in the areas of communication, meteorology, disaster warning and remote sensing. With two operational space systems, Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), the country has demonstrated its technological capabilities in these areas.

(c) and (d). India has already developed technological capabilities to launch 1000 kg, IRS class, satellites through

design, development and testing of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). With the operationalisation of PSLV, in the next 2-3 years, and the development and operationalisation of Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) before the end of this century, India will be self sufficient in satellite launch vehicle technology.

Land Acquired by DDA

5173. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural land of villages Chilla, Dalupara, Kondli and Kotla was acquired by DDA; and

(b) if so, the total area acquired and the compensation paid, village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total area acquired and compensation paid village-wise is indicated below:—

Name of Village	Area Acquired Bigha-Biswa	Amount of compensation (in Rupees)
Kotla	1430-10	10,67,773.97
Kondli	1671-13	87,10,147.87
Dalupra	2417-06	1,94,80,927.30
Chilla	3263-05	1,48,91,894.87

Training programmes under DRDA

5174. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of semi-skilled/skilled artisans trained under the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the response to the training programmes is not encouraging;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the rate of stipend to such artisans; and

(e) if not, the steps contemplated to attract artisans for the training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c). There is no specific scheme to train semi-skilled/skilled artisans through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). However, under the Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) which is being implemented in all the States excluding Delhi through the DRDA, rural youth, including artisans, below the poverty line are eligible for training. Separate statistics regarding training

imparted to semi-skilled/skilled artisans trained under TRYSEM are not maintained. The number of youth trained under TRYSEM during the last three years, State-wise, is given in the attached *Statement*. Under the scheme of supply of improved tool kits to the rural artisans 1.10 lakhs such kits were distributed in 1992-93 and 93-94 (upto February, 1994) and necessary training in the use of such tool was given. The response to the

scheme is satisfactory. Difficulties in establishing credit linkages with training, absence of proper training infrastructure in some states are some of the bottlenecks in the successful implementation of the programme.

(d) The revision of rates of stipend under TRYSEM is under consideration.

(e) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Number of Youth Trained under TRYSEM

State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	18106	17340	10704
2. Arunachal Pradesh	221	487	631
3. Assam	9152	8026	4773
4. Bihar	32598	32649	19586
5. Goa	2578	2552	275
6. Gujarat	24192	11209	8856
7. Haryana	4402	7067	4341
8. Himachal Pradesh	1973	1581	572
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2053	855	129
10. Karnataka	12956	13407	6218
11. Kerala	7362	7919	4789
12. Madhya Pradesh	28921	22156	29624
13. Maharashtra	17587	21418	13047
14. Manipur	1438	218	336
15. Meghalaya	155	316	151
16. Mizoram	1713	1186	1183
17. Nagaland	738	247	567
18. Orissa	25194	15595	9446
19. Punjab	5003	4237	1235

State/U.T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
20. Rajasthan	9908	12549	6255
21. Sikkim	359	161	42
22. Tamil Nadu	9233	18985	9880
23. Tripura	1185	2502	1230
24. Uttar Pradesh	70430	57645	39549
25. West Bengal	17828	15223	8729
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	338	361	152
27. Daman & Diu	123	00	30
28. D & N Haveli	43	74	25
29. Lakshadweep	38	28	4
30. Pondicherry	383	0	173
31. Delhi	834	-	-
All India Total	307044	275993	182532

*Provisional

Drugs in the Negative List of Imports

5175. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include certain more drugs and intermediates in the negative list of imports during 1994-95 and coming two years;

(b) if so, the names of those drugs and intermediates;

(c) if not, the countries from where those drugs are likely to be imported; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to get those drugs produced within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). There is no change in the list of bulk drugs, intermediates in the Negative List of imports in the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97. At present, there is no proposal to include more bulk drugs or intermediates in the list. The items not included in the Negative List can be imported without any licence from any source. The objective of the Drug Policy

is to strengthen the indigenous capability for production of drugs. About 70% of the bulk drugs and almost the entire requirement of the formulations are manufactured in the country.

Production/Consumption of Fertilizers

5176. DR. K.D. JESWANI:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDHUKE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of fertilizers in the country during the last two years and in 1993-94 so far, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers imported during 1993-94 so far;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of fertilizers during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the fertilizer production and save the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
(a) The statewide total production and consumption of fertilizers in the country during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in *Statements I and II* respectively.

(b) The following quantities of fertilizers are reported to have been imported during 1993-94:—

Name of the fertilizer	In lakh tonnes (Approximate)
Urea	27.83
Di-ammonium Phosphate	15.69
Muriate of Potash	14.28

(c) The total foreign exchange outgo for import of fertilizers on Government account and under bilateral assistance was about Rs. 1138.00 crores. The information regarding foreign exchange outgo of import of fertilizers on private account is not readily available.

(d) Government have taken following steps to encourage production of fertilizers:—

- (i) Customs duty on import of capital goods for new fertilizer plants and revamping of old plants has been abolished w.e.f. 23.9.1992.
- (ii) Railway freight for phosphatic fertilizers/raw materials and Potash has been lowered w.e.f. 4.9.92.
- (iii) Customs duty on import of phosphoric acid, which is a raw material for production of phosphatic fertilizers has been abolished w.e.f. 27.8.92.
- (iv) A scheme has been announced for refund of custom duty on plant and equipments imported for fertilizer plants/revamping projects that were commissioned on or after 1.1.1991,

and a 3% concession in the interest rate on term loans taken for such projects subject to the ultimate interest rate remaining 12% or above.

- (v) A scheme for giving import substitution incentives to encourage use of indigenous rock phosphate and iron pyrites has been announced in February, 1993.

Besides above, two new ammonia-urea plants, one each at Babralal (U.P.) and Shahjahanpur (U.P.) are currently under implementation in the private sector. Furthermore, National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) have taken up projects for the doubling of the capacity of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur (M.P.) and Aonla (U.P.) respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise production of fertilizers (In nutrients) for the last three years

(*'000' MT*)

Name of State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate
South Zone						
Andhra Pradesh	257.3	278.1	368.6	277.0	489.2	196.9
Kerala	256.2	150.0	237.9	143.6	262.2	112.8
Karnataka	147.0	67.5	112.2	41.9	101.4	38.6
Tamil Nadu	627.7	410.1	599.2	372.0	515.4	212.1
Total (S Z):	1288.2	905.8	1317.9	834.4	1368.2	560.5
West Zone						
Goa	254.7	120.5	235.8	94.4	220.8	54.2
Madhya Pradesh	419.8	68.0	396.4	41.3	412.9	33.4
Maharashtra	844.5	183.1	946.6	174.7	911.0	134.3
Gujarat	1839.7	651.8	1794.4	617.5	1702.8	636.8
Rajasthan	167.4	41.3	164.9	39.8	243.9	32.8
Total (W Z):	3526.1	1064.8	3538.1	967.7	3491.4	891.6
East Zone						
Bihar	146.8	28.8	192.9	30.0	131.0	23.3
Orissa	219.1	296.9	192.4	243.7	188.3	177.1
West Bengal	81.5	113.8	68.9	96.8	35.5	49.9

Name of State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate	Nitro- gen	Phos- phate
Assam	126.0	0.4	136.8	0.2	87.3	0.2
Total (E Z):	573.4	439.9	590.9	370.7	442.1	250.4
North Zone						
Haryana	213.7	18.2	200.0	17.4	237.5	13.4
Punjab	454.1	46.1	460.2	33.5	478.4	26.8
Uttar Pradesh	1245.9	87.5	1323.1	82.5	1255.9	66.8
Total (N Z):	1913.6	151.7	1983.3	133.4	1971.8	107.0
Total (All India):	7301.3	2562.2	7430.3	2306.2	7273.6	1809.5

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the State-wise consumption of fertilizers in the country during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

*(N+P+K nutrient)
'000' Tonnes*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.	Year		
		1991-92	1992-93 (Estimated)	1993-94 (Estimated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1582.312	1514.104	1601.946
2.	Karnataka	905.703	780.152	800.787
3.	Kerala	224.473	202.968	192.465
4.	Tamil Nadu	839.199	799.489	873.493
5.	Andman & Nicobar	000.248	000.690	000.894
6.	Pondicherry	22.271	16.464	18.471
7.	Gujarat	733.258	716.606	691.824
8.	Madhya Pradesh	809.684	793.024	757.630
9.	Mahrashtra	1264.000	1132.000	1242.000
10.	Rajasthan	440.929	490.522	526.055
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.078	1.157	1.209
12.	Goa, Daman and Diu	7.582	7.108	5.965
13.	Haryana	637.155	609.001	715.386
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33.720	30.605	28.259

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.T.	Year		
		1991-92	1992-93 (Estimated)	1993-94 (Estimated)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.036	42.520	60.227
16.	Punjab	124.679	1199.350	1251.218
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2248.578	2179.718	2376.356
18.	Chandigarh	0.604	0.544	0.333
19.	Delhi	11.299	12.413	15.952
20.	Assam	35.521	25.909	29.510
21.	Manipur	8.828	9.159	9.609
22.	Meghalaya	3.335	2.987	3.354
23.	Nagaland	0.707	0.741	1.088
24.	Sikkim	1.580	1.104	1.111
25.	Tripura	10.493	8.924	9.960
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.469	0.499	0.575
27.	Mizoram	0.808	1.200	1.163
28.	Tea Board (N.E.)	56.302	43.446	54.458
29.	Bihar	603.692	595.751	504.396
30.	Orissa	196.012	202.954	223.946
31.	West Bengal	755.486	731.285	743.021

Revival of IDPL

5177. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide aid for the revival of all the units of IDPL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revival programme or package has been/is likely to be finalised with the consent of major trade unions; and

(d) if so, the time by which the revival plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) to (d). A revival package for Indian

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) has been approved by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The revival package envisages, *inter-alia*, reliefs and concessions from the respective State Governments, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings who had in the past extended financial help to IDPL, Support and cooperation from the employees besides capital restructuring and financial assistance from the Central Government. The majority of the employees of IDPL through their representatives have already agreed to extend the support and cooperation needed for the revival of the company. The revival plan is for a period of 10 years beginning from 1994-95.

Energy Plantation

5178. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had a proposal to launch a national plan for energy plantation to reduce pressure on fuel wood plantation;

(b) whether the plan has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Non-Conven-

tional Energy Sources has an on going programme for developing fast growing fuelwood species and preparing packages of practices for these species for different agro-climatic regions. The Ministry is coordinating with other concerned operational Ministers for promotion of these energy plantations for meeting various energy needs.

Pensionary Medicare for Pensioners

5179. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for improving the pensionary medicare and other benefits for pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to refer this matter to the Fifth Pay Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Proposals received from pensioner's Associations/Federations/Organisations are enclosed in *Statement*.

(c) and (d). The examination of pension structure for pensioners been included in the terms of reference of the Fifth Central Pay Commission as per the Ministry of Finance's Resolution No. 5(12)E-III/93 dated 9th April, 1994.

STATEMENT*Proposals/suggestions Received from the Pensioners' Associations/Organisations*

- 1 Medical facilities for Central Government Pensioners
- 2 Parity in pension
- 3 Increase in pension proportionate to advancement in age
- 4 Parity in Family Pension
- 5 Payment of Dearness Relief on family pension on re-employment of the family pensioners
- 6 Restoration of commuted portion of pension
- 7 Minimum pension should be raised to Rs 750/- or Rs 800/-
- 8 Last pay drawn should be the emoluments for recurring pension
- 9 Changing of the Word "Attendant" in first class passes as "companion"
- 10 Limit of pension for pensioners to be dependent of his son as working Government employee for medical facilities/LTC facilities
- 11 Grant of HRA to pensioners
- 12 CCA to Central Government pensioners
- 13 Old Age Allowance to the Central Government pensioners
- 14 Facilities of reading room, library, recreation etc to Central Government pensioners
- 15 May day grant to Central Government pensioners
- 16 Allotment of residential accommodation to pensioners not owing their own house
- 17 Payment of bonus to Central Government pensioners
- 18 Extension of Compulsory Insurance-cum Savings Scheme to the retired Government servant
- 19 Travel Discount to pensioners and reducing of age limit of 65 years to 60 years
- 20 Extension of LTC Facility to retired Government employees
- 21 Issue of Identity Cards to pensioners
- 22 Declaration of National Week Day for Senior Citizens
- 23 Grant of Festival Advance/Festival Grant to Central Government pensioners
- 24 Grant of Funeral Charges to a nominee of pensioner

[Transiation]

Compensation of Land Acquired

5180 SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the rate of compensation for agricultural acquired land in Delhi as fixed in 1990,

(b) whether there is total parity between the rates of the compensation

fixed for agricultural land in 1990 and the rates of compensation payable under the provisions of Delhi and Acquisition (Amendment) Act; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to revise the rates of the compensation of land acquired during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that the following rates were fixed for acquisition of land in 1990:—

- (i) Rs. 1.5 lacs per acre for land situated in the river bed between the forward bund.
- (ii) Rs. 4.65 lacs per acre for all other agricultural land.

(b) Compensation is paid according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984, and the quantum of minimum compensation fixed by the Administrator/Lt. Governor, Delhi from time to time. There is no separate Delhi Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, and thus, the question of parity does not arise.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Urban Poverty Alleviation Projects with Netherlands Aid

5181. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Poverty Alleviation Pilot Project has been taken up in Bangalore City with the assistance of Government of the Netherlands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount released during 1993-94 and the amount proposed to be released during 1994-95 under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bangalore Urban Poverty Project (BUPP) has been launched with the objective of taking up sustainable urban poverty alleviation in selected slums of the city. The projects will be executed in collaboration with NGO's and community based organisations. Total Dutch Assistance to the project will be to the tune of Dfl. 945.000 (Aprox. 1.5 crores).

(c) First instalment of Dfl. 475.000 (approx. Rs. 76 lakhs) has been released in the first quarter of 1994. The balance will be released in 1994-95 subject to the progress of the project.

Production of Cement

5182. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the cement factories in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are making only 30% production of their total installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHIL): (a) No, Sir. While all the cement plants in the medium and large sector in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are having capacity utilisation of much more than 30%, in the State of Uttar Pradesh two out of four plants have capacity utilisation of above 30%.

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

Delay in Conclusion of Contract in I.A.F.

5183. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the inconsistencies pointed out by Comptroller and Auditor General about extra financial cost incurred because of the delay in conclusion of a contract in the Indian Air Force during the year ending March 31, 1992;

(b) whether the Government have investigated the matter and fixed responsibility for the infructuous expenditure said to have been incurred;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(d) if not, reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government are aware that due to procedural delays and non-accountability of the sanctioning authorities, escalation in cost of projects in

the Services has become a routine matter; and

(f) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Para 3 of the C & AG's report for the period ended March 1992 highlights that in February 1991, the Ministry of Defence had taken more than 60 days for concluding a Supplementary Agreement resulting in extra expenditure of Rs. 3.92 crores due to procedural delays. This has been looked into by the Ministry. In order to ensure that such cases do not recur, the Ministry has laid down detailed guidelines which ensure that all such 'Supplementary Agreements' are concluded within 45 days.

(e) and (f). The Government has constituted Steering Committees to monitor projects at regular intervals of time to minimise the cases of time & cost overruns.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Factory, Ajeera

5184. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance regarding one job to one family was given to the farmers whose land was acquired for fertilizer factory at Ajeera under KRIBHCO in Surat;

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

(c) the number of persons given employment therein; and

(d) the reasons for not giving employment to all the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). No assurance was given by the management of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) with regard to provision of jobs to the persons whose land was acquired for Hazira fertilizer factory. However, 155 out of a list of 191 land losers furnished by the Collector, Surat were given employment. The remaining could not be accommodated due to non-availability of suitable posts.

New Electronic Policy

5185. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient employment opportunities are likely to be created in the field of electronics as a result of the new electronic policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide training facilities on large scale to meet the demand of skilled workers in the electronic industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The electronic sector has considerable employment potential, however there is no new electronics policy. The total employment of manpower in the electronics sector as well as employment of electronics manpower in industries other than electronics and in the non-industry sector is anticipated to increase from 11.8 lakhs nos. in 1993 to 16.40 lakh nos. in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan for a targeted electronic production of Rs. 30,000 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics jointly with the Ministry of Labour/University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Human Resources Development has supported specialised manpower development programmes at Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate levels, during the last 10 years.

In order to bring standardisation in the quality of education/training in the non-formal sector and to supplement the output of manpower from the formal sector, the Government of India, Department of Electronics Vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990 announced a voluntary scheme namely, Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC) under which institutions in the non-format sector on their request, on meeting certain well defined quality and service standards are given provisional accreditation for conducting specified levels of computer courses - 'O' (Foundation), 'A' (Advance Diploma), 'B' (Graduate), 'C' (Post Graduate).

Funds to U.P. for Developing Small Scale Industries

5186. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allocate more funds to Uttar Pradesh to develop small scale industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated therefor during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) the extent to which this amount is less than the amount allocated during the last Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocation of more funds for development of small scale industries.

(c) and (d). The Eighth Plan approved outlay for village and small scale industries sector of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 261.20 crores as against the Seventh Plan's outlay of Rs. 171.50 crores.

[English]

Revival of FCI, HFC and PDIL

5187. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has directed of ICICI to examine the possibility of reviving and Fertilizers Corporation of India, the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited and the Projects and Development India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not working out fresh package for these units;

(d) whether the techno-economic revival package prepared by FWI, NCDA and recommendations of various Special Committees have not been accepted by the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the strategies being chalked out at present to run these units efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). On 16.2.1994 the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) appointed Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) as the Operating Agency for Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL). Similar separate order were issued by the BIFR on 16.3.1994 for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFC).

BIFR has also directed the Government to submit rehabilitation proposal to

the Operating Agency in respect of these companies. The Operating Agency in turn is required to submit the rehabilitation package to BIFR.

(c) to (f). In consequence of earlier directions of BIFR in the hearings held on 30th/31st December, 1993 in respect of HFC/FCI, the Government held consultations with the Workers' Unions, Officers Associations, Banks and the State Governments in the first week of February, 1994 to explore the possibility of an agreed revival package for these two companies. Similar consultations have also been held by the Government on 22.4.94 in respect of PDIL.

The techno-economic revival packages submitted to the Government by FWI and NCDA as well as the revised proposals submitted by different unions/associations of various units of FCI and HFC were examined by the Government and the fund requirements were found to be prima-facie under-estimated and the proposals techno-economically unviable. However, all such options/suggestions indicated in these proposals as well as submissions made during aforesaid consultations will be kept in view while finalising the rehabilitation packages for these companies. Any final decision on the rehabilitation of these companies is, however, dependent upon the outcome of the proceedings pending before BIFR which is a quasi-judicial authority. In the meantime, Government is providing, to the extent possible, budgetary support to meet the fund requirement of these companies to enable them to continue their operations.

Research Institutions

5188. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major research institutions under the Department of Industrial Development;

(b) the type of research being done therein;

(c) the manner in which such research is exhibited and exposed to the outer world;

(d) the number of persons benefited therefrom; and

(e) the criteria adopted for opening of new research institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The major institutions under the Department of Industrial Development are:—

- (i) Automotive Research Association of India, Pune.
- (ii) Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane.
- (iii) Central Pulp & Paper Institute, Saharanpur.
- (iv) Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore.
- (v) National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi.

(b) The Research Institutions are engaged in Research and Development work with the objective of improving product and process designs in the concerned sector. The emphasis is on technology upgradation, quality improvement, pollution control and energy efficiency technologies. These institutes also offer technical consultancy services.

(c) The research work undertaken by these institutes is publicised through participation in exhibitions, both National and International; organising Seminars and workshops and through Publication of Technical Articles in Journals.

(d) The exact number of beneficiaries is not quantifiable.

(e) Opening of new research institutes would depend upon the needs and requirements of Industry.

[Translation]

Rural Development in Gujarat

5189. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural development projects/schemes lying pending for clearance, State-wise;

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(c) the amount allocated for rural development to each State during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise; and

(d) the amount utilised by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b). State-wise, number of rural developmental projects/schemes lying pending for clearance in respect of (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and (ii) Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP) are as follows:—

I. **JRY:** Under third stream of JRY relating to special and innovative projects, two projects namely (i) Eco-Restoration of Bawangaja Hills in Barwani block of Khargaon district of Madhya Pradesh and (ii) Prevention of migration of Labour from Tamil Nadu— are pending for clearance. These projects will be taken up for consideration by the Screening Committee as and when it meets during the current year.

II. **IWDP:** Under this scheme, number of projects pending for clearance in various states is given in *Statement-I*. The sanction of these projects are subject to the conformation of Project Reports to the guidelines of IWDP scheme and availability of funds during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). The amount allocated and utilized under major rural development programmes namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and (iv) Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Desert

Development Programme (DDP) in various States during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 — are given in *Statements II to V.*

STATEMENT-I*Rural Development in Gujarat in respect of Integrated Wastelands Development Project*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of pending Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Gujarat	5
3.	Haryana	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Kerala	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5
7.	Maharashtra	2
8.	Nagaland	1
9.	Orissa	13
10.	Punjab	2
11.	Rajasthan	6
12.	Sikkim	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1

STATEMENT-II*Rural Development in Gujarat — IRDP*

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca-tion	Utilis-ation	Alloca-tion	Utilis-ation	Alloca-tion	Utilis-ation
1. Andhra Pradesh	5177.52	6548.98	4880.00	5411.42	8416.00	682.408
2. Arunachal Pradesh	469.44	294.47	416.00	426.52	686.00	240.40
3. Assam	1414.06	1587.04	1332.00	1584.46	2770.00	1557.88
4. Bihar	10361.80	8384.64	9778.00	7726.73	15974.00	8565.73

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation
5. Goa	97.80	67.30	86.00	53.54	142.00	132.52
6. Gujrat	2132.11	2307.69	2010.00	2210.50	3090.00	2856.68
7. Haryana	510.19	756.84	480.00	796.25	742.00	832.71
8. Himachal Pradesh	182.66	352.47	172.00	291.88	242.00	345.09
9. Jammu & Kashmir	255.10	421.07	240.00	385.47	462.00	292.52
10. Karnataka	3240.68	2782.63	3054.00	2671.68	5650.00	2863.48
11. Kerala	1760.48	1784.84	1660.00	1647.95	2056.00	1743.99
12. Madhya Pradesh	6865.57	9353.08	6472.00	7336.37	10664.00	7021.28
13. Maharashtra	5546.00	5633.79	5228.00	5332.16	9174.00	5314.42
14. Manipur	40.94	153.20	38.00	86.42	200.00	137.09
15. Meghalaya	122.82	162.62	116.00	173.80	192.00	123.95
16. Mizoram	195.60	169.72	174.00	212.29	288.00	170.42
17. Nagaland	205.38	299.15	182.00	236.84	300.00	199.89
18. Orissa	3391.85	3671.71	3198.00	3373.97	6826.00	33777.81
19. Punjab	431.46	858.45	406.00	935.95	528.00	877.42
20. Raiasthan	3306.82	4079.89	3118.00	3258.25	4430.00	3643.11
21. Sikkim	39.12	47.39	34.00	39.71	56.00	40.93
22. Tamil Nadu	4648.44	4527.72	4383.00	4436.01	7608.00	5951.58
23. Tripura	144.87	397.81	136.00	414.47	618.00	230.08
24. Uttar Pradesh	13857.12	16226.71	13062.00	14395.38	20508.00	16970.37
25. West Bengal	5791.65	6317.73	5460.00	4758.50	7542.00	1540.24
26. A & N Islands	48.90	38.06	43.00	39.34	71.00	17.51 (upto January, 94)
27. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. D & N Haveli	9.78	8.67	9.00	10.41	15.00	12.10
29. Delhi	48.90	22.57	—	—	—	—
30. Daman & Diu	19.56	11.28	17.00	16.30	28.00	17.96
31. Lakshadweep	5.00	7.80	4.00	8.60	7.00	6.76
32. Pondicherry	39.12	33.55	35.00	42.47	58.00	29.50
All India	70360.74	77308.78	66222.00	69307.64	109343.00	71926.54

STATEMENT—III

*Rural Development in Gujarat — In respect of JRY**(Rs. in lakhs)*

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
1. Andhra Pradesh	19166.20	19065.78	23132.28	19866.06	24620.09	17980.72
2. Arunachal Pradesh	330.68	221.17	322.51	234.80	322.51	145.96
3. Assam	5114.59	5000.44	6420.76	4034.49	8104.85	4222.87
4. Bihar	38466.78	37580.16	47934.30	41257.59	48291.40	49896.33
5. Goa	357.28	364.56	421.93	340.36	348.46	327.22
6. Gujarat	8090.71	10039.31	9611.93	8327.77	9037.55	10533.51
7. Haryana	1926.83	2353.04	2291.06	2012.13	2170.94	2164.35
8. Himachal Pradesh	1135.28	1186.15	1254.69	1049.73	1107.26	1289.31
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1611.51	2046.35	1818.63	1635.94	1571.74	344.94
10. Karnataka	12659.70	11082.63	14377.71	12533.91	16531.33	11524.48
11. Kerala	6396.19	7252.79	7659.26	6843.94	6238.24	6014.81
12. Madhya Pradesh	26402.50	31681.80	31473.50	29328.16	31197.24	36260.38
13. Maharashtra	20424.85	18124.11	25815.64	18648.24	26839.28	15680.73
14. Manipur	423.83	206.77	623.25	292.23	413.36	301.82
15. Meghalaya	495.91	481.47	703.58	413.10	483.68	283.39
16. Mizoram	208.90	260.51	244.43	213.27	203.75	210.18
17. Nagaland	531.58	733.84	627.76	637.21	518.46	353.25
18. Orissa	13094.93	14033.59	16036.90	13067.13	19972.66	13885.04
19. Punjab	1675.65	1053.97	1982.54	2590.84	1634.30	1922.31
20. Rajasthan	12805.28	13206.41	15172.01	12246.06	12961.23	11743.34
21. Sikkim	193.54	328.62	231.98	303.56	188.76	273.07
22. Tamil Nadu	17223.66	21134.07	20550.48	20094.35	22256.18	21955.81
23. Tripura	550.49	602.99	653.83	485.40	536.90	568.40
24. Uttar Pradesh	51093.28	48146.83	61016.78	52257.00	59998.40	41344.64
25. West Bengal	21786.94	19342.16	25923.84	21412.74	22063.20	18175.07
26. A & N Islands	156.56	86.73	152.70	67.50	152.70	69.08
27. D & N Haveli	84.99	103.31	91.02	76.31	82.89	51.57
28. Daman & Diu	50.07	27.23	48.83	5.33	48.83	25.94

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
29. Lakshadweep	78.49	49.15	78.58	61.66	76.55	65.62
30. Pondicherry	153.25	193.27	232.38	139.39	149.47	109.70
Total	262090.38	265989.24	316905.05	270476.20	318122.39	267123.12

*Provisional

STATEMENT-IV*Rural Development in Gujarat – In respect of ARWSP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
1. Andhra Pradesh	2547.00	2845.00	2547.00	2547.00	4124.00	3505.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	462.00	299.00	462.00	582.00	746.00	410.30
3. Assam	1370.00	1762.00	1370.00	700.00	1370.00	917.00
4. Bihar	2999.00	2645.00	2999.00	3378.00	4856.00	1631.03
5. Goa	55.00	79.00	55.00	52.00	84.00	83.72
6. Gujarat	1633.00	1515.00	1633.00	1797.00	2656.00	1508.40
7. Haryana	999.00	804.00	999.00	1166.00	1652.00	1018.55
8. Himachal Pradesh	642.00	530.00	642.00	642.00	833.00	725.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1916.00	1990.00	1916.00	997.00	2303.00	1156.00
10. Karnataka	2342.00	2039.00	2342.00	2813.00	3512.00	2778.04
11. Kerala	1191.00	1368.00	1191.00	1071.00	1928.00	677.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	2819.00	3287.00	2819.00	2554.00	4564.00	3687.52
13. Maharashtra	3390.00	2376.30	3390.00	3215.80	5488.00	3159.11
14. Manipur	308.00	236.00	308.00	218.00	308.00	310.00
15. Meghalaya	420.00	334.00	420.00	275.00	420.00	399.65
16. Mizoram	129.00	175.00	129.00	128.00	210.00	210.00
17. Nagaland	422.00	230.00	422.00	138.00	422.00	18.50
18. Orissa	1335.00	1165.00	1335.00	1494.00	2160.00	1569.17
19. Punjab	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	688.00	920.17

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
20. Rajasthan	4183.00	4183.00	4183.00	4117.00	6886.00	4004.00
21. Sikkim	372.00	420.00	372.00	382.00	372.00	372.00
22. Tamil Nadu	2019.00	2441.00	2019.00	2394.00	3268.00	2928.48
23. Tripura	350.00	290.00	350.00	312.00	350.00	230.13
24. Uttar Pradesh	4724.00	4219.00	4724.00	4802.00	7648.00	5241.080
25. West Bengal	1824.00	1390.00	1824.00	1350.00	2952.00	1274.85
26. A & N Islands	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
27. Daman & Diu	22.00	282.00	22.00	183.00	95.00	26.00
28. Lakshadweep	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
29. Pondicherry	26.00	10.00	26.00	26.00	40.00	23.90
30. Delhi	14.00	1.20	14.00	64.00	22.00	0.00
31. D & N Haveli	13.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
32. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	39000.00	37367.50	39000.00	37821.80	60027.00	38785.52

STATEMENT-V

Rural Development in Gujarat — In respect of DPAP & DDP

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
1. Andhra Pradesh	1203.00	1324.51	1203.00	1479.47	1804.50	1196.25
2. Bihar	828.00	565.45	828.00	579.51	1242.00	629.38
3. Gujarat	746.00	736.37	746.00	787.68	1119.00	915.60
4. Haryana	135.00	141.36	135.00	142.14	202.20	157.86
5. Jammu & Kashmir	214.50	331.23	214.50	332.29	321.75	94.09
6. Karnataka	1249.00	1197.40	1249.00	1272.39	1873.50	859.89
7. Madhya Pradesh	809.00	953.01	809.00	685.34	1213.50	858.57
8. Maharashtra	1343.00	1284.23	1343.00	1247.66	2014.50	999.16
9. Orissa	621.00	706.29	621.00	563.41	931.50	741.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation	Alloca- tion	Utilis- ation*
10. Rajasthan	514.00	485.09	514.00	635.70	771.00	620.63
11. Tamil Nadu	657.00	670.92	657.00	660.34	985.50	968.13
12. Uttar Pradesh	1386.00	1363.54	1386.00	1271.36	2079.00	1087.10
13. West Bengal	517.50	307.19	517.50	296.73	776.25	229.55
Total	10223.00	10086.59	10223.00	9954.02	15334.50	9357.21

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Gujarat	225.00	280.47	220.00	208.82	337.50	274.02
2. Haryana	425.00	438.09	425.00	468.93	637.50	500.98
3. Himachal Pradesh	200.00	189.74	200.00	229.01	300.00	190.73
4. Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	305.33	300.00	296.78	450.00	113.65
5. Rajasthan	3800.00	3649.32	3800.00	3647.58	5700.00	3363.12
Total	4950.00	4862.95	4950.00	4851.12	7425.00	4442.50

* DPAP- Report upto January, 1994 for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Rest upto February, 1994.

DDP- Report upto January, 1994 for Himachal Pradesh, and December, 1993 for Jammu & Kashmir. Rest upto February, 1994.

[English]

(b) Does not arise.

Investors Protection Fund

[Translation]

5190. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Units of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

(a) whether the Government have formulated rules and guidelines for setting up of Investor Protection Fund; and

5191. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) the number of units of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Functioning in the country, location-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Not, yet Sir.

(b) the number of technical employees working in these units; and

(c) the number of employees out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes and handicapped category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has its units in the following locations in the Country.

1. Bombay
2. Tarapur
3. Kota
4. Srinagar
5. Gulmarg
6. Kalpakkam
7. Quilon
8. Mysore
9. Gauribidanur
10. Hyderabad
11. Baroda
12. Delhi

(b) The number of technical employees working in these units is : 7364.

(c) The number of employees out of (b) above belonging to SC/ST and handicapped is as follows:—

Scheduled Caste	:	828
Scheduled Tribe	:	137
Handicapped	:	126

Cases from Rural Areas

5192. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was suggested to adopt special procedure for cases from rural areas during the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held during December, 1993;

(b) whether it was also proposed to solve the problem of large number of pending cases and start hearing of these cases at the earliest; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on these proposals/recommendations by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices, in their meeting held in December, 1993, had underlined the need for restructuring the judicial system with a view to ensuring inexpensive and speedy resolution of rural litigation.

(b) and (c). The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices have recommended a number of steps for the early disposal of pending cases before courts. The recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned for appropriate follow-up action.

[English]

Findings of International Medical Commission on Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5194. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the findings of the International Medical Commission on Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a well considered plan for the rehabilitation of victims is likely to be ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Government have not received any report from the Commission.

Foreign Investment Policy

5195. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present foreign investment policy is being overhauled to get optimum results out of the equity inflow;

(b) if so, the main points being considered for overhauling; and

(c) the time by which this package of reforms is likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The foreign investment policy as enumerated in the Statement on Indus-

trial Policy of 24th July, 1991 is a continuous process and it is constantly kept under watch by Government so as to take necessary measures to build on the gains already made, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.

Indian Rare Earths Limited

5196. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for expansion and modernisation of the Indian Rare Earths Limited in Kerala;

(b) if so, the latest position of Ayiramthengu project of the Indian Rare Earths Limited and the time by which is likely to be completed;

(c) the net profit of the Indian Rare Earths Limited during 1993-94; and

(d) the steps taken to explore more deposits of rare earths at Kanyakumari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). With a view to encouraging the setting up of downstream industries for value added products and meeting the possible increase in demand for minerals such as Ilmenite, Rutile, etc. Indian Rare Earths Limited proposes to set up Joint Venture Projects with Government of Kerala/Private parties in the coastal belt at Ayiramthengu.

Pre-project activities such as obtaining environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Flow sheet development and basic engineering, acquisition of land, etc. are in progress. The completion of the project will depend on receipt of clearance from various agencies and finalisation of Joint Venture tie-ups, etc.

(c) The annual accounts of the Company are not yet finalised and audited. The provisional figures show a loss during the year 1993-94. No cash losses are anticipated. Final position will be known after finalisation and audit of the annual accounts.

(d) Exploration work has been taken up in Kanyakumari to augment the resources from existing and known deposits of Beach Sand Minerals like Monazite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, etc. for processing in Indian Rare Earths Limited Mineral Separation Plant at Manavalakurichi Kanyakumari District.

Prices of Two Wheelers

5197. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and the dates when the prices of various two wheelers were increased during the last three years and the extent of increase thereof model-wise;

(b) the reasons for such frequent increases in their prices; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such increases in their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The prices of two wheelers have been increased by the manufacturers around 7 times during the last three years. The average increase in prices per year has been of order of 7 to 10%.

(b) The increase in prices has been attributed by the manufacturers to the increase in the cost of inputs such as raw-material, components, wages, transportation, fuel etc.

(c) There is no statutory control on the prices of two wheelers. As such the manufacturers do not require approval of the Government to increase the prices of their vehicles. However, it is expected that easy availability of a wide range of models of vehicles and free play of market forces will keep a check on the prices of these vehicles.

Committee on Liabilities of Drug Companies

5198. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up three Member Committee to evaluate fresh liabilities of major drug companies to the drug prices equalisation account;

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

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Three Member Committee has been constituted to determine the liabilities of the drug companies on the overcharged amount between 1981 and 1987 under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The other details asked for are available in the Resolution published in the Official Gazette on 21.03.1994, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Shortage of Middle Bank Officers in Armed Forces

5199. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a critical shortage of officers in the middle ranks in all the three Services;

(b) whether the policy reviews made in the 80's led to creation of several posts in higher ranks without any expansion below;

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the shortages; and

(d) the reasons for posting a large number of middle ranks officers at New Delhi and the steps taken to transfer them to the units where there are severe shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). There is no shortage of officers in the middle ranks of the Army and the Navy. There is however some shortage in certain middle ranks of the Air Force. The shortage is not due to the Cadre Reviews made in the 80's but mainly on account of the reduced intake in certain years. To meet the shortage, a number of posts of staff appointments in Air Headquarters are undermanned and retired officers are being re-employed. The officers are periodically rotated between the Headquarters and the field units as per prescribed tenure.

Contract for Technology Transfer by CDRI

5200. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow, has signed a contract with a U.S. Company for sale of technology of 'CENTCHROMAN' a drug used to cure osteoporosis;

(b) the details of other similar technology agreements entered into by CDRI, Lucknow, with U.S. drug manufacturers; and

(c) the details of policy regarding technology-transfer agreements with the U.S. and other foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No other similar technology agreement has been entered into by CDRI, Lucknow with U.S. drug manufacturers.

(c) There is no restriction on transfer of civilian commercial technologies to USA and other foreign countries.

Economic Offenders

5201. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received regarding economic offences against Group 'A' officers of the Ministries from January 1992 to January 1994 Ministry-wise;

(b) the number of cases registered Ministry-wise; and

(c) the details of cases investigated so far together with the number of cases in which offence has been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Only one complaint in the matter has been received.

(b) No case has been registered as the complaint is under verification.

(c) Does not arise.

Small Hydro Electric Projects in Hilly Areas

5202. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether small hydro-electric projects are very useful for providing electricity in remote hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details of small hydro-electric potential in the country;

(c) the details of small hydro-electric potential utilised during the last three years; and

(d) the total funds utilised during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in providing electricity in remote hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to preliminary estimates, a small hydro potential of about 10,000 MW has been assessed for the country.

(c) A total small hydro capacity of 110MW has so far been installed, which includes the addition of about 35 MW during the last three years for projects upto 3 MW capacity. A capacity of 202 MW is under installation.

(d) A subsidy of Rs. 17.00 crores has been provided by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for small hydro projects in the hilly areas.

**Allowances for Field Areas of
Personnel in Armed Forces**

5203. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission to re-define field areas of personnel in the Armed Forces has since been accepted by the Government;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be incurred towards payment of compensatory allowance for the personnel posted in the modified field areas; and

(c) the effective date of payment of this allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, field areas have been re-defined and the field service allowances payable to the personnel posted in such areas have also been rationalised and revised. The orders in this regard are effective from 1st April, 1993. The total financial implication of the revised allowances would be around Rs. 61.25 crores per annum.

[*Translation*]

**Project to Manufacture Linear
Alkyl Benzene at Cochi**

5204. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has developed a project to manufacture Linear Alkyl Benzene at Cochi based on feed stock from Cochin Refineries Ltd. (CRL);

(b) whether the proposal to start the project is pending with his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) had informed that they were developing a project to manufacture linear Alkyl Benzene (capacity-80,000 TPA) at Kochi in Kerala in the joint sector association with the Bhartia Group (VAM Organic Chemicals Limited). For technology tie up for the project, KSIDC was granted a foreign collaboration approval with UOP Inter-Americana Inc.USA in April, 1992.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Uniform Health Service

5205. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Indian Medical and Health Service to carry out uniform health service throughout the country on the line of Civil Service and have invited views of States in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Proposals to constitute the Indian Medical and Health Service were sent to the State Governments for their comments. In view of the lack of consensus on the part of the State Governments it is not possible to constitute the Indian Medical and Health Service. The States which had adopted/not accepted the constitution of the Indian Medical and Health Service and also the States which had some reservations are given below:—

ACCEPTED

1. Gujarat
2. Karnataka
3. Mizoram
4. Rajasthan
5. Tripura

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Maharashtra
3. Punjab
4. Meghalaya

NOT ACCEPTED

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam

3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Kerala

STATES WHICH DID NOT OFFER ANY COMMENTS

1. Bihar
2. Haryana
3. Manipur
4. Nagaland
5. Orissa
6. Sikkim
7. Tamil Nadu
8. Uttar Pradesh
9. West Bengal

This matter was also discussed in the sub-committee meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 15.09.1992, which decided not to accept the proposal to constitute this All India Service.

Supply of Water

5206. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the per capita supply of water;

(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 RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Polio-Vaccine Factory

5207. DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far by the Union Government on the Polio Vaccine factory being set up in Bulandshahar district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the construction of the factory is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The expenditure incurred by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India on the Bharat immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. at Chola Village in Bulandshahar is in the form of equity amounting to Rs. 14.326 crores. The civil construction work has been completed.

12.00 hrs.

RE: EMERGENCE OF NON-RACIST REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would

like, with your permission, to raise two issues both relating to international matters.

The first, of course, is a matter of great satisfaction and gratification to all of us when the flag of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa comes down—it has come down, it happened yesterday—and six-colour flag of the non-racist Republic of South Africa comes up.

It is an occasion that we in India must rejoice and join our voice with the citizens, non-racists of South Africa, be they black, white or Indians in commending this great achievement that the Republic has now achieved and is now launched on a path of very venturesome development of that nation. I hold that perhaps the future will not bring all good tidings from that Republic but even if good tidings are not forthcoming, the goodwill of India and this House must always accompany the brave people of the South Africa in this new path.

While I am at it, I request your permission and indulgence to draw attention of the Government to the reports appearing that a group of officials of the Government of India and a group from the United States of America are meeting in London.

Now our objection is not about officials of one nation meeting another group of officials from another nation. Our objection is to venue. Why is it London? Our objection is to the composition of this group, why it is only from the Prime Minister's office, why not from the Defence Ministry or the Ministry of External Affairs. We are totally in the dark as to the purpose of this meeting, what is going to be discussed. We cannot go purely by newspaper specu-

lation and report, what is being discussed in a hush, hush manner or issues relating to proliferation. The issues of proliferation, we know, are issues on which the Government of India has been in dialogue with various Governments. But why should this take place in London and why in this manner? Why should the House be kept entirely in the dark as to what is taking place? Our issue is also to the composition of the officials who are meeting. We treat every official of the Government of India as a competent representative of either the civil service or foreign service. Our difficulty lies with the manner in which the Government of India and the Prime Minister's office are treating this very highly sensitive issue of national importance and the timing of it. We all know, it is not a State secret that the Prime Minister is intending to visit Washington. For the first time, after his election as the Prime Minister, he is due to meet President Clinton, for the first time again since he became the President of U.S.A. The timing acquires some kind of ominous hue that it is combined in this hush, hush manner at the third venue.

The least that the Government of India can do is to take this House into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you will be allowed to say on the first item, one after the other.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, this is an event which is one of the greatest of this century. It cannot be compared with 1917 but it can certainly be compared with the liberation of most of the colonial part of the world after the Second World War. This unfolding of events has particularly reminded us of the Satyagraha technique of Gandhiji which originated in the experimental field of South Africa.

Despite that, it was a country of violence, a violence which was perpetrated directly not only because of white supermacy but also because of division within the blacks engendered by white supermacy. Those days are coming to an end. Now there is adult franchise. It is multi-racial voting and the last bastion in the political sense of the term though not in the economic sense of the term is now collapsing and, therefore, what I request is, as I wrote to you, that if there is a mention from the Chair and the unanimity of the House is indicated through that mention in hailing this event and sending our the best wishes to the people of all colours, of all hues of South Africa, that would be the best thing. If others join, I welcome it.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I am sure that the entire House will hail this historic occasion, particularly our people and our country which has been constantly giving support against the rascist regime in South Africa and for the great people of South Africa under the leadership of Dr. Nelson Mandela who is the biggest hero of this century. Who has fought this battle with great dignity, with great conviction and justice, and also justice in human values. I remember meeting him for the first time when he came out from the jail in Cairo. The first thing that I asked him was "how is it that you lived 27 years in jail and still you are hale and hearty?" What did he tell me? He said the great leader of not only your country, the great leader of this era, Mahatma Gandhi, gave me great strength to fight this. Therefore, this is the victory that our Father of the Nation started in that country. Therefore, this is the victory that our Father of the Nation started in that country. Therefore, we are the proudest people, the happiest people, to join our brothers and sisters in South Africa. This is a victory of democracy, of justice and of human

values. Therefore, I hail this occasion and I am glad that the entire House is one on this.

The second thing is, I expressed my concern that day.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not reduce this into that.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am not saying anything separately. I am saying only this thing. Government meets separately at any place, anywhere. But I only say that this is a national issue and the Government should consult and the Parliament should be taken into confidence.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Today I remember Mahatma Gandhi as mentioned by Shri Jaswant Singhji and all other Members. Today I remember Shri Rajiv Gandhi also because he obtained funds for the African people. He is no more today. But we must remember him today. Today is the day of victory. Dr. Nelson Mandela fought like anything for the justice of South African people. At the same time, Mr. Benjamin Molayase was hanged because he fought against South African Government. Today we are proud of South African people who have got their democratic rights. I think this House should unanimously pass a Resolution expressing our best wishes, our regards, for the South African people. At the same time, those who have fought for this country, South Africa, are no more today. We must pay our homage to them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): It is a matter of gratification that we see the end of this regime of apartheid in our time. The House will recall that India was the first country in the world to raise this issue at the United Nations and in spite of great sacrifices of commercial interest, economic interests, we always stood by the oppressed people of South Africa and we always stood for a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Therefore, while we hail these elections which are taking place in that country at this point of time, we hope and trust, and we are confident, that these elections will indeed usher in a truly democratic, a truly non-racial South Africa. I thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): May I join the other distinguished Members of this House in hailing the emergence of a non-racial, united and democratic South Africa. India has fought against her own enemies in order to achieve freedom and chosen her own path of progress and prosperity. From that point of view, as stirred by our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, we have been supporting the cause of the people of South Africa who have been very consistently and persistently fighting against the most obnoxious system of apartheid. On this occasion, having regard to the fact that the whole world is today witnessing an apartheid-free system in a democratic, united and unified South Africa, this Parliament and this House extends its good wishes to the people of South Africa

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are happy to know,

that apartheid is no more in South Africa and democracy has been established there. Sir, the House should pass a unanimous resolution in this regard. It is a matter of happiness for all of us. Therefore, I congratulate the people of South Africa on this occasion.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the development that is taking place in South Africa is a welcome feature. Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation for political rights. Mr. Nelson Mandela was put to great strains. He fought for the political rights of the people. Today, the South African people got this political right. On this great occasion, I also join others to welcome this feature.

MR. SPEAKER: We are happy that the elections are taking place in South Africa and all are allowed to vote without any discrimination. We would like to wish all the best to the leaders and the people of South Africa. The House is one in expressing its views.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission that the sittings of the House have been divided into two parts in this session. In the past the House used to be adjourned on the demise of Hon'ble Members. Now, this tradition has changed because the number of the sittings of the House have been reduced. All the Members have also expressed their views that on account of budget session being divided in two parts, the number of days for debates

have come down. As a result, the session has lost its flavour and the debate do not make any impact, as was expected, on the minds of the people. However, I request on behalf of all the parties that the old past practice of adjourning the session on the demise and cremation of a Member of Parliament in Delhi, may be continued. This House is the most sacred place of democracy. Anyway, we are to blame for the tradition of adjourning the House even when the Member dies three or four days before.

There are comparatively a large number of holidays observed in our country. I think that most of the Gods and their incarnates in the whole world have descended on our land. Further, the diversities of religious and creeds also outnumber other countries. Holidays are declared for all important festivals which come one after another. However, these festivals are also important for us. Above all, due to the existing traditions in the House, the number of sittings have also come down. That is why we have, time and again, been telling you that the reduction in the number of sittings of the House pinches us. It also pinches us that due to division of this session in two parts, the debate has splitted too. Even in a case when death of a member has taken place three or four days before, the House is adjourned for the whole day.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): It does not happen every day.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I agree with you but when the death occurs three or four days before.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Allow him to correct the position.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to say that earlier this tradition also existed in this House. I have been a Member of this House for the last twenty years. I know that earlier there was a tradition that if a Member had died and cremated in Delhi, the House used to be adjourned for that day and no sitting held. Keeping all these factors in view, I submit that this tradition should be restored and revived.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think all of us agree with what Shri Sharadji has said. It was after a long discussion that a tradition was set that whenever a Member dies or any untoward incident occurs, nobody would like to raise an issue at that time. If somebody said that the House be adjourned, it was adjourned. Accordingly, some guidelines were framed. As we have not been following these guidelines from time to time, it is not possible to adhere to them. It would be better if we revert to it once again and follow it strictly. Then there should be no exception of that kind. If you wish, we can revive it with no exception and when it is formulated and approved, there does not remain any specific case. Let us agree to it with no exception.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, Are you going to give your opinion just now? It can be decided later on.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Sharad ji and Shri Advaniji because they have

paved the way for reviving the old tradition— which we were just discussing in this House with which our sentiments are attached. Whenever a Member passes away, we feel aggrieved and we whole heartedly want to pay our tributes to him. Our true homage counts only when we accomplish his unfinished tasks and wishes. Earlier, it used to be done but on one or two occasions, we came across such instances when some Members expressed their feeling very strongly. It also does not appear good if the feelings of some members create an atmosphere of uneasiness in the House. But what Sharadji has said is absolutely correct. We would follow the same old tradition which was in vogue earlier. If the Members wanted to attend last rites, we would adjourn the house if it had been in practice earlier, we would pay our homages by accomplishing his unfinished tasks. The same stand was also taken in the meeting of the leaders of all parties. All the leaders and the Government of India are also unanimous on this issue. Thank You.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I want to draw your kind attention towards a very serious issue. Today, the Prime Minister is not present in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not feeling well. He has told me that he is undergoing some medication.

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, I would like to make a reference to the World Labour Report, 1994. This report has been brought out on behalf of International Labour Organisation and it has been giving its firm opinion on economic matters. Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the people towards this report because wherever globalisation is

taking place in the world, the International Labour Organisation has expressed a common opinion through World Labour Report. Before this, we were deliberating on industry and employment during Zero Hour. I want to quote a few lines from this report. About globalization, the World Labour Report, says:

[English]

"On-going globalisation process will have major impact on employment worldwide. It will enable capital to roam the world in search of cheap and productive labour, transferring jobs from one country to another.

The path of economic reforms will also encourage job movement particularly from public to private sector. So, for millions of workers the employment will remain uncertain for many years ahead. Speaking of 1992-93, this Report speaks of worsening employment situation, marked by increasing levels of unemployment, stagnating or falling wages and shift towards informal sector. South Asian countries will require much higher and more sustained growth and they are to cope with large and growing labour force and achieve substantial reduction on the loss, absolute number of below poverty line threshold."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, the Director General of ILO is saying that:

[English]

"He dwelt on the challenges of globalisation which in his view has

been playing havoc with autonomy of national legislations for some time now. At the same time some people are adamant about the need to cut back State interventions; others point to the danger that the State may be totally eclipsed. What we must do is watch carefully the social implications of austerity measures and protect...."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am emphasising this point because the Director General of ILO says:

[English]

"First and foremost those whose jobs or income are under threat excepting the weakest from becoming weaker until they maintain a certain minimum purchasing power."

[Translation]

Sir, about the World Labour Report of the International Labour Organisation on Bhopal Gas tragedy; he says:

[English]

"In the public mind, chemical disaster is symbolised by the tragedy at Bhopal. But the damage which chemicals can cause usually is much less visible and dramatic. The production of chemicals has greatly accelerated. In recent months from 60 million tonnes worldwide in 1973 to 400 million tonnes in 1993."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am referring to it because the Union Ministers who are sitting here, should learn a lesson from the contents of the World Labour Report, 1994. I would like the House to think about the crores of people of third world countries like India, who are living below poverty line and also about the consequences of globalization have been made in ILO Report. In the end, I would submit that the Government must learn a lesson from it and should not move towards globalisation as one moves towards a mirage.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to closure of nationalised coal-mines in Bihar, illegal mining is going on there continuously for the last three years. During this period, more than one thousand persons have been arrested and about 700 trucks loaded with coal were impounded.

Sir, in the meeting of the Secretary to the Bihar Government, executives of coal companies and the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in 1975, it was decided that it is the responsibility of the coalmines to check illegal mining of coal in nationalised coalmines. However, they are unable to stop it and it has created a serious problem of law and order there. I would, therefore, urge the Government to immediately stop this illegal mining.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The Air Traffic Controllers Guild of India has given a notice to the Government that from 1st May onwards they will go on strike. This will paralyse the entire domestic and international air traffic in

the country. This is a very serious situation. From next Monday onwards the entire aircraft in the country will be paralysed. I request the Government to intervene in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has appeared in the front page of today's 'Jansatta' that Bokaro has escaped from becoming another Bhopal.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go by the newspaper's report. If you know something, you can tell us. Otherwise, please take your seat.

SMT. BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards a very important problem. In the coastal areas of Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat, smuggling of gold, silver, arms and narcotics is done on a large scale. The Government have made arrangements for joint patrolling by Custom, Octroi and Police Departments to curb smuggling in this area. In the ensuing monsoon, smuggling of these items is expected to rise further but the patrolling personnel at lower level are not adequately equipped to check this smuggling. I request the Government that in order to check the smuggling, modern boats, arms and communication equipment may be made available to them and immediate action may be taken in this regard.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the serious problems of Jahanabad area. The Gov-

ernment may be aware that today this area is on the verge of becoming another Punjab. Due to inadequate arrangements for education and employment in this area and on account of dual policy of the Government resulting in non-development of this area, many illiterate and unemployed youths have joined terrorist organisations. The poor Harijans, Adivasis and backward people have become victim of these terrorists. On the other hand, the police is also killing these poor, adivasis and backward people. Mass killings are taking place in this area. Thus, the poor and backward people are suffering from both the sides.

The main reason for this is that many areas of Jahanabad still do not have adequate arrangements for education. Though, it is a subject which comes under State Government, yet I urge the Union Government that the State Government may be pressurised on this point that wherever there are 500 or 1000 poor, adivasis or backward people, arrangements for providing education there may be made immediately. If the State Government fails to do it, the Union Government should at its own make adequate arrangements for providing education in these areas by allocating funds. So as to bring about peace there. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): There is a growing concern that at different examination centres violence is being resorted to increasingly day by day.

In fact, the violent incidents are also on the increase in the educational

institutions at the time of examinations. The teachers are being assaulted and it is quite shocking. It has a lot of repercussions and far-reaching consequences also. Therefore, what is required is reforms in our educational system. Particularly, reforms regarding examination should be given top priority. The Government of India, particularly the HRD Ministry should take the initiative to call a conference of Education Ministers and also of other experts to address themselves to this very serious problem and find out a solution to this.

MR. SPEAKER: Half-an-hour is over. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have been giving notices for the last three days but I am not being given a chance to speak.... (Interruptions). There is a hue and cry in my constituency.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everyone gives notice but all are not admitted. Sixty thousand notices are received. please take your seat.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I will not sit.... (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All these things are not going on record.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Annual Accounts and Audit Reports of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for 1992-93

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5727/94]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, Annual Report and Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism Bombay, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audit-
ed Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5728/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5729/94]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, Limited, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5730/94]

(3)(a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society of Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5731/94]

(b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5732/94]

**Cost and Works Accountants
(Amendment) Regulation 1994**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table—

Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. CWR/2/90 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1994 under sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5733/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur for 1992-93 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5734/94]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indo-German Tool Room, Ahmedabad for 1991-92, 1992-93. Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Process Cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indo German Tool Room Ahmedabad, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5735/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5736/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut for the Year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5737/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Improvement of Galss Industry, Firozabad, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for the Improvement of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5738/94]

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Jamshedpur, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5739/94]

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5740/94]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5741/94]

- (10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of

Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Moti Daman, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Moti Daman, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5742/94]

Notification under All India Services Act, 1951 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) (Amendment) Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583

in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1993.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November 1993.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 620 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1993.
- (iv) The All India Services (Leave) Second Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5743/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5744/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5745/94]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Em-

ployees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi), for the year 1992-93.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5746/94]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, Limited, New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On Behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5747/94]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5748/94]

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirtieth Report

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.34 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fortieth Report

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I beg to present the Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-first Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—System of Administration in Union Territories.

12.34½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-First and Seventieth Reports

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Seventy-first Report on Production of an Armoured Vehicle 'Z', its Gun and Ammunition.
- (2) Seventieth Report on Action Taken on 32nd Report (10th Lok Sabha) relating to Assessment of Small Scale Industrial Undertakings.

12.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(I) Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fifth Report

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ (Sarangarh): I beg to present a copy

each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto:—

- (i) Thirty Third Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Insurance Division)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Life Insurance Corporation of India and appointment of SCs and STs in the panel of Advocates.
- (ii) Thirty Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Steel — Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

(II) Study Tours Report

SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ (Sarangarh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report on Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Nagpur, Bombay, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad and Vadodara during July, 1993.

- (ii) Report on Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Hyderabad, Madras, Madurai, Cochin and Kodaikanal during July, 1993.

12.35½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 19th April, 1994).

12.36 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development on Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.36 ¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Fourth Report

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-Related Parliament Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Department of Supply.

12.36½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to formulate medium term drought proofing programme to cope with drought situation in Bolangir, Orissa**

[English]

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, the Bolangir Parliamentary constituency is reeling under drought conditions for the last few years. Due to absence of an integrated action plan, the situation is deteriorating day by day. Last year, when Prime Minister had visited the area, he suggested a Medium-Term Drought Proofing Programme (MTDPP) to be implemented in this area. As the area has large concentration of landless and marginal farmers belonging to weaker sections, an urgent action is required in this regard.

I urge upon the Central Government to announce the MTDPP to arrest further deterioration in the situation.

(ii) Need to extend Financial Support for the Development of Kodungallur Port in Kerala

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, Kodungallur, which has recently been declared as a minor port and which is a major fishing centre, is having no cargo operation till-date. Construction of break-waters is expected to be completed in 1994. After capital dredging, channel will be stabilised giving a minimum depth of four metres. At present, the raw materials for FACT, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals and other industrial giants are being imported through Cochin port and ships carrying sulphur-phosphate, etc., are berthed in Cochin harbour. The cargo is transported to the industrial belt of Kalamassiry, Alwaye and Angamaly in self-propelled barges. Due to the very high port charges, the cost of transportation through Cochin port has become quite unattractive. If vessels could be anchored at Kodungallur at the earliest possible time, raw materials could be transported to the industrial belt without any pilotage or wharfage to be paid and with less overhead expenditure compared to Cochin port. A long-term agreement with labourers will rule out recurring labour disputes.

So, I urge upon the Government to extend financial support for the development of Kodungallur port even though this is a minor port.

(iii) Need to enforce constitutional provisions relating to Municipalities in Union Territory of Chandigarh

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 came into

force on 24 April, 1993 and 1 June, 1993, respectively. Consequently, various States and Union Territories have amended the existing law on Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas or comprehensively legislated afresh so as to bring the relevant provisions in consonance with the Constitution Amendments.

While I appreciate the action of the Government of India in extending the provisions relating to Panchayati Raj to Union Territory of Chandigarh within the period of one year. I wish to take this opportunity to urge that immediate steps be taken to enforce constitutional provisions relating to Municipalities also without any further delay. The Estimates Committee, in its 31st Report presented to this House on 30 April, 1993, had also made such recommendation. Equally important is to issue necessary directions for converting leasehold property rights to freehold, which issue has been lingering on for very long now.

(iv) Need to introduce new trains from Kathgodam in Uttar Pradesh to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Jammu.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital): Long time back a new railway line was constructed from Rampur to Kathgodam, but passenger trains have not yet been introduced on this track. I have apprised the Govt. from time to time to introduce trains from Kathgodam to Bombay, Calcutta, Jammu etc. so that tourism in Nainital may get the fillup. Moreover, the Government has not started trains even after the announcement of introduction of new trains from Kathgodam to Delhi and Howrah.

[Shri Balraj Passi]

Therefore, the Government is requested to introduce these passenger trains immediately to provide facilities to this region.

- (v) Need to provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government for all-round development of adivasi dominated Khargon district of the State

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in comparison to other States, Madhya Pradesh is quite a backward State. Among the population of State the No. of Scheduled Tribes is very high. Most of the districts are tribal dominated. Even after independence nothing has been done for the development of these areas. Link roads have not been constructed even to connect the larger villages. Wherever the roads have been constructed for years, the bridges have not been constructed because of that during rainy season the whole area remains cut off from the rest of the main regions. These regions do not have any dispensaries and schools and there is no provision of drinking water, wells or tube wells etc. and those wells or tubewells which have been constructed so far, have dried up. The State Government is unable to launch the above mentioned developmental works due to the financial constraints. The people are living in extreme poverty. Only nominal developmental work has been done in the tribal dominated Blocks of Khargaon district in Madhya Pradesh. Hundreds of villages do not have roads, bridges, schools, dispensaries and drinking water facilities even, keeping in view the financial constraints of Madhya Pradesh, it is not possible for the State Government to

launch the developmental projects, therefore the State Government has demanded financial assistance from the Central Government.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to provide sufficient financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh State Government under Article 275 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and to improve their standard of living and also for their all-round development.

12.41 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
MADE IN THE FIFTH REPORT
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE – DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1994-95

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1990-91

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the house will take up Item Nos. 19, 20, and 21 together, namely, Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1990-91. Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal was on his legs yesterday; he may continue now.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I was submitting yesterday that the question of providing a direct rail link between Chandigarh and Ludhiana and Chandigarh and Rajpura

has dragged on for years. In view of the importance of the city of Chandigarh and the need to provide a direct link between the capital city and other parts of the State, it is absolutely essential that these two projects should be taken up immediately and I would urge upon the hon. Minister to assure Punjab that the demands raised persistently over decades would be attended to by him now.

It is again because of the importance of Chandigarh that the volume of traffic between the city and Delhi has increased manifold during the last few years but the existing transport system has just not been able to cope with it. It is in this context that I would like to say and bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the need to introduce another Shatabdi Express between Delhi and Chandigarh which could leave Delhi in the morning and return from Chandigarh in the evening. I am sure top priority would be accorded to this as for various reasons, air operation to Chandigarh has been curtailed, and.....

12.43 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

and the GT Road has virtually become a death trap because of heavy vehicular traffic there.

Sir, given the situation as it is today, I would also like to impress upon the hon. Minister to direct the concerned staff to take steps to reduce the running time of the Shatabdi Express between Delhi and Chandigarh. As we travel almost twice or thrice a week, it is our common experience that the time taken between the two places could be reduced by half an hour. To this, I would also like to add the imperative of electrification of

the track between Ambala and Chandigarh particularly when the Government has undertaken to electrify the track right from Amritsar to Delhi. So, there is no reason why this short section of about 45 KM is not given that treatment.

Till recently, the Kalka-Howrah Mail which is an important train connecting Chandigarh to Howrah, carried a through coach for Bombay. This used to be attached to the Frontier Mail at Delhi. While we were pressing for addition of more coaches of all classes, it came as a great shock to us that even that coach has been withdrawn! And the ostensible reason given is that the Frontier Mail does not start from Delhi and that it starts from Nizamuddin from where it goes to New Delhi. This, with utmost respect I would say, is not a convincing argument. It is rather a specious argument put forth because given the will to continue the facility which was extended many many years back and which had been continuing during the last many years, I suppose the simple way of doing it is to attach the additional bogies from Ambala through which the Frontier Mail passes. I would again urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this urgently because there is no justification whatsoever to deprive us of the facility which had been there for many many years.

Sir, I would wish to say that in order to provide greater access to Himachal Pradesh, a direct train between Bombay and Chandigarh should be introduced because we know that a large number of people from different parts of the country do want to visit Himachal Pradesh but because of the topography of the State and because of the poor resources of the State, the tourist potentiality has not been exploited to the

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

extent that it could be. That is where I think we would need the Railways to help this part of the country by providing better train services. I understand that the Railways do not favour the system of slip coaches or through coaches and the reason preferred for the purpose is that it involves many difficulties such as shunting enroute which in fact affects the punctuality and safety of the long distance mail or express trains. With utmost respect, I would again say that this argument also does not sound convincing. I can understand the difficulties of the Railways and I will not raise the demand that the Government should undertake measures to connect every important city of the country with every other important city of the country. It is difficult for various reasons including the resource constraint. But given that situation, I suppose the minimum that can be done is that we must pick up some important cities and try to ensure that certain slip coaches are attached to different trains to be detached at important stations or junctions enroute and attached again to other important trains for onward journey to their place of destination.

I think, Sir, if we can ensure that the trains depart from the stations of origin in time, this problem would not crop up and the system of introducing slip coaches can work very well.

Sir, in this connection only I would like to say that since a very large number of people from different places, from different States of the country have chosen Chandigarh as their home because of the potentialities, because of the opportunities which Chandigarh has offered to them, Chandigarh has today become almost a mini India. But those

people settled as they are in Chandigarh, do wish to go to their places and given the number of People settled there, the need is on a daily basis. In this connection I would like to say that slip coaches must be attached from Chandigarh for destinations like Haridwar, Lucknow, Varanasi, and Ranchi. To ameliorate the difficulties I think some slip coaches should be attached with Chandigarh Express also to be detached at Ambala and to be then attached with Punjab Mail for Lucknow and Patna etc.

Similarly, Sir, Navyug Express which today runs from Jammu and goes right up to Madras, Mangalore, Kanayakumari etc., should be bifurcated. One part should run from Chandigarh and the other from Jammu, merge at Ambala and proceed further. This will create greater capacity and I am sure could also generate more revenue for the railways. In the same breath, I would like to say that there is another train Unchaner Express which connects Ambala with Allahabad, Kanpur and Calcutta could very easily be extended up to Chandigarh.

When we write to the hon. Minister— I can understand his difficulty the reason that is always offered to us is that there are operational difficulties and there are constraints of resources. I accept that constraints of resources are there. But, if we were to sit and work out a system whereby the optimum use of this present capacity has to be made, I suppose, such extensions of trains to nearby important places, particularly, like the one of Chandigarh should be done. I am not competing with any other city. I want the pre-eminent position of Ambala to be retained but at the same time given the importance that Chandigarh is acquiring, its needs that I am putting across are quite genuine.

Sir, after the second line that had been set up to Chandigarh, I suppose, it is with one-third of the conventional cost, that a washing line can be provided there. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do that, because that would then enable us to ask for more trains which are being denied today. What has happened Sir, is that, there were a few sectional coaches between Chandigarh-Delhi-Chandigarh. For the last many years, ever since the inception of the city of Chandigarh, these coaches, which formed part of the Kalka-Howrah Express, were detached at Chandigarh and for the return journey started from Chandigarh which provided a facility to the travelling public of Chandigarh to come early at the railway station, get their tickets and board the trains. Now, for no reason and I am sure they would say that there is no washing line, after many years, this realisation dawns on them and these empty coaches are now being taken to Kalka. They are incurring additional cost. Sir, the cost which would be incurred on setting up of a washing line at Chandigarh, as I said, would be only one-third of the total cost which would be incurred by them otherwise. The hon. Minister, I am sure would take up this.

I would definitely appreciate the various measures taken to improve the facilities at Chandigarh, but there is need to do much more.

Computerization has been brought about, but there is no terminal at the railway station; that has to be provided immediately; and at the same time, facility has to be extended for the return reservation, which is not being done presently. When we are thinking of setting up a model railway station, one place which should come to the hon. Minister's mind immediately is Chandigarh. Certain

things have been done, but I am sure he would take steps to really set up a railway station at Chandigarh which serves as a model railway station providing all the facilities as well as Yatri Niwas for the travelling public.

Sir, I can understand your anxiety about the time. So, I would not like to touch in detail about the various other trains which should be started there. But I do wish to emphasise that after the return of normalcy in Punjab after long agonizing period of terrorism, it is the need of the State now that the trains which had been cancelled earlier should now be restarted. One such train was Kalka-Chandigarh-Amritsar and another was between Kalka and Bhatinda. This should be done immediately and no reason for not doing it would convince the people.

Equally important now is to ensure that Punjab marches proudly on the path of economic progress. It would be important to connect various other cities, various other areas, which have been left out for centuries, which have not seen the face of a railway train so far. Important places in Malva regions are left out and I think for that purpose it is necessary to start an exercise for providing a railway link from Moga to Mansa covering places like Badni, Rajkot, Dhillwar and Bhikhi, etc.

To conclude I would very briefly like to refer to those people who have contributed their mite to ensure that the railway provides the much needed service to the people of the country; and when I say so, I refer to the vast family of the railway men. While much has to be done for welfare of the railway men, I would, for a moment, confine my submission only to the retired railway personnel and there again primarily to

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

the people settled in my part of the country. These people, after having dedicated best part of their life to the society only seek timely medical assistance near their places of residence in times of emergency. In the absence of railway hospital at Chandigarh, inservice employees and members of the Railway Recruitment Board at Chandigarh have been extended the medical facilities at PGI, which is one of the best hospitals in the country and also at General Hospital there. The retired employees residing at Chandigarh and nearby towns of Mohali and Panchkula are denied this benefit. For any assistance, they require to travel long distances from their places of residence to Delhi. If a situation arises where immediate medical assistance is required no one will be able to travel to Delhi, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the authorities there. But I would primarily depend on his decision. I urge him to take immediate steps in this direction to provide this assistance to the retired railway personnel and also look into their various other demands like commutation of pension, family pension and other benefits.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are ten hon. Members who want to participate in this debate, Each hon. Minister will take eight to ten minutes. I think we have to forgo our lunch.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): There is already a Bill on insurance introduced in the House. If they want to speak on this Bill, they can do so simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House has greed to forgo lunch so that we can complete this business.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subsequently, it will be done. Thank you very much for your nice suggestion.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the additional demands for grants made by the hon. Minister, I have to say that if the expenditure of Railways has exceeded the allocation made to the Ministry on their demands, then surely, there is either extravagancy in the Ministry of Railways or the projected expenditure has not been worked out properly. How and when shall we be able to establish a financial discipline if additional demands for grants are conceded to every year in this manner. There does not seem to be a pragmatic approach on how can we make the present schemes useful. Thus, in order to see that additional demands are checked and financial discipline established, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to take effective steps to curb the extravagancy of the Railway Boards on the one hand and on the other taken possession of the unuseful lands around the Railways stations and besides the railway lines lying vacant and under illegal occupation so as to make these profitable and a source of raising funds for Railways.

I fail to understand what objectives you keep in mind while formulating the schemes? There has been a long standing demand for doubling the Gorakhpur-Lucknow railway line and for conversion of Gonda-Gorakhpur railway line. The Hon. Railway Minister informed me through a letter that they would have

granted approval to the conversion of Gonda-Gorakhpur railway line in the first stage but have postponed it for coming years. What does it imply? You will be doing no favour of the people of the area if you say that you would have granted approval of it in the first stage because it is the policy of the Railway Ministry to take up the gauge conversion on priority basis. I would have agreed that you are seriously pondering over it only if you have said that you would complete the work of gauge conversion between Gonda and Gorakhpur by 1994-96 with the gauge conversion of Gonda-Gorakhpur railway line two demands will be met—one the demand for doubling of railway line from Lucknow to Gorakhpur. Thus, the Ministry of Railways has to firmly resolve to accomplish this beneficial scheme.

Rishikesh, a place near Haridwar is historical and religious place and a famous tourist centre. The local people have been agitating for the last two months in support of railway station there. Their demands are very petty demands. There is an 11 km stretch of railway line from Kansari station to Dehradun. The Ministry of Railways will be benefited much through tourism if 11 km. stretch of this line is laid. Dehradun, Tehri, Pauri, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Jamnatri etc. the places of tourist centre will be connected by train. I think, the Railways can earn maximum profits through passenger fare from this sector alone than any other sector.

Two general bogies alongwith the 2nd class sleeper coaches may be attached to the Doon Express running from Dehradun to Howra via Rishikesh because the people are facing a lot of difficulties there. Delhi-Haridwar ordinary train may be run via Rishikesh. The Ministry of Railways may set-up a tourist

information centre at Rishikesh. Various people raising similar demands for an important places like Rishikesh. Such tourist places should be kept in mind as they would yield you passenger fare. But the hon. Minister is more concerned about the passengers travelling by A.C. Chair car. He enunciated very proudly that he intended to add sleeper class to the Rajdhani Express. During the discussion on Railway budget, I had requested the hon. Minister to see himself the condition of Delhi and Lucknow railway stations and then only he will come to know how people travel in Delhi bound trains from Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Guwahati on train roofs who are dragged down from the train roofs, by police at Lucknow.

13.08 hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

There has been a long standing demand to provide general bogies train during day time. The expenditure involved in changing A.C. Chair Car into A.C. Sleeper coaches and the benefit accrued therefrom keeping in view the number of passengers travelling thereby, most of whom are pass-holders, needs to be reckoned.

You should cater to the passenger amenities of those poor workers and peasants who leave their homes and hearths in search of jobs to Punjab, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad and are in a position to pay for the fare in full. You will be rendering a true public service if you make available, as soon as possible, a general bogie train from one Railway Head Quarter to another.

Another demand of electrifications of railway line from Muzaffarpur to

[Shri. Astbhuja Prasad Shukla]

Lucknow, Barauni to Lucknow under the North-East Railway is being made for a long time. You are going for the electrification of railway line from Lucknow to Moradabad and have also, probably, decided to electrify the one from Muzaffarpur to Barauni. You are going for electrification on either side but if you do not electrify the middle portion from Muzaffarpur to Lucknow, the superfast and other trains will be stranded in between. When you are going for its electrification, why not make allocations for implementing the scheme of electrification of line between Lucknow and Muzaffarpur and accord approval to it? It is said time and again in reply to your letters that we have only Rs. 200-300 crores. We are not accountable for how many crores of rupees you are getting? We are only concerned with the steps you have taken and projects submitted for the development of North-East Railway. Your letter is with me. With regard to Katra to Ayodhya railway line and bridge, you have stated that investigations are on and survey is being conducted. You have approved the allocation of money for that. You may divert that money for some other North-East Railway Project if that is not to be spent on it as yet.

The job of Railways is not to give benefits to people alone. Its main aim is to provide service and facilities to the citizens. The demand for railway line from Khalilabad to Balrampur and Dehri-Ghat to Sahjanva has been made in every meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee, in every budget speech and in every demand for grants. I agree with your statement in regard to outlay but the returns you reveal are based on the survey of 1977. Crores of rupees were spent on that survey and

two Ministers made efforts for that which means that the line was definitely of great significance. That area has developed industrially and its population has increased during 1977 to 1994. The need for demand of these two railway lines is being felt on the basis.

You read newspapers and know better. You have fulfilled the demands of these people who resorted to sabotage through violent agitation and blew off railway lines. I must say in this House that I am not in favour of that but the people of my area are second to none and may be inspired by that but the Ministry of Railways shall not compel us to resort to such means in order to press our demands. You may conduct another survey afresh if you are not satisfied from the earlier one and then please accord permission for the construction of railway lines between Sahjanva and Dehri-Ghat and Khalilabad and Balrampur without delay. We wish you to lay the foundation stone thereof. This is my request to you.

There is a demand for gauge conversion of Gorakhpur to Nautanva railway line. Nautanva is situated near Nepal border. Indian as well as foreign tourists visiting Nepal that has a religious connection with us, may be beneficial for the Ministry. I wish the Hon. Minister be concerned about the gauge conversion of the railway line.

It is unfortunate that after inviting your attention to this fact, you asked me to talk about it during the presentation of Railway Budget. Guahati Express met with accident twice. You had yourself visited the accident site and declared that the accident was caused due to damaged railway track. I want to know how much money did you allocate and when for repairing railway-track and whether it was repaired? Can you give a guarantee

to the people of the area to the effect that there will be no further accidents on account of damaged tracks?

Khalilabad is an industrial area, a great centre of Handlooms. There is a great rush of people on Monday. The main market is located near the railway station and at the railway crossing there accidents are a common sight. There is a long pending demand of constructing an over bridge there. I make the demands with the hope that you will pay some attention to the North-East Railway neglected in the Railway Budget. A comparative study of the expenditure of all zones will reveal that there was no scheme for the North-Eastern Railway zone. So far as returns are concerned, the North-East Railway is capable of accruing benefits but serious beneficial schemes have not been provided for North-East Railway. Therefore, kindly add our demands in your additional demands for grants. Also, kindly formulate schemes to earn profits from the vacant Railway lands. To establish financial resources, it is imperative for you to make proportionate demands in the budget. Extravagancy in Railway Board and Ministry of Railway, should also be checked.

I would also like to invite your attention to the RPF recruitment in Gorakhpur conducted by two retired people. Allegations of corruption have been openly levelled against them. I want to know the number of people recruited from Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Devaria, Gonda, Behraich and other districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours time fixed to discuss this item is over. Discussion can be extended by two hours if the House permits.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The House agrees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended for two hours and the hon. Minister also has to reply within this period.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Hon. Minister, Sir, I am putting forth a very important issue before you. Recently recruitment is made in RPF at Gorakhpur. The persons who were appointed as Chairman, were retired officers. I would like to know as to how many persons have been recruited in RPF from Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Behraich etc. districts. Secondly, what action can be taken for the allegations against them. Thirdly, what were the circumstances under which the retired persons were recruited. Hon. Minister, Sir, I am saying this only because allegations are casting reflexions upon you and I am concerned to that. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indian Railways is the symbol of power and progress. But I regret to state that in the opinion of the hon. Minister this source of power and progress is confined to certain States only. Whenever the hon. Minister presented the Budget in this august House the hon. Members of all the backward States including those from Bihar, had strongly requested the hon. Minister to pay his attention towards Bihar also, but their request fell into deaf ears.

The people of Bihar are demanding since long for the construction of missing link line of 21 kilometres from Rajgir to Gaya so that the Budhist circuit may be completed. As you know a large number of foreign tourists visit the Budhist sites and due to this missing link they have

[Shri Brishin Patel]

to face a lot of difficulties. It is a long-standing demand of Bihar. I hope that the Ministry of Railways would fulfil this demand. Our second long-standing demand is for the construction of railway bridge over the river Ganga. We all know that the geographical situation of Bihar. The river the Ganges divides Bihar into two parts i.e. North Bihar and South Bihar. The people of both the parts of Bihar have to travel a long distance to reach their destination in Bihar itself. The people of North Bihar have to travel via Mujaffarpur, Samastipur, and Barauni to reach Patna. If a railway bridge is constructed over the river Ganga. I pledge that the people of Bihar will ever remember you and it will promote the progress of Bihar to a great extent... (*Interruptions*)...

Yesterday my friend, an hon. Member from C.P.I. Shri Madhukar was demanding to lay a new railway line from Hajipur to Raxaul. He stated that the rural area on the bank of the Ganga would also be covered by it and it would be very convenient for the of people that area. But Shri Madhukarji forgot to mention the most important thing that this rail line would have strategic importance also. This rail line connects Bihar with the border of Nepal also. If this new rail line is laid the journey would be reduced by 80 kilometres to reach the border of Nepal and the time would also be reduced. At present in order to reach Raxaul from Patna one has travel via Muzaffarpur, Motihari and Sugauli. But if a new railway line from Hazipur via Vaishali, Rewaghat is laid.... (*Interruptions*)... Since it is important from strategic point of view also, I therefore, request to lay this new railway track. One more railway track is important from strategic point of view and that is

Darbhanga to Jainagar. At present it is a narrow gauge line and I request to convert it into the broad gauge.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to one more issue. One has to travel 100 kilometres more to reach Barauni from Hazipur, Muzaffarpur and Samastipur. If the narrow gauge line from Hazipur to Barauni is converted into broad gauge, the distance can be reduced by 100 kms. I, therefore, request you to take up this job early the passengers may get the facility.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a train runs between Chhapra Bombay VT. It takes 11 hours to reach Patna from Chhapra. Whereas by road this distance can be covered in one and a half hour. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to introduce a new train from Sonepur to Bombay V.T. via Chhapra Siwan, Varanasi so that the people of North Bihar may get some facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been a long-standing demand for the electrification of Moghalsarai-Patna railway line. Just now Shri Shuklaji was talking about the electrification of Gorakhpur-Lucknow route. I would like to request you that the electrification should be done not only from Gorakhpur to Lucknow but also from Gorakhpur to Muzaffarpur at the earliest and Moghalsarai to Patna also so that the problems of the local people may be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the Super Fast trains pass through Gaya and since the Patna-Gaya line is single line the passengers have to face a lot of problems. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that the work of doubling Patna-Gaya line should be started at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister visited the Maivwa when a train accident occurred there and at that time the local people had only one demand that an overbridge should be built there so that the accidents may be checked, but their demand is yet to be fulfilled. I demand that the construction work of an overbridge should be started there so that the problems of the local people may be solved.

Everybody knows that my constituency Siwan is the birth place of our First President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. A Super Fast train named 'Deshrattna' should be introduced there so that the people of that area may remember him for ever.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 'Vaishali' is the best Super Fast train plying there. But the number of berths to be reserved for 'Vaishali' is only two. I request the hon. Minister to raise this quota for the convenience of the people of Patna and Hajipur and justify the title of the train Vaishali. The people of Patna have great difficulty to catch the train. Two more berths should be included in the quota for Patana. Earlier the Government had announced the insurance scheme for train passengers and it was given wide publicity that the Railway passenger insurance scheme would be implemented. Our endeavour was to draw the attention of the Government to it but we could not do so. The names of the passengers in the reserved coaches are mentioned in the reservation list and they can be insured. But how the live of the passengers travelling in unreserved coaches will be insured in case of any eventuality? I had asked this question that day and the House was likely to be adjourned shortly and it was replied that the such passengers must possess their tickets with them. Though I have never seen it,

but I know that not a piece of cloth can be found on the body of the victims, then how can a ticket be found there. The Government may help such passengers by asking the ticket booking staff to ask the passenger to give bearing his name, address and his destination and keep it in a file and destroy it after the journey is over. Thus in case of any eventuality the passengers travelling in such unreserved coaches will be benefited. You are competent enough, but I request to say that you demand additional funds to purchase an aircraft so that you may reach at the spot of accident at your earliest. From this it looks that number of accidents is going to increase in near future. People are worried over it. I request you to pay attention towards it. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 8 to 10 Members, who want to speak and the hon. Minister will give his reply at 2.15 p.m. It will be better if each of you finishes within two minutes.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Two and half hour's period has been allotted to the congress party and I am the third member speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is limited and the hon. Minister has yet to speak.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some days ago, on 13th April, on the Baisakhi day several leaders, including Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of different states visited Amritsar. They paid their tributes to those martyrs, who were shot dead by General Dyer on 13th April, 1919. This day has a great significance in the history of independence. This time, Diamond Jubilee of this incident was celebrated. On

[Shri Umrao Singh]

this day hundreds of people had fallen victims to the bullets of General Dyre. This incident gave impetus to our freedom struggle. The Department of Posts issued a commemorative stamp on Jalianwala Bagh on that day. I would like to request the Minister that he should also start a train in memory of those martyrs, who sacrificed their lives to make our nation independent.

There are number of trains from Delhi to Amritsar; which do not bear any name. One train starts from Amritsar to Delhi and from Delhi again goes back at 2.30 p.m. I demand that it should be named after Jalianwala Bagh, so that we can highlight the scarifices made by our forefathers.

My friend Shri Bansal has already spoken for Chandigarh. I also want to say something on this. For the last 10-12 years, Punjab has been experiencing a nightmare. During this period, leave aside the construction of new Railway lines or starting a new train, the Minister of railways and officers have not even paid a visit to Punjab, due to which no development has taken place. Now, the situation is normal there. The Government and many industrialists lent a helping hand in making the situation normal in Punjab. I request hon. Minister of Railways to make his contributions also in this regard. The capital of Punjab, Chandigarh, still does not have any rail-link. The people there have to travel to other places by buses only. It causes a great difficulty to the people. Therefore, Chandigarh should be linked with Ludhiana or Rajpura by a railway line, which will link Chandigarh with other regions of Punjab. In this way, people of Punjab will be able to visit Chandigarh in the morning and return to their respective places by

the evening. A thermal plant project has been sanctioned for Govindwal, a historical place. The work in this respect, should be started immediately.

All M.Ps. from Punjab had written a letter to the Minister of Railways that there was no Shatabdi Train from Punjab to Delhi. The State Chief Minister had also written in this regard. Therefore, a superfast train should be started from Amritsar which should reach Delhi by 10 A.M. and should leave for Amritsar in the evening. It is very essential as there is no air-service available for Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jalandhar and all of them are industrial cities. Goods worth crores of rupees are exported from here. Therefore, business community as well as other people have been demanding a superfast train. And this demand should be fulfilled. It will enable the people to visit Delhi and return to Amritsar the same day. Not only the locals but also the N.R.Is from Jalandhar face difficulties at airports on account of non-availability of Railway-reservation facility. They cannot find a seat in the train on the same day. Therefore, they have to hire a taxi and spend thousands of rupees to go to their destinations. If you start a train it will facilitate them. I want to submit that a booking office should be opened at the airport itself so that the NRIs may get their tickets reserved from there only. On one hand, it will earn us the foreign exchange and on the other, the people coming from other countries will get the Railway facility.

Mr. Chairman, Sir the persons coming from other countries come here to visit Gurudwara of Amritsar and Radhaswami temple of Beas. I hope that by giving weightage to this demand, you will start a Shatabdi Express in the near future. This will be a gift to the peace loving people of Punjab. The people also

like to visit Nanded Sahib, Hazoor Sahib. They face a lot of difficulties as there is no direct train service available from Amritsar. There is only a 35 km. long metre gauge line. If the line from Parwanoo to Nanded Sahib is converted into broad gauge, then thousands of people will be able to visit Takht Hazoor Sahib and they will feel very happy. I hope that Guruji will also bless our hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Rail coach factory, for which the initiative was taken by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, lies in my constituency. It has started functioning on a large scale and the 2 tier AC coaches and 3-tier A.C. coaches built by it are being highly appreciated. I have a grievance that production in this factory is not increasing. There are many SSI units there, whose capacity can be utilised to the maximum which can prove beneficial to the Railways. The factory still depends on other States for certain jobs. I want that such jobs should be entrusted to the local small scale units. This is a very large concern of Railways as the labourers as well as employees come from the different parts of India and it is the symbol of the unity in diversity. At the time of acquiring the land for this factory, it was promised that one member from each affected family would be provided with employment but it did not materialise at all. Now the peace has been resorted to Punjab once again. Therefore, some trains of branch line which were discontinued, should again be started. The labourers, who work in the industries at Jalandhar and Ludhiana come from nearby villages. The cancellation of these trains in causing a lot of difficulties to them. Therefore, in order to facilitate them the trains from Ludhiana to Nakodar and from Jalandhar to Nakodar should be started.

The issue of electrification has also been raised. I am thankful to the Minister for starting the electrification work upto Ludhiana. Punjab is such a state which does not have coal and oil resources of its own. Punjab depends on other states for these items? Its electrification work should have been done much earlier. Now, I request you that electrification of the tracks should be done upto Amritsar and Jammu so that the wastage of time on account of changing of engines at Ludhiana is saved. Computerised Railway reservation facility is not available at Jalandhar. If this facility is provided here, then the people living abroad may be able to get their tickets reserved from there itself. This will be beneficial to all of them. Likewise, a demand for two rail over bridges in Jalandhar has long pending. There is a lot of traffic congestion there. One overbridge is to be constructed in the constituency of the Chief Minister and the other on G.T.Road.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the train between Amritsar and Delhi has been put in the category of superfast trains yet it takes 9 to 10 hours to cover this distance and runs at a speed of 40-50 kms per hour. Passengers pay superfast charges. Therefore, if these are superfast trains, then their speed should be more. All trains are flagged off one after another from Jalandhar and after that for 5 to 6 hours there is no train. Trains should be rescheduled in such a manner that passengers would get trains at suitable intervals. I demand attachment of a special coach from my old constituency of Nakodar city. Many NRIs live there and the city is famous for carpets also. Many big traders also live there. A special coach from there for Delhi should be attached with any train. This is a long standing demand.

[Shri Umrao Singh]

I would like to make a submission regarding sports persons of Railways too. Many star sportsmen/women of India have got employment with Railways, which is giving all sports facilities to them. Railway sportsmen/women have won many medals too and their teams are also quite good. I urge that the Department of Sports in the Railways should be strengthened. I also demand that more facilities to Railways sportsmen/women should be given and naming of coaches should be done after the names of sportsmen/women who have won medals in olympics and Asian games or some other programmes should be started for encouraging sportsmen/women.

Lastly, I would like to submit that if for some reason a member of a family has to cancel the journey and some other member is to go instead, then ticket has got to be revalidated. In such cases facility of travel to some other member should be allowed on compassionate grounds so that cancellation charges could be saved.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that Punjab has seen turbulent times during the last 8 to 10 years. However, now the situation is returning to normal and development is taking place. Therefore, the Railways should also contribute towards the development of Punjab. I would like to assure the hon. Minister that all the new trains started from Punjab will be packed to the capacity even if Superfast of A.C. trains are introduced in Punjab. A little while ago an hon. Member made a submission regarding seasonal inflow of a large number of labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Punjab. However, due to shortage of trains people have to travel

on the roof tops and face great difficulty. Even during the time of fairs people have to travel on roof tops. I demand running of special trains during fair times. The hon. Minister very well knows about the number of persons coming to Anandpur Sahib fair. I urge that his Department should make proper travel arrangements during fair times. With these words I take leave of you.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on this for several reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalda, You have sent in writing that you would speak only for two minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will speak for two minutes on the Excess Grants and three minutes on the Demands.

Firstly, I want to pay homage to the Railways. I frankly believe and I think the House shares it that this is one area about which India needs to be proud — our achievements in the Railway sector. I mention this because I remember that while this century is sometimes considered to be the American Century and it is related to the explosion in the motor car industry in terms of which America is now receding and the Japanese are now gaining, the 19th century was known to be a British century in terms of the railway revolution. I know in my younger days when we were entering Marxism, we had a debate, we were giving our blood in a life and death struggle, we were still noticing that by introducing railways in India, the Britishers in a certain sense revolutionized Indian production structure. I am referring to this

and I am paying homage to all including the Railway bureaucracy, those who rise from the ranks and become Chairman and Members of the Board. In order to underline this fact that India still is in the transition from the 19th to the 20th century in terms of the economic structure, the Railways therefore has a stupendous role to play.

I mention this precisely to point out how much more could have been done by the Railways with their capabilities, with their gifts. After all we have introduced a three-tier AC coach. Nobody else had done this. We have so many things about which we can be proud. We have a bureaucracy which is unique in our country. We have a railway bureaucracy which is only railway bureaucracy, they know the ins and outs of Railways. They can make or mar the Railways. They know much more than you and I do. They begin from there and then go at the top. A correct wavelength has to be established with them. Sometimes modifications have to be introduced there also. There the gift of the Minister is absolutely important. I wish him to be imbibed with these kinds of gifts. All this I say in order to proud a little more, in order to utilise the full potential that all these situations permit us to do.

Let us start with the Demands for Excess Grants. Nobody mentions this here. Every year it is done. It is Demands for Excess Grants for 1990-91. But, I have figures for 1991-92 also. What is important is despite the Supplementary Demands for Grants, you spend more than what has been budgeted for, which is bad enough. What is more important is this that simultaneously you have a tremendous amount of savings. For 1991, how much was your saving? It is Rs. 169 crores. You have saved Rs. 169 crores out of your Budget. Had you given it to

West Bengal or as they were claiming, to Bihar, so many projects could have been taken up. Otherwise, this is just impossible. You so budget it, that you have excess saving to the tune of Rs. 169 crores; and yet the projects are there which have been initiated and not subsequently funded. You are refusing to fund. There are so many instances in West Bengal as well as in Bihar. In Bengal, we all know about it.

I am not talking of the Railway Ministry only because there is profligacy in terms of budgeting. Rs. 40,000 crores are saved in the total Budget. Railways has a minuscule amount. This is irresponsibility, despite my homage that I have paid to you and to the Railway Bureaucracy. If you plan better, you can do more for the country and for the country's economy.

The other point that I want to mention is this. I will not speak many things either about Bengal or about Bihar or about Assam or about the North-East. I want to mention several important things which will be about saving and economising. First point is very crucial. To my mind, unfortunately, even my colleagues have not started emphasising this part. One of the most crucial things— if you want to save the City of Calcutta in the course of the century — is to immediately plan for and start implementing the alternative lines of Metro. Three lines were projected. One of them is being implemented and you expect it to be completed, say, by the end of 1995. Expertise is there which is number one and number two is the road space available to the City. That City has only six percent space, compared to 16 percent of Bombay and 24 percent of Delhi. It will lead to a situation that by the turn of the century, Calcutta roads would be completely choked. That is why, Dr.

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

B.C.Roy had planned for underground — you have also got the idea of mono-railway above the ground — which was ultimately not done. So, immediately, with the expertise already generated, if you do not start the work for a parallel line from Dashkineswar to Gariaghat and beyond in the North-South Corridor and the East-West corridor linking Salt Lake City to Ramrajtala. You will be doing tremendous damage to west Bengal and to the City of Calcutta. Nothing will move at the turn of the century, unless these are provided. As we know, it has a long gestation period. So, the initial work of taking the land, serving the notice, etc. must be done immediately. I pray to you that this is the only route to save Calcutta and the Metro. That is one thing. The second thing to which I would like to draw your attention to is this. Even in terms of Metro Railways, when it is fully operational — the present stage is it is not fully operational — there has been total mis-planning at the Dumdum Railway Junction.

If it becomes functional, the number of passengers that will be offloaded and taken in the Metro coaches, cannot be accommodated at the Dumdum Junction.

14.00 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

It is impossible. We have drawn your attention. Let me tell you that you cannot expand the Dumdum Junction. So, what does it mean? Your capacities will not be utilised. There will be stam-pede and there will be accidents. The only way is to expand that section of Metro either to Belghoria and/or to

Baranagore. And extending it to Baranagore has an advantage. That can be a link to the other line which I am suggesting, which is from Daskhineswar via BT Road to Gorla Ghat. I request you to consider these things.

I want to draw your attention to another thing. I do not know whether our colleague, Mr. Basudeb Acharia, has referred to that. As I was coming this time from Calcutta, I saw an INTUC leader waiting at the airport. Why? He wanted to talk to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. He belongs to my constituency. In fact, he contested but unfortunately lost. Why did he want to talk to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee? He said there was only one problem. He is an INTUC leader of Jessops. He has only one point to request that there are no wagon orders for that company. You keep the employees idle because you are not able to retrench them. For some period, it eats into the efficiency of the whole organisation. Entire Bengal was proud of this public sector company Jessops. You are not giving them orders for wagons so that that organisation can function well.

I will mention two other things. I do not want to take much time of the House. I am strongly opposed to one of the approaches. I do not object to your broad-gauging. That broad-gauge is also a unique feature of our country. You convert. That is useful I have no doubt about that. But remember that when India took the first step of industrialisation, it was on the basis of new line construction. In the course of the last 40 or 50 years of independence, we have added very little to what the Britishers had given us. You require areas where new lines have to be constructed. If the Planning Commission is not agreeable and if you want us to join you in the fight against

the Planning Commission, we would be with you.

The other thing I want to mention is that your approach is dangerous for the economy also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. You asked for five minutes only.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Five minutes? Have you seen my note? I have asked for two minutes, please.

The only point I am making is about the attitude. That short-distance travel should be handed over to road transport is injurious to the economy. You have to understand that. You are forcing our country to be import-dependent because the diesel intensity of the railways is much less than the diesel intensity of the roadways. The policy adopted that short distance should be left to the roadways is very dangerous at least for the present stage of our economy. You should reverse that policy. Even for short distance, you should try to have more of your rail transportation. For that, we are with you. You lead a demonstration to the Planning Commission. We will see to it together.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Do not raise freight and fare. But, at the same time, do everything that you want!

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: No, no. It is not a question of increasing the fare. I began by saying that you have savings of Rs. 169 crore.

So, please don't tell me that ! If you want more for your Budget, you want the sanction from the Planning Commission. For that, you lead a demonstration

and we will be joining you and we will sit down in front of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry in a *dharna*.

Lastly, I would like to mention just one point with regard to sleeper coaches. Please do not attempt to do things which you just cannot implement. You have stated with some hope perhaps that you would introduce sleeper coaches in the second class so that the intruders would not go there. It is rather wishful thinking on your part ! You have also sought to increase the fare by 25 percent for those coaches. But as you know, nothing has changed excepting the name and the fare. These sleeper coaches whether they be for Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or the South, are not allowed to be enjoyed by the genuine passengers. As usual, this too could not be implemented by you like many other measures introduced by you before. So, please do not introduce what you cannot implement. This is the last suggestion that I want to make. I wish you well.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants for 1994-95. For the last few years I am watching that the pulse rate of common man of the country increases during the month of February and the poor gets panicked. Their apprehensions come out to be true because they fear that in the Rail Budget fares are going to be revised upwards. After a week of the Rail Budget, the General Budget is presented. People get an inkling before hand that common man is going to be burdened. Prices of essential commodities will be increased and both Government and non-Government employees will be bur-

[Shri Harin Pathak]

dened further. Small and tiny industries will vanish. Peoples apprehensions for the last 15 years are coming out to be true. For the last 2-4 years the Government has evolved a new system of raising the prices in the month of January itself without waiting for February, the month in which the Budget is presented...
(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Rail fares are never revised that way.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Within 2-3 years this practice will reach your Department too. In January prices of essential commodities are raised. By increasing prices of sugar, wheat, diesel, petrol and LPG in January the Government has put additional burden of Rs.5,000 crore. My good friend Shri Sharief while presenting the Rail Budget announced that an additional amount of Rs. 996 crore i.e. Rs. 1,000 crore, will be mobilised from the public. I know his capability. The manner in which freight rates have been revised this time is astonishing. I got confused during his Budget speech because it was not clear as to which item he was referring to as he quickly switched on from B to D category and from A to C category. The whole House could not make out as to which item he was referring to. I also got confused in the classification of A, B and C categories of commodities. Quite cleverly freight of essential commodities was increased. I am sorry to say that in each Budget, it is the common man who suffers. This time the hon. Minister has tried to mobilise Rs. 800 crore out of Rs. 996 crore through revision of freight. Rs. 196 crore will be mobilised through revision in passenger fares. Rs. 35 crore will be mobilised from Second Class passengers. Rs. 17 crore will be mobilised from

middle class passengers, Government employees, poor and season ticket holders. Rs. 34 crore will be mobilised from First Class passengers. Therefore, Rs. 52 crore will be mobilised from poor and middle class. From rich only Rs. 34 crore are going to be mobilised whereas from the poor and middle class Rs. 52 crore are going to be mobilised.

As I stated earlier prices of essential commodities have already been raised and revision of rail fares will further put the common man in dire straits. Though fare revisions has become an ongoing phenomenon yet there is no improvement in facilities. You will be surprised to know that last time theft took place in Rajdhani Express and now it has become a regular feature. People are under the impression that Rajdhani Express is the safest train because no one without reservation can board the train. In Rajdhani Express belongings of affluent passengers were stolen. However, I would like to draw the attention towards safety and security of local trains, passenger trains, and fast passenger trains. Though additional burden is being put yet there is no improvement in facilities.

There is total chaos. Many times I travel by Rajdhani Express, Ashram and Deluxe to Gujarat, but there is neither any facility in trains nor any security. Last time a bomb exploded in Rajdhani. A few MPs were also travelling in that train and some of them even suffered injuries. I urge all the hon. Members to pressurise the hon. Minister of Railways to find proper solution to the issues relating to passenger facilities and their safety and security.

I do not have enough time and within this time I have to put forth my views. I would like to submit a few main points regarding Gujarat. Great injustice

has been done to Gujarat. We know that Gujarat is industrially advanced. Therefore, no new schemes of the Government are formulated for the State. For the last 30 to 35 years no new big projects have come to Gujarat and small industries are dying. Ahmedabad, from which I hail, was once known as Manchester and now it is known as Karnavali.

There were 80-90 mills, but all are closed even small factories have been closed down. The economic condition of Gujarat is worsening. In such a situation it is sheer injustice with Gujarat. Our demand are never acceded to. You will be surprised to know that 99 percent lines of Western Railway pass through Gujarat but the headquarter of Western Railway is not situated at Kamavati or Ahmedabad, but at Bombay in Maharashtra. I vividly remember that in this very House, although I was not present here but I had read, Mr. Gani Khan Chaudhary had promised to set up a Division at Ahmedabad.

[English]

It was principally accepted but it was not done.

[Translation]

Today it is the capital of Gujarat and has a population of 30 lakh. My city is divided into three divisions. I fail to understand that how the administration is run there. There are three divisions in Ahmedabad—one is Bhavnagar division, there is Gandhi Gram Station in the middle of the city, which falls in Bhavnagar Division and Ahmedabad Railway Station is situated at a distance of 5-7 kilometres from the Centre of the city which lies in Baroda division and some of its parts lie in Rajkot division. Some of its parts come

under Azamgarh division. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what sort of arrangement is this?

[English]

We the people of Gujarat are very much concerned about two major demands. The first demand is the creation of headquarters at Ahmedabad and the second demand is the division of Ahmedabad nagar.

[Translation]

The local people raise their demands in this regard and vernacular press also covers these demands. I do not know why the M.Ps. from Gujarat do not raise this issue in the House. I have met the Minister of Railway in this regard. This is our long pending demand and peoples' feelings are attached with it. I would like to request you to set up headquarters at Ahmedabad.

With this, I want to make a demand for a direct train from Ahmedabad to Delhi. Earlier there were two-three trains, like 'Sarvodaya', which started from Ahmedabad at 12 P.M. and reached Delhi in the morning but now it has become irregular. Sometimes, it starts from Rajkot at 2 O'Clock and at time from Gandhidham or Ahmedabad. 'Sarvodaya' reaches at 4 O'clock in the morning and it reaches Mathura at 2 O'Clock. The people of Gujarat are religious by nature. They visit Mathura in large number. In winter, it is somewhat difficult for them to manage as the train reaches Mathura at 2'O Clock and Delhi at 4 O'Clock. There is one Ashram Express which runs on metre gauge from Ahmedabad. No train has been running on schedule during the last ten years period. They have a ready excuse of

[Shri Harin Pathak]

conversion of lines in this regard. But Ashram Express never runs on time. I urge upon you to ply a direct train from Ahmedabad to Delhi. Ahmedabad and Bombay are the cities which are linked with one another socially as well as economically. The more number of trains you will ply between Ahmedabad and Bombay, the more your profit will be. A direct non-stop train from Bombay to Ahmedabad and from Ahmedabad to Bombay should be plied. This train is going to earn profit for you.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It will start running from 1st.

SHR! HARIN PATHAK: This is our long standing demand which you have acceded to. It is not a direct train, it has halts and stoppages. I am asking for a non-stop train.

Besides this, I would like to make a mention about Ahmedabad city and Maninagar. There is a distance of 3-5 kilometres between these two cities. I would like to request that all the trains coming from Bombay and other parts of the country should be stationed at Maninagar. It will reduce the load on the main station. The population living around Maninagar is nearabout 6-7 lakhs. They have to go to the main station which is in Ahmedabad. Neither rickshaw nor bus or taxis are available there. Most of the people get down there by pulling the Chain. I was given an assurance in the Committee on Railways that all trains would be stationed at Maninagar. Even otherwise Ahmedabad is the last station. I would therefore, request the hon. Minister that the trains which pass through

Maninagar Station should be stationed there only.

People also go to Hardwar from Ahmedabad but no direct train is available there. I also make a demand in this respect. Ahmedabad is an industrial city and a number of persons come from Rajkot, Mehsana and other places to Ahmedabad to earn their livelihood. You have named this train after Karnavati which is a matter of pride for the locals. I wish to thank you for this good gesture of yours. Karnavati and Ahmedabad being in the centre. A large number of daily passengers board train for Baroda, Mehsana, and Rajkot from here. Therefore, trains for these three places should run upto Ahmedabad.

Sir, Tapti-Ganga Express which starts from Surat, runs twice a week. As per a promise made by you in this regard it should be run four times a week. Your Ministry had laid down the foundation stone of the Kaparvanj Modasa Railway Project but it is still lying incomplete. The metre gauge line from Sebarantha to Ahmedabad should be converted into broad gauge and the educated unemployed youth, travelling by trains in search of employment should be provided with free Rail passes. My another demand is about providing a separate coach for aged persons in the train. Thank you for providing an opportunity to express my views.

*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR (Beed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have already spoken on Railway Budget in detail. But today, I have got an opportunity to speak. Indian Railways occupy an impor-

tant place among the Railway Systems in the world. The reason of this achievement is that railway network has spread in every nook and corner of the country. People from any part of the country can go to any part of the country. Not only this, but the travel by train is also not very costly. That is why I would like to thank the Hon. Railway Minister on this count.

Just now an Hon. Member said in his speech that there is steep hike in fares and freight charges. That is why there is resentment among the people. Sir, as long as Railways do not get revenue, you cannot expect development in the Railways. Railways can get revenue only by enhancing fares and freight charges. People have demanded that railway service should be available in all districts and gauge conversion should be taken up by Railways immediately. People had apprehension that there would be steep increase in fares and freight imposing additional burden on passengers. But after the Budget was presented by Hon. Minister all these apprehensions have been removed. This has given relief to the people.

Railways have lions share in the progress and development of the country. Railways are contributing major revenue to the Government. Railways have contributed a great deal in achieving social and economic objectives before the country. The network of railways has been spread in all parts of the country. The railways have taken a bold decision to take up gauge conversion on a massive scale. It will enable us to have a route which will connect all the States. This will require very substantial investment by the Railways. Even then, Hon. Minister and the Officers have taken this decision. I thank them and congratulate them for this decision.

During his tenure as Railway Minister, Hon. Minister has taken a firm decision for taking up gauge conversion. The Parliament has fully supported the resolve of Hon. Minister. I am of the opinion that as you have gone in for gauge conversion in Marathwada, Aurangabad, Beed, Parali Mannad, Panbhani have appeared on the main line linking northern and southern areas which has benefited thousands of passengers.

Kurduwadi is an important junction in Maharashtra. If long distance trains are provided a stop there, it will greatly benefit passengers coming from northern and southern areas.

Reservation of atleast 4 berths should be provided at Ahmednagar station in K.K. Express, Nizamuddin Express and Jhelum Express. As reservation facility is not there, it is causing inconvenience to people's representatives and other passengers.

Ghatnandur is an important station which is catering to the needs of 50 or 60 villages nearby. I request the Hon. Minister to provide stop of Rajdhani Express at this station. This step will help large number of passengers coming from nearby area.

Latur-Bayasi-Pandharpur is a narrow gauge line which is proposed to be converted into broad gauge. I request the Hon. Minister to allocate atleast 10 crores of rupees for this gauge conversion so that the work can progress well.

Now I would like to speak a word about Beed which is my district. Beed is the most backward district of Maharashtra. The population of this district is 24 lakhs. As there is no railway in this district,

[Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji Kshirsagar]

there are no industries. As there are no industries, there is no development of this area. As there is no development, there is growing unemployment in this district. 5 lakh workers from this district go to other districts in search of jobs. As they have to go elsewhere, every year, education of their children is hampered. Their poverty is increasing year after year. In fact, a survey has been conducted in this regard.

It is seen that a person who shouts or guards get whatever he wants. A person who is hungry just wants a bread.

The hungry person should be provided with bread and if you feed a person whose stomach is already full, he will suffer from stomach disorder and require medical attention. I therefore, request the hon. Minister that a provision of Rs. 10 crore should be made for Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Rail line. The 24 lakh people of these areas will bless you for this good gesture of yours. I have been getting elected from there for the last 14 years and the people there tell me that I have not even been able to get this single problem regarding Railways, solved. I myself have been raising this issue in the House for the last 14 years but till date needful has not been done. I therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly provide Rs. 10 crores for Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Rail line in this budget. I as well as the hon Minister comes from Karnataka. I often raised this issue but nothing happened. I will continue to persuade the Minister until he accedes to my demand. I therefore request that you give a permission to construct a line from Ahmednagar to Virpalli.

SHRI PRABHUDAYAL KATHERIA
(Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Firozabad

has a distinct place in India for its glass works. Since 1991, I sent at least 12-14 letters to the hon. Minister to provide a stop of Gomati Express there as businessmen all over the India come to Firozabad for their business but even after giving assurance in this regard the hon. Minister has not given consideration to it.

On 12th December, 1993, while I was travelling by Awadh Express from Agra to Lucknow. My briefcase was stolen before the train reached Lucknow. I got a F.I.R. registered at Charbagh Lucknow and contacted D.G. of G.R.P. Police and Ministry of Railway. There, I came to know that the conductor and Attendant had a sinister alliance in the theft of my briefcase. I told the hon. Minister verbally and also in written but till date I have not got any reply and no action has been taken in this regard. It is also an irony of fate the Minister has just left the House.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I would not like to make any new demand. There is great resentment in Bihar on the railway budget. The people have been making a longstanding demand for setting up of HQS of 9 Railway Zones in Bihar. The Railways are divided into nine zones out of which areas of operation of four zones fall in Bihar. According to survey conducted in 1986-87, Bihar has 5362 kilometres long railway line. It constitutes 8.7 percent of country's total railway lines. In term of population also, Bihar is the second largest State which contributes 17 percent of railway income by way of transportation of coal from the State. Out of the total minerals transported all over the country, 25 percent minerals are transported from Bihar. Last year, the Chief Minister of Bihar had given an assurance to the hon. Minister

of Railways that he was ready to provide land and building for the Zonal Headquarters. Mere paper transaction is required to set up, Zonal Railway Headquarters in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I come from Samastipur. It occupies a special place in the history of Railways. A railway workshop had been set up there in 1881 and a loco-shed was also constructed in 1886. But there has been a great deterioration since the seventies. The Sonpur Division was set up under political pressure. Instead of putting Chhapra and Siwan under its jurisdiction, the broad gauge line under Smastipur division was brought under its control. Thus the Samastipur Division was wound up. The work of laying broad gauge line was transferred to Sonpur. I demand that the work of gauge conversion should be given to Samstipur by creating a zone there. The construction work of proposed diesel shed in Samastipur had been started and funds were allocated during 1990-91 and 1991-92. Land was also made available for the purpose. But the work was withheld. I urge the Government to re-start it without any delay. In this workshop, orders were placed to manufacture broad gauge rails and coaches for broad gauge line. But even the work relating to P.O.H. repair and R.O.H. has not yet started. I demand that it should be started immediately and old machines of old factory worth crores of rupees which are lying unutilised should be utilised. A factory to manufacture broad gauge rails was also set up there, but it was closed down. It should be restarted.

The work relating to proposed gauge conversion from Samastipur to Dharbhanga is being delayed. It should be resumed at the earliest. The laying of Hasanpur-Siwan-Samani line should be

started in the interest of densely populated North Bihar, revenue earning by Railways. As per the rules of Railway Board, the area of 45 kilometres of broad gauge line should be transferred from Sonpur Division to this Division and from administrative point of view, Siwan and Chhapra should be detached from Varanasi Division and transferred to Sonpur Division.

Samastipur is the main centre of North Bihar. Therefore, broad gauge lines for distant station from the Divisional headquarters should be laid keeping in view the convenience of passengers of the area. The condition of Railway Hospital should be improved. Its condition is very deplorable. There is shortage of doctors, particularly Surgeons. The Hospital should be run smoothly after meeting the shortages. The branch of the Mechanical Primay Cooperative Bank at Samastipur should be made functional.

The Government should revive the Muzaffarpur Railway Service Commission and streamline its functioning. Besides, there is a longstanding demand to construct a bridge over the Ganga near Patna. An agitation had been launched there. Therefore, a bridge should be constructed there. I would like to request that a longstanding proposal of laying broadgauge line from Hazipur to Vaishali should be cleared as Vaishali is a historical place. The measurement of rail line from Hazipur to Sitamarhi via Katra has been done. Work should be started at the earliest.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I express my happiness on the decision of extending rail route upto

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

Srinagar. It should be completed as soon as possible in the larger interest of the country. Besides, the Rajdhani Express proposed to be run from Guwahati to Tirunantapuram once a week should be introduced. It will play an important role for national integration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways and the Railway Board towards their only concern as to how to increase the income of Railways. In my view, it would be better if we review the freight charges and streamline them. Suggestions were made first now to avoid damages to coaches and check cases of pilferage. As far as incidents of pilferage are concerned, cases of theft of fans are common in Mokama-Samastipur section and one can see all such fans in all the houses in Katihar. It is very serious matter. Definitely, railway employees have a hand in it. One can see how people are travelling without tickets in Belgania-Samastipur, Narfyananj-Nirmali, Jainagar-Samastipur section in collusion with railway employees. Though they pay fare, they are not issued tickets. The employees themselves advise people not to purchase tickets. It has been reported that the Railways are running in losses. As a result of this, 8 pairs of trains were cancelled from Samastipur Division. In Jainagar-Darbhanga line, no train is available for a duration of 14 hours. On the one hand, we create obstacles in railway earnings and on the other, a number of trains are being cancelled. Some trains are running over-crowded. I would like to say that it is not proper to remain silent over such matters. The Government should collect its dues strictly. The people are apprehensive that 8 pairs of trains between Samastipur and Patna

were cancelled because the railway officials are hand in glove with the bus operators. Under such circumstances, the Government should pay attention to it. The railway authorities should consider over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no need to say that the number of passengers in the country has increased but there has been no increase in the number of passengers travelling from Betia-Sitamarhi-Madhubani-Dharbhanga upto Patna for the last 15-16 years because no broadgauge line exists there. Earlier, we used to travel upto Mathura from Jainagar and Madhubani on metre-gauge line. But now-a-days we are not able to do so. I am making a mention of this point because the people of Central Bihar do not know about it. This problem was caused for not laying broadgauge lines there. People travel from Nirmali to Thatbitha-Supaul. We have to take a detour of 325 kilometres for reaching there via Darbhanga, Samastipur, Khrgaria, Mansa and Saharsa. A railway bridge has not been constructed there because earlier the Kosi river had damaged the railway line. This rail line had been very much there since my childhood. Now, that facility is not available. It is the only area where rail facility was available. But now it is not there. About one crore people have forgotten to travel to Patna by trains. The Government should take up a bridge construction which would link Nirmali-Tharpita. We have to overcome this problem. Otherwise, that portion will also remain cut off. There is a rail route from Bhimnagar to Chatra which is under Government of Bihar. The people are not aware that it had been laid for the Bhimnagar and Kosi barrage. It will be useful after the area expands. It is in Nepal. But it belongs to Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar does not require it. After

dismantling it, we will sell it out. The land belongs to Nepal. It is a high land. Lakhs of people can be settled there. If a multi-purpose dam is constructed, it will no longer remain under railway control. I request that the Railways should take it over. It can be commissioned even now. Though the land is in Nepal, the rail route is ours. The construction work has been stopped. That is why it is not being utilised. The Government should not make any delay in the matter. It will cause loss to the entire country. It will be difficult to run it even after suffering loss.

As regards employees, I would like to request that sincere, hard working and honest employees should be given rewards and incentives and we should penalise those who cause problems. The employees who run trains in profit should be given good bonus so that they could feel that they would be given incentives for their better performances.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an area of Bihar, where facilities are diminishing. A bridge has been under construction between Chitauni-Bagaha for the last several years. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to the time by which the construction work would be completed and trains start running on it. The Muzaffarpur-Raxol rail line is under construction. We are being told that this route would be commissioned before the beginning of 1995. I wish that it should be completed. I am reluctant to say something about Samastipur and Darbhanga, though funds have been earmarked in the Budget on several occasions since 1973.

Last year Rs. one crore was spent on the work and this year Rs. ten crore have been allocated therefor. Assurance

has been given umpteen times that the train will be introduced by the month of May or June, 1995. But I am afraid that as against the amount of Rs. 10 crores allocated this year you may have to raise the amount to Rs. 17 crore next year. I doubt this also whether the work will be completed by May or June 1995. For this, it is essential that the Government should complete the construction of bridges this year quite promptly. The progress being tardy, I have my doubts whether the assurance will be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the people. If that happens, this year will in no way be different from the last year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today Shri Karpoori Thakur is no more, yet we have named a railway station 'Karpoori Gram' after him. I hope that the work proposed for doubling the line from that place to Sheohar will be completed by the end of this year. The amount provided in the Budget should be released. The two commissioners having their headquarters to Dunka and Hazaribagh have not been linked by rail line. The proposal for laying rail line from Dunka to Mandra Pahadi is under consideration of the Planning Commission. I hope that the Government fulfills this assurance.

There is a proposal to link the places of national and cultural importance — Gaya and Rajgir — by rail line. It has an international and cultural importance. This missing link is causing huge loss. If this link is established, it will earn huge amount of revenue.

So far as the railway line in Nepal is concerned, the Government of Bihar have stated that it would auction the rail line. On my request, it wrote to the Government of India to hand over the railway line to the Indian Railways. But the Central Government have not replied

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

as yet. I want that the hon. Minister should reply to it and take over that railway line. The Government of Nepal does not need it at present, it may be required after the construction of the dam, but by then the railway line may not be there. The track is located on a high altitude and the people will settle there. Therefore, the Government should take it over immediately. There is no expenditure involved in it. It requires only management.

The Samastipur-Patna train should be introduced immediately. The proposed broad gauge rail line upto Raxaul should be extended to Samastipur so that the people who used to travel to Brindavan-Mathura on narrow gauge my travel direct on broad gauge.

The bridge which collapsed between Nirmal and Tharvita should be repaired early so that the people could get a direct rail link for Guwahati. The Railways should be run on uniform pattern. The Employees' Union should be entrusted with greater responsibilities. They also should feel that they have a say in the management. They should be given a due share in the profits earned and at the same time accountability should be ensured in the event of loss.

With these words I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Shri Arunachalam is representing Shri Jaffer Sharief here. Shri Arunachalam is a nice man but if the hon. Minister is not here, who will listen to our grievances?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is noting down your suggestions.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Of course, he is noting it down but he will not reply to my queries.

I would like to congratulate the entire staff of the Indian Railways because it is the largest department in the country. Several industries and jobs are associated with it and it is a powerful means of communication also. Therefore, the role of Indian Railways is very important. I appreciate the role of Indian Railways, and I support it. I would also like to submit a few points. Attention is not paid to the regional balance every year. Allocation of funds to the States in the Budget is not uniform. For instance both Bengal and Bihar have been badly deprived of funds in this Railway Budget. We have a wagon factory in West Bengal. Earlier, orders from the Ministry of Railways used to be given to it. But now, it is not getting orders. A large number of persons from Public Sector and Private Sector are involved in it.

In his reply to a question asked by an hon. Member on March 2, 1994, the hon. Minister had stated —

[English]

"that wagon requirement has come down due to fall in freight movement, on the other hand, there are reports of importing 500 used wagons from Spain"

[Translation]

Now, if the Central Government does not help the Railways Wagon

Factory, all the Private and Public Sector units who are dependent on it will face closure.

[English]

Public Sector — Burn Standard, Howrah and Bumpur, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company, Braithwaite, Jessops; private sector — Texmaco, CIMMCO, Hindustan Development Corporation, Modern Industry.

[Translation]

The four wheeler unit had orders in 1989-90. In 1990-91, the orders were to the tune of 23,500. Similarly, the number was 25,700 in 1991-92, 25,300 in 1992-93 but these orders were reduced to 18500 in 1993-94 whereas the same were further reduced to 15,250 in December last year. The result is that the industries associated with it are in great trouble. It is increasing unemployment also.

The Ministry of Railways had launched 'own your wagon' scheme. The big industrial Houses bought its shares but the small and medium scale industries could not purchase its shares.

Today industries do not get orders and materials in time. The Government should look into it. Resourceful industries manage to purchase the shares very easily but the poor ones having no infrastructure should be provided assistance. Today, the rich industries are spinning money and the law also protects them. But the hapless labourers are cursing their fate. During the discussion on the Railways Budget, I had stated that our State had been deprived of funds. There was a project, namely Eklaki-Balughat project in North Bengal.

I had gone to the office of the hon. Minister in connection with this project. During my tour of the West Bengal, I found that the citizens of the newly created district Dinajpur had a long standing demand to complete that pending project. The Government has allocated Rs. one thousand for this project. This meagre amount is inadequate. I condemn such an attitude. What is all this 'Tamasha'? 70 percent people of that area belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities who do not have any other source of communication.

15.00 hrs. Earlier Vaydoot service was available. That too has been withdrawn. If pregnant lady has to go to a hospital, she has to hire a car to reach there, and it takes three hours to reach the hospital. Moreover, a person having no money cannot afford it. The poor people depend solely on railway facility but I do not know whether in the Eklaki — Belurghat project such a facility has been included in this year's programme or not. If this project is to be taken up, then a survey should be conducted properly and the Government should allocate Rs. 10 crore instead of Rs. 1000. I demand that the Government should provide at least Rs. 10 crore yearly for this project. What is the rationale behind allocating a sum of Rs. 1000? I had gone to the hon. Minister to present him a cheque of Rs. 1000 so that the Railways would not have to take the trouble of paying even Rs. 1000. Before the final report of the Standing Committee was submitted, the hon. Minister had assured in his reply that he would give a final reply on the Budget proposals.

I am lucky that the Hon'ble Minister has ultimately come here and he will listen to my speech. Although I have already apprised the Hon'ble Minister

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

and he too is aware of it, yet I again urge that an allocation of Rs. 10 crore may be made for Eklakhi-Belurghat project because the work of this project must be completed immediately.

This area is the most backward area of West Bengal. There are no communication facilities. This project is lying pending for the last ten years. Further, the work on Digha-Tamluk-Hawrah-Amta broad gauge line, which has been pending for a long time, may be completed by chalking out a time-bound programme. Despite sanctioning Rupees one or two crore each year, the work on this project does not progress on a satisfactory pace. If this project is completed early by fixing a time limit, there will be no grievance from any quarter. But what happens if every year Rupees one or two crore is sanctioned only to complete the formality and it does not help much. It is true that every Member approaches the Hon'ble Minister with a demand that there should be railway lines in his or her constituency or State. If I demand that there should be more development in my area, the other Members would also like to have more and more facilities in their areas. However, I am not against it but today, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to pay a special attention to Digha-Tamluk-Hawrah-Amta broad gauge line.

Ministry of Railways have given their clearance for construction of fly-over there. They have further said that they are prepared to build these fly-overs but in the absence of any initiative from State Government, they are unable to undertake this work. I would like to bring it in the notice of the Minister of Railways that in my constituency, a fly-over was

to be constructed in Lake Gardens but it is still awaiting clearance since 1986. From 1986 to 1994, a number of fatal accidents have taken place there taking a toll of several human lives. I myself have even resorted to agitation on several occasions on this issue but all the times they said that they would hold a discussion on it but it never took place. I would request the Hon'ble Minister that the work of Lake Gardens and Bondalgate fly-overs may be completed at the earliest so that he could earn the privilege to inaugurate both these fly-overs.

I don't represent such a constituency, the problems of which are required to be raised in this House. As I represent an Urban Constituency, these fly-overs are very important there for the last three years.

I would also like to focus the attention of the Hon'ble Minister on the problems of casual employees in the Railways. I would request the hon. Minister that he should think about those people who become physically disabled in the rail accidents and accommodate them under three percent quota fixed for physically handicapped in the Department of Railways. The Hon'ble Minister should also think about giving employment to a member of those families whose member or members die in those accidents. There are many such young persons who have lost their both the legs and they are in search of job. I further request the Hon'ble Railway Minister that their cases may also be looked into on humanitarian grounds.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI P.C.CHAKO *in the Chair*]

It is correct that you have deployed Railway Protection Force there. Yet, I

request you that adequate security to women employees should be provided and it should be made more effective. Similarly, I again request that the work on 6 kilometres Metro Railway, for which a survey was conducted by IRCON, is yet to start. Therefore, something must be done in this regard.

[English]

At least the Minister should not deprive us. He should give some money for Eklakhi-Blurghat line.

[Translation]

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present my views regarding the Demands of Railways. In my view, there are two important points which needed to be considered by the Railway on humanitarian point-of-view. You should look into these two accidents which took place in Pune and Bombay. Although, they cannot be termed as railway accidents, yet they occurred on railway lines. Our colleague, Shri Ram Naik had raised the issue of giving compensation to the victims. On 13 October, 1993 a tragic accident took place in Bombay in which 25 women commuters died on the spot as they had jumped out of the train when it halted in a dark area for one reason or the other. Shri Ram Naik, Member of Parliament had also spoken to the Prime Minister in this regard. This issue was discussed even in the meeting of Railway Consultative Committee. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has also given an assurance in this regard. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that due compensation may be given to the kith and kins of the victims. Similarly,

another accident took place in Pune on 15 November, 1993. This accident occurred in such a place where it was not possible to see the approaching train from a far-off distance. The train was coming at a speed of 90 km per hour and bus carrying school children, was passing through the crossing. We will see it later on as to who was at fault.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: In such cases, let me make it clear that it was the mistake of the bus driver. Today, those drivers of trucks and buses will learn a lesson from it. It is alright, if you have to speak on Railways. The driver should not have tried to cross when he had seen the train approaching towards the crossing.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Hon'ble Minister, please don't get displeased. The driver will be taught a lesson. Whatever punishment is there, he will not be spared. However, Ministry of Railways has some responsibility too. It is the wish of the people and the representatives of the people of that area that you should do something in this regard. When the people and the State Government have come forward to do their best then why do you hesitate? Without displeasing you, I request you to please look into both the cases with cool mind.

Secondly, if you provide some facilities or introduce a train or invest in any project in Bombay, it does not mean that you have covered the whole Maharashtra. You allocate funds for the development of Bombay but simultaneously, other parts of Maharashtra should also be taken care of while allocating funds. Lot of people go to Rajasthan or Gujarat from west Maharashtra. Their contention is that new train-Ahinsa Express which has been

[Shri Anna Joshi]

introduced between Pune and Ahmedabad and which runs once in a week, is proving rather inconvenient. The people of that area are demanding to increase its frequency. In this connection, we have written several times to the Hon'ble Minister and every time he says that they neither have spare trains nor spare space. I would like to tell him that they have introduced 50 trains in that area. If they do not have spare space or if they cannot run additional trains on existing rail tracks, how do these trains run?

Sir, I request you that as per the demands of the people, frequency of Ahinsa Express may be increased as it connects 2-3 States.

Sir, as regard Daun, the Hon'ble Minister has given an assurance and I would not like to speak much on this. However, I thank him for this favour.

Sir, Pune is the headquarter of Southern Command of the Army. Whenever, there is an emergency, supply of ammunitions and machinery becomes necessary. Hence, an independent division of Railways is a must there. Today, on account of its being included in Bombay Division, no attention is paid towards the development of Pune Station. There is need to augment facilities and construct platforms. However, despite vast scope for it, no work is being undertaken there. Due to functioning of the offices of the Central Railway and South Central Railway from the same place, everything goes helter skelter. In this connection, the hon. Minister had given an assurance that whenever a decision would be taken to carve out a new division, this suggestion would definitely be taken into account. Therefore,

I request the hon. Minister that a decision regarding creation of Pune division may please be taken at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pune city is going to become a metropolis and a development plan envisaging its development in the next 50 years is ready. In this plan, there is also a provision for ring rail road. When we made a reference in this regard, we were told that it does not come under Railways but Urban Development Department. All this is beyond our comprehension. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to allocate funds for the construction of ring rail road and a serious consideration may be given to it.

I would once again submit that there is a rail line from Aurangabad to Manmad, which further extends into Daun. Rotegaon is situated between Manmad and Aurangabad line, while Dotegaon is situated on Manmad and Daun line. If Rotegaon and Doegaon are linked by rail line, it can reduce the distance by 95 kilometres. It will not only help in reducing the distance but would also save the time and power and the people also will have to pay less fare. Further, the construction of sidetrack will help in reducing the crowd at Manmad Station which becomes unmanageable due to large number of trains halting there. Shirdi will become more nearer to the people of South India. The Members representing Aurangabad and Marathwada have also been making a demand for this. Therefore, a decision must be taken at the earliest.

Besides, we have also been writing to you time and again about other problems. In this connection, I suggest that while discussing these problems, we should also be involved and our sugges-

tions be taken into consideration. This would lessen the correspondence and help in finding a quick solution.

I would like to conclude by saying that though money is charged from the railway commuters, yet there is no proper arrangement for bed-rolls, catering, snacks, etc. On account of this, there is generally a lot of resentment. There was a proposal to privatise this service. I request that proper arrangements should be made in this regard, and while considering the problems, we should be involved in the process of finding a solution to it so that the passengers could get better amenities.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 15 more hon. Members who want to speak. The hon. Minister was supposed to reply at 2.15 and we have taken more than double the time allotted for this discussion, I think we will wind up now.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, Railways is a very popular subject. You may please extend the time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yes, Sir. Please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I take it as the sense of the House that we may extend the discussion for some more time. But please try to understand and cooperate. Even now, hon. Members are submitting their names for inclusion in the debate. That is not right. Also, all sorts of subjects are brought into the discussion. Please be brief and to the point.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman Sir, as the time is short, I confine myself only to the problems of Kerala. Sir, when the Budget was presented, the Minister had created an impression that something would be done for Kerala. But what has actually been done? For the development of Kerala, the most important thing is the doubling of the line from Mangalore to Trivandrum. But what is actually done in this regard? Instead of taking the whole of Shornaur-Mangalore line, the Minister has stated that only Kuttipuram-Calicut stretch would be taken up. That too, out of Rs. 62 crore, only Rs. two crore is set apart ! How many years will it take for the completion of this part of line?

Likewise, last time, when the Supplementary Demands for Grants were discussed, the Minister promised to us that the doubling of Kayamkulam Quilon would be completed by March 1994. This was stated by him categorically in the House. But in the next Session, when I asked a question, the reply was that it would be only upto Karnagapalli and all the others will take much more time and it will be completed only by March 1995. We think that whatever is stated in parliament should be believed. But now we realise even this has no value.

Even now, the full amount required for the completion of doubling the line from Kayamkulam to Quilon is not provided. Another Rs. 1.7 crore more is needed. From Quilon to Trivandrum what is the amount provided? As against the required amount of Rs. 77 crore as per last year's calculations, only Rs. five crore have been set apart. So, how many more years will be required to complete this line? How can we reap the benefit out of the Konkan Railway? I must say that this is nothing but discrimination towards Kerala. I am forced to say this.

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

You created an impression that there would be a survey on Kottayam-Sabarimalai line and then there would be doubling, and so on. The only thing I can say is that we have a really shrewd Minister amongst us. He has created an impression that much would be done for Kerala. But our experience is very bad. Even now, before taking up any other line, I appeal to the Minister to speed up the doubling work on Mangalore-Trivandrum line which would be completed within two or three years.

At this rate it will not be done. It will take another ten to fifteen years. So, this is our experience.

I would like to mention something regarding the industries which are connected with the railways. We were promised some years ago that we will be provided with a coach factory but even now, it has not yet been provided. If it is provided, lakhs of unemployed youths who are there can be provided with employment. There are so many such things.

Now, I will come to the construction of new railway line from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam. We have only one or two trains in that route and the timing is so inconvenient that it is very difficult to travel by those trains. I belong to that area. For going to Trivandrum I have to catch that train at 4. a.m. You know how difficult it is to catch that train. After that train, we have no other train for going to Trivandrum. The commuters are facing a lot of difficulty because of this. The daily commuters are demanding that there should be a train up to Kayamkulam. As far as the other areas are concerned, it can be said that due to non-doubling of railway lines, it is very difficult for the

railways to introduce new trains. But what is the difficulty in introducing a train from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam or even from Mangalore to Kayamkulam up to Trivandrum? There should also be a train from Alleppey. You see the condition of the Alleppey railway station. In order to go to the next platform you have to cross the railwayline. Now, You see that will be the condition of other people? One day when I was crossing the railwayline, the railway officers were kind enough to stop a train and allowed me to cross over. It is a pity that there is no overbridge.

Most of our railway stations are badly maintained. Passengers amenities are very poor. What happened to the promise that was given about introduction of Rajdhani Express? It still remains a promise. What about the increase in the frequency of Cochin-Bilaspur train? That has not yet been done. In this season, people want more and more trains. If you increase the frequency, it will be very helpful. There are many Keralites who are staying far away from their State. They want more and more trains with less stoppages.

Now, I will come to electrification. What has happened to electrification? In how many years' time, it will reach Ernakulam from Eröde? It requires Rs. 133 crore but in this year's Budget, you have allotted only Rs. 13 crore. When will it reach Palghat? It appears that it will take another ten years to reach Ernakulam. So everything is being delayed. Is it not a discrimination? We are happy that our neighbouring States are given sufficient amount. But Kerala is neglected. You have given sufficient amount to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. For Tamil Nadu, you have given Rs. 70 crore. You must at least provide us with that amount. I am afraid that there are some moves even to scuttle the impor-

tance of the Railway Divisions of Palghat and Trivandrum. I had also heard that it may be merged with other Railway Divisions. This is very bad. So, please do not force us to go for a struggle. I appeal to the Minister to take immediate steps. Otherwise, Kerala State is having so many complaints about their trains. All the bogies are old and sometimes there are no bogies at all. Then they have to detach bogies from some other train and attach them to the train which is not having bogies. When you go to Trivandrum, quite often, bogies are not there. Like that, all things are there. Most of our trains are like that. Sufficient number of bogies are not there. I will not go into the question of building more bogies now. But, according to the need of the hour, building of more bogies has not been taken up by the railway.

Upto now, only 34 per cent of the money has been spent on passenger amenities. Even drinking water is not available at the station. There are so many complaints about it. That has to be rectified. Most of the trains do not have the facility for catering. From Bangalore to Trivandrum, there is one train, but the passengers do not get even tea. I travelled in that train twice or thrice in the two-tier compartment. All the passengers were complaining that they did not get even tea. There is another train from Bangalore to Ernakulam. In the train also, the same complaint was there. But that has not been heeded to. Actually, when you heard about it from Bangalore, I thought you would remove it; but that has not been done so far. The vendors are there and they are not getting their licences. The passengers do not get tea or coffee in the trains and the vendors are not getting their licences. What a pity is it. Since you come from that area, you should discriminate.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
There is nothing even in Bangalore. So, the minister is not partial.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
At least, I cannot. Since it is coming to Kerala, you have stopped it; otherwise, you have started it. Anyhow, I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into all these things.

The most important thing is doubling the line from Mangalore to Trivandrum. It should be speeded up and enough money should be provided for its doubling.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I rise to demand a railway line to connect Imphal, the Capital of Manipur. While taking advantage of participating in the discussion of the Railway Budget, I would like to appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to take it very seriously because Manipur is also part of the country.

I understand that it is the national policy of the country to connect all the Capitals of the country by railway lines. And I appreciated when the hon. Railway Minister announced in this House while presenting the Railway Budget that Srinagar will be connected by railway line. Like that, I hope and also appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to connect Imphal, the Capital of Manipur by railway line.

As the Hon. Minister knows as well as the hon. Members know, the hilly area of Manipur is just like the hilly area of Kashmir. If a railway line can reach Srinagar, it will be easy to reach Imphal also. The people of Manipur have been

[Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam]

suffering greatly because there is no railway line. Please imagine, please calculate how much we have suffered, the plight of the people there without a railway line.

If the people of Manipur want to go out of Manipur, they have to go by bus for 24 hours to reach Guwahati.

They have to go to other parts of the country and it takes about 12 hours to reach Dimapur, the nearest railways station for reaching other parts of the country.

During the rainy season roadways are blocked for more than two-three weeks and at that time they have to go by air to reach Guwahati or Calcutta. How costly it is please imagine that? It is not the only reason. Please consider it from the security angle also.

Manipur is a border State having borders with Myanmar, China and Bangladesh. From the security point of view of the country also a railway line should reach the border area of More crossing the capital of Manipur, i.e. Imphal.

I am not asking for immediate construction, I am only asking for the intention of the Government and the Ministry of Railways to extend the railway line to reach imphal and More, the border areas of the country and the State also as well. If the hon. Minister at least announces his intention as they have done in the case of Srinagar, the people of Manipur would be happy. We are not demanding to construct it over night we are asking for providing some token

provision and start with the survey work. Let it take its own time but the people would be very grateful and happy if the intention of the Railway Minister is known to them. So, Sir, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister to take it very seriously.

Another point is that when the Hon. Minister has announced connecting Srinagar with a railway line and if it is refused in the case of Imphal and More then in the present law and order situation the underground youth and other organisations will feel neglected. They always say that the Centre and the Government of India is neglecting that part of the country. So to cope up with this situation, I would also like to appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to look from that angle also and please arrange to take up this matter of connecting Imphal and extending a railway line towards this border area of Manipur. It will be in the interest and for the security of the country. That is what I want to demand.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister for increasing the quota of reservation of the railway users of the State of Manipur who would like to reserve their seats for travelling from Guwahati. The present number of quota is very low, So the people cannot avail of the facility of getting the reservation from Imphal where out agency is there. It is very difficult and inconvenient to get reservation after reaching Guwahati. So I would request the hon. Minister to increase the quota for the State of Manipur.

Moreover, I would like to mention that computerised reservation must be made available to Out Agency so that may know whether the reservation has been made or not.

Finally my last point would be, for making the Girbam railway head which

connects the Silchar line to be made serviceable. At the moment, it is not looked after well. As a result of that, it is not so much purposeful to have a railway head at Giribam. So, I request the Railway Minister once again, to take steps for improving the Girbagh line and also the railwayhead therefor providing more facilities.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. At what time the hon. Minister would reply and what item would be taken up thereafter?

SHRI C.K. JÄFFER SHARIEF: It is mentioned in the agenda.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: The hon. Minister is saying that it is mentioned in the agenda. Whatever is mentioned in the agenda will that be taken up?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is on the agenda. Please resume your seat. I will explain it. The hon. Minister wanted to reply at 2.15 p.m. But as the general sense of the House was to postpone it to facilitate some more hon. Members, we had postponed it. The hon. Minister is ready to give his reply any time. Those hon. Members who want to speak may please finish in two or three minutes time. After that we will take up the next item. Let us finish this first. It is already there on the agenda.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: But unfortunately the Government are circulating something else, they are not informing the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no problem. When we finish this the Minister will reply. Please do not worry about it. Let us finish this business first.

15.41 hrs.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): I thank you for giving me a few minutes to put before the Railway Minister some very urgent demands of my areas. I rise to support the Railway Budget 1994-95 and I take this opportunity to highlight certain long-standing demands of the people of Western Maharashtra.

The Railway Minister was kind enough to spend two hours with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Members of Parliament and MLAs from Maharashtra to discuss in detail the various problems faced by the people who use the railways in Maharashtra.

The Railways are presently not able to handle even a fraction of the passenger traffic emanating from Western Maharashtra and there is a long standing demand to start a new train specially for South Western Maharashtra, comprising the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Pune, Sindhudurg, and Ratnagiri; and also the district of North Karnataka. The Mahalaxmi Express, which presently runs between Kolhapur and Dadar, is linked to north-bound trains carrying Karnataka Passengers. There is hardly any reserved quota for people from Maharashtra and the train is often delayed if the north bound trains do not come on time.

Every day nearly hundred luxury buses ply to Bombay from industrial and business centres such as Kolhapur, Ichalkarnji, Sangli, Miraj, Karad, Vita,

[Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan]

Khanapur, Islampur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Rajapur and Dhebewadi. Lakhs of manual labourers and industrial workers in Bombay — the *mathadi kamgars* hail from this area. These people are forced to use roadways as they cannot get reservations in trains. As the hon. Minister is aware, the Kolhapur-Miraj-Poona section of the South-Central Railway, earns a huge revenue for the Railways due to the movement of sugar, but the services provided by the Railways to passengers in this area are highly adequate. During the monsoon, travelling to Bombay by road becomes very dangerous and obviously people are agitated.

I therefore, again request the hon. Minister to start a new train between Kolhapur and Bombay V.T and not Dadar.

Sir, this train should reach Bombay before 7 a.m. in the morning so that the people from Western Maharashtra, MLAs, MPs and people who have been working be able to reach Bombay before 7 a.m., finish their work on the same day and return back to their respective homes on the same night. It is essential that this train goes to Bombay V.T.

Sir, South Central Railway is apparently ready to run this train. But the Central Railway authorities have some objections about the train carrying capacity at Bombay V.T. I request the Railway Minister to re-arrange the schedule in such a way that this railway train is specifically for Western Maharashtra and is started as soon as possible. The hon. Minister has promised to look into it. I am sure that, looking into the aspirations of the people of this area, the Minister will start this train at the earliest.

Sir, the section between Poona and Miraj is actually attached to South

Central Railway having its headquarters at Secunderabad. There is a request to shift the section to Central Railway with headquarters at Poona because for every small work, people have to go to Secunderabad. And this area in Western Maharashtra suffers from lack of passenger amenities. I request the Minister to specifically depute some senior officers to look at the passenger amenities in this area so that the stations are brought up to date.

I have one other request. The Miraj-Poona broad gauge is a single line at the moment. There is a request to make it into a double line because many times due to crossings, the trains get delayed. I know that it is very expensive proposition. Could the Minister make certain stretches into a double line track so that crossing delay could be avoided?

One last request is also for connecting Lonand in Satara District with Pandharpur in Solapur District. Pandharpur is a holy place of Hindus. Vithoba temple by the people from four or five States of the South West India, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Sir, if this railway line is sanctioned, then there will be no difficulty about getting the land and it will cater to millions of pilgrims to visit this area.

Sir, I generally congratulate the Minister for undertaking the unigauge programme and I request that this programme may be carried out as soon as possible so that we can have the benefits of uniform gauge.

I once again request the Minister to kindly grant the requests that we have made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Shri Laxminarayan Tripathi, may I remind

the hon. Members that there are 13 more Members who want to participate in this debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): I fail to understand the system that you are following. I have given my name at 1 p.m. and still I am waiting to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members may understand that the Whips of the various Parties are sending the names. And if individually Members send their names to the Chair, it will cause problems to the Chair. So, you might have sent your name to the Chair. But we have to exhaust the list given by the Party Whips. Please understand that.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I would like to just make a submission that after we conclude this debate on the Railway Budget, instead of taking up the discussion on the Demands for Grants for External Affairs Ministry, we may take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Water Resources Ministry. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Sir, at 1 p.m. you have announced that there are only ten names. And after that, at least 20 Members have spoken. Now you are saying that there are 13 more Members who want to participate. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even after my explaining, if you are talking like that, that is unfortunate. The time allotted to all the political parties has already been exhausted. In addition to that, whatever time is being given from the Chair is according to the consensus of the House. You please understand that even now there are some names pending from the list. So, I am trying to call them first. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has just now informed that the External Affairs Minister is slightly indisposed. So, after finishing this item we shall take up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Shri Dhumal also suggested the same thing.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhangharpur): I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am on a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has just said that now no such convention exist in this House. As regard the conventions of the House, we got an agenda on 25th April, which was published in Bulletin Pt II. It is clear from this Bulletin that the time for this item has been allotted by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla Ji. As per serial No. for the agenda, External Affairs Ministry comes at number one and Water Resources Ministry comes at number two. You can change the order only after obtaining the consent of the House or it could have been decided in the Business Advisory Committee. If it had not been decided in the Committee, the hon. Minister has no right

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

to change the order without obtaining the prior consent of the House. How can he give directives without taking our consent? Will it not set a precedent?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you have made your point. Now you please sit down. This issue was raised by Prof. Dhumal. I have just informed the House what the Chair is being informed from the Government side. If necessary, I shall take the opinion of the House. We shall come to that only after this item is over. Let us not discuss we are on a different item now. Whatever procedure is to be followed, it will be strictly followed.

Shri Prithviraj Chavan has finished his speech within two minutes and I want all the Members to follow that. As far as possible, all the Members will be accommodated but this kind of blames cannot be accepted please.

Now, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Tripathi will make his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaisarganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from a rural area situated at the Indo-Nepal border known as a Tharu belt. I would like the hon. Railway Minister to listen to my suggestions.

Railways is a commercial organisation. The onus of contributing its mite to the development of the country in a democratic system also rests on it. While formulating the budget, proper consideration should be given to its commercial aspect and the feasibility of

the schemes showed be contemplated in the draft for ensuring overall development of the country. The rate of development in India, zonewise, identification of the most backward zones, and the formulation of a scheme to bring backward zones at par with the forward or moderate zones from the point of view of development are the points to be kept in mind.

Our border district of Uttar Pradesh that extends from Gorakhpur to Bihar border on the one hand and upto Bareilly on the other has been ignored continuously in the previous two consecutive budgets because the people there are very innocent and they put forward their demands plainly without any aggressiveness. This is why no attention was paid to them and they were ignored.

Let me tell you that the present border districts infested with terrorism have been so, mainly because these areas were not developed as a result of which unemployment was rampant and the unemployed youth had no option but to take refuge in terrorism. Therefore, there has been an increase in terrorist activities. You have increased the freight charges without taking into consideration its repercussions and without reckoning the difference in the freight charges of coal being transported by trucks and trains for example if the inceased freights are taken into consideration for transporting coal from Dhanbad to Delhi, then the freight charges of Railways would be more than those of trucks. You should also keep that aspect in mind. The goods brought by train will be unloaded at the station and then loaded in a truck to reach to the consignee, whereas the coal brought by trucks will reach directly its destination without loading and unloading problems enroute. The expenditure involved in both cases has to be taken into

consideration. Moreover, if a trader chooses to bring his consignments by train, he has also to suffer losses on account of pilferages, etc. damage of goods during loading and unloading etc. That is why he chooses to depend more on trucks for transportation of goods. As a result of this, you have not been able to achieve the targets set in the 1992-93 budget and I caution you that you will not be able to achieve them this time too. Kindly think seriously over it.

I would also like to invite your attention to the data given in Railway review booklet with regard to the data given in Railway review booklet with regard to the compensation paid to the traders. During 1988 to 1992 you have received 13, 22,655 claims for compensation, of which 5,82,706 claims have been settled and 7,45,949 claims remain unsettled till date. You had made an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the freight charges in your previous budget. In your budget speech, you supported this move with the clarification that as people do not go for clearance of their consignments and do not pay freight charges immediately which results in loss of interest to Railways, 10 per cent increase has been made for collecting freight charges within the stipulated time. I would like to ask whether you would pay interest to the traders whose compensation claims worth hundreds of crores of rupees have been pending with your department since 1988 and which are settled in not less than 2-3 years, from whom you charge freight and also retain their goods? Is there any provision of paying interest to them? Would you give any relief to those traders?

There has been the provision of owner's risk since Railways came into being but earlier the goods were cheaper and freight was less. The freight charged

@ Rs. 13 per tonne at that time have today escalated to new heights of Rs. 600 per tonne. Booking of goods @ Rs. 40,000 per rack earlier now costs Rs. 22 to 24 lakh. Will the Railways withdraw the provision of owner's risk on such goods and take the responsibility of full risk on its shoulders and deliver goods to the traders at their destinations? Traders should be given such facilities.

16.00 hrs.

A slow-moving train runs through Behraich even today. One unfortunate night we boarded this train from Behraich at 9 p.m. for Gonda and the train made a stopover in the way. On enquiring the reason for stoppage, someone told us that a person from the engine cabin was looking for something in the dead of night. When asked what he was looking for, he replied that he was looking for cow-dung. We took out a torch to help him collect cow-dung. After that, cakes from that cow-dung were prepared. Only then the train moved further. After covering a little distance, the train stopped again for the same purpose and the process was repeated throughout the night till the train reached Gonda at 8 a.m. Such a crawling train runs through our area. How will the area be benefited? This is poor, backward border district. Please give them their rights or they too might have to take recourse to terrorism like the people of Jharkhand Party are doing. Will you give them their rights only after that?... (*Interruptions*)...

I urge upon you to kindly allocate funds for the development of North-Eastern Railway as well in this Budget for ensuring development of every region and for this purpose, kindly convert the Gonda-Bareilly railway line into broad-gauge line as has been done in case of Gorakhpur to Gonda. We have already

[Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi]

got broad-gauge. Therefore, if this job is also done, upto Lucknow, the industrialists will be attracted to set-up their industries in the Behraich and other border districts which will help in providing employment to the unemployed youth there and our district will also move ahead towards development. My humble submission to you is to grant a broadgauge line for Behraich district without delay and replace the steam engine of that slow-moving train with a diesel engine at least, add some more coaches to the train and run an express train on this line from Gorakhpur to Melani and Bareilly.

16.03 Hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

Sir, I had asked a question which was replied by you. My question was whether you pay compensation to the victims of accidents who die while travelling on the roof-tops of trains running from Barauni to Lucknow and your reply was that travel by train roof-tops is illegal and therefore, the victims of such accidents are not entitled for compensation. Sir, You have not provided any train to the labourers of Bihar and eastern districts who go to Kanpur and other western areas in search of jobs. They buy tickets and when there is no room in the bogie, they climb over the roof and travel. My question is this that why does the district administration allow the train to move with passengers sitting on its roof tops? That train should not be allowed to move unless the roof-top travellers are brought down. You have raised railway fare and freight. You should, at least, provide a Janata train with all second class bogies and without any

sleepers in order to provide room within the bogies to the poor people of the area so that they are not forced to travel on roof-tops. I also request you to do justice with that backward area so that the people do not take recourse to illegal means in order to secure their rights. With this, I conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Railways, I would like to say that although the Government is seeking additional funds after the presentation of the budget, yet no attention is being paid to North India in general and Northern Bihar in particular. This region has always been a victim of regional imbalance in every respect, be it industries, transport, education or any other field. This imbalance can give rise to many other problems. Therefore, keeping in view the national interest, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to check the imbalance prevailing in that session with regard to Railways and pay some attention to Northern Bihar also... (*Interruptions*)...

North India, and Northern Bihar in particular, is a very backward area in so far as Railways are concerned. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the problem of area located on Indo-Nepal border. A metre gauge line runs from Darbhanga to Jai Nagar there. Then, there is another station, Janakpur, the erstwhile capital of Mithilanchal. An assurance of considering its gauge conversion in 1994-95 budget was also given in reply to a letter. This is a historical place. Many tourists visit this place. The Railways can add to its revenues if the present line is converted into a broad-gauge one, that will boost tourism also. There are many talks of Indo-Nepal freindship and many schemes have been formulated to this effect. The Hon. Min-

ister should contribute his mite in this direction.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards another important issue. Though Jai Nagar is a border area, yet no trains run there from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. i.e. for 14 hours. There is need to enhance Railway facility here and this is also important from the security point of view. I hope, the hon. Minister will pay attention to it and provide more Railway facilities in Jai Nagar. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your friends will also have to get a chance. Every member will speak for three minutes. The House has agreed to that.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly give me 3 minutes more. I want to highlight the problems of my area. Please appreciate the feelings of the Members.

Please do not exercise your rights so arbitrarily.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The allotted time is over.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Please extend the time by one hour more.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you one minute. Please finish your speech in one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Narpat Nagar. The freedom fighter Shri Suraj Narayan Singh came out from the Hazari Bagh Jail alongwith Shri Jai Prakash Narain in 1942 and he was in the front line of freedom fighters. Narpat Nagar is his native village which is under my constituency. I have been corresponding with the Central Government for the last three years to provide a halt there. The halt may kindly be named in the name of Shri Suraj Narayan Singh. Similarly, Nirmali to Thadbitea railway bridge should be reconstructed because it has collapsed and it crosses the Koshi river. Due to its collapse nearby Saharsa and other places are cut off from the other places. This bridge had collapsed before independence. It should, therefore, be reconstructed immediately. Similarly, the Jhanjharpur railway bridge over the Kamla river in north Bihar also should be constructed because buses, trucks etc. ply there frequently. Many proposals have been sent that Patna is the capital of Bihar so like Bousan local trains from Mokama to Patna and from Gaya to Patna should be introduced.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar has not been allocated any funds from the Rail Budget whereas other States have been given. Step-motherly treatment should not be meted out to Bihar. My first demand is to introduce an express train from Patna to Bangalore so that students

[Shri Tej Narayan Singh]

going to Bangalore for studies may be benefited by this facility. Hon. Minister's attention has been drawn towards this demand twice but he did not pay any attention. My second demand is that the Sasaram - Arrah railway line which was in operation since the British period should be restarted. The hon. Minister talks about the financial crunch. Crores of rupees have been allocated in this budget. This work can be done with Rs. 55 crores. I demand from the Government to restart the Arrah - Sasaram line, similarly my other demands are to double the Patna - Gaya single line, start the Rajgir railway line and make a halt at Jhanga for which there has been a long standing demand.

My one more demand is that the people travelling between Buxar and Patna should be allowed to have season ticket facility as has been provided for the commuters travelling from Aligarh to Delhi. The Delhi-Howrah Janata Express which stops at every station between Mughalsaria and Patna barring Barna. I demand that it should also stop at Barna.

In pursuance of the Supreme Court's verdict in 1987, a panel of casual labourers all over the country has been prepared. But the petition of labourers working at Buxar and Dildar Nagar is still lying pending at Danapur. The Government may or may not provide jobs to them but I demand that the list should be got prepared. The Buxar railway station links Uttar Pradesh with Bihar but it does not have any retiring room. I urge that this station should be modernised alongwith a provision of retiring room. Similarly arrangements for drinking water, clock room and for proper lighting should be made at Raghunathpur, Sikharia Halt, Bihyan, Banahi and Kauria

stations. Since the Government do not have the shortage of funds, therefore, it must modernise all the railway stations between Buxar and Arrah so that the people there may have all the amenities.

I express my thanks for the time allotted to me. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support the demands of the Railways. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Railways and the entire members of the Railway family who have assiduously drafted such a nice Budget and made commendable arrangements in such a juncture. It is only by their efforts that our country has been able to emerge in the front line of the Railways world. Shri Jaffer Sharief deserves our compliments.

The people of Rajasthan are very grateful to him because he has tried to stamp out the backwardness of the State like Rajasthan which has a glorious past. It is his endeavour that broad gauge has been laid in the remote areas and border areas like barmer-Jaisalmer. I demand that my constituency Jhunjhunu also should be linked with broad gauge. Arrangements should be made at the earliest to link Riwari to Luharu, Luharu to Jaunjhunu and Jhunjhunu to jaipur with broad gauge. If it is not possible to link it with the broad gauge at present, orders should be issued conducting a survey in the meantime.

There is a big copper plant at Khetri in my constituency. One or two passenger coaches should be attached to the goods train plying between Dabra to Singhana meant for the movement of copper products, so that nearly ten thou-

sand persons working there may be benefited. That train passes through 20 villages. I demand that it should stop at every village so that the local people may be benefited. I think copper project is ready to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the broad gauge and it has given in writing to link this rail line with broad gauge. If it is sanctioned by the Government the people of our area will be benefited. Ten thousand workers are working there who have not seen train there till the date. They will also feel pride.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA (Sitapur):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to apprise the hon. Minister of Railways of train services in my constituency. Of the three stations in Sitapur, Viz Sitapur Junction, Sitapur Cantonment and Sitapur City, Sitapur Junction comes under the North-Eastern Railway while the rest come under the Northern Railway. I demand that all three should be placed under the North-Eastern Railway.

Sir, though Sitapur-Budhhal rail line has been converted into broad gauge yet only goods trains and one passenger train are being run on this line. Earlier four pairs of trains used to be run between Gonda and Sitapur. Therefore, I demand running of atleast three pairs of trains. I would like to submit that on this section hundreds of passengers commute to and fro Delhi. This will provide a direct link to Gonda-Gorakhpur via Sitapur. However, it is unfortunate that till date no train has been introduced on this route. Therefore, I demand running of atleast three pairs of trains for

the benefit of passengers. Many passengers from Gorakhpur visit Haridwar-Dehradun. So, I demand introduction of a train between Dehradun and Gorakhpur for the convenience of passengers of Gorakhpur, Gonda Barabanki and Sitapur.

Sir, there is broad gauge track upto Rampur on Lucknow-Kathgodam section. However, trains between Lucknow and Kathgodam terminate at Lal Kuan because of the track being metre gauge. Therefore, I demand conversion of rail line between Lucknow and Kathgodam into broad gauge for the conveniences of passengers of Sitapur-Lakhimpur and Pilibhit. Sir, rail line between Sitapur and Shahjahanpur needs to be renovated. The track up to Jangbahadur was renovated in 1992-93 but the work on the remaining 40 kms line was left incomplete. If it is renovated the Express trains could be run on this section because other trains take more than four hours between Sitapur and Shahjahanpur. If both, track as well as train services are improved then distance could be covered easily in one and a half hours.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN; Shri Syed Masudal Hossain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, Shri Haradhan Roy has given his name yesterday itself, I have given only today. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you have lost your chance. Shri Haradhan Roy. You may take only three minutes please.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali. Many members both from the ruling party and the opposition have mentioned about the Wagon Industry of West Bengal. No order is being placed for wagon both under the Public and Private Sectors. As I understand the Government want to import wagon from abroad thereby destroying our self-reliance. This is anti-national. Actually there is a deliberate move by the Government to close the public sector units with a plea of fund constraint. According to the Government, the PSUs are suffering due to lack of fund and there is no budgetary support also. It is deliberate move. The Government and Railway Ministry are party to this conspiracy. They want to destroy the PSUs which have been built up so diligently after 1947.

While speaking on the Railway Budget, I would like to mention that Railway fares are raised every year. Infact, bugetary proposals of the Railway Ministry never fail to increase the fares with every successive Railway Budget. But, Sir, is it fair in a country where 70% of the population live below poverty line? Majority of the population here just live from hand to mouth. How can they pay if the fares are increased every year? Moreover no facilities or proper services are provided to commuters although they have to pay more and more money every year. There is no drinking water, electricity, good catering service and proper toilets. Fares are raised like rituals without any service or basic amenities to the passengers. Thus you are forcing the public to travel without tickets and making them dishonest. After all why should they pay for the tickets when they are

deprived of any facility? Why they cannot be provided the basic facilities although they are paying higher rate of fare everytime? The money the railway earn belongs to the people of the country. This is not the property of the Railway Ministry or the Government of India. They have every right to get all amenities. Moreover, I must mention that you are running trains with out-dated and dilapidated bogies endangering the live of the people resulting in accidents. The Railway Minister himself confessed in this letter that due to financial crunch, he cannot provide new bogies and has to depend on outdated bogies.

Sir, my next point relates to wagon pilferage and wagon breaking in our country. I am sorry to say that GRP, RPF and railway officials are involved in wagon pilferage and wagon breaking in my area Ranigang Station. Railway land near quarters of GRP Railway employees has been illegally occupied and a sweet shop has come up. Here it is not only wagon breaking but coal, iron are also accumulated under the cover of the sweet shop. It is a den of the anti-socials indulging in all kinds of criminal activities such as wine, woman and gambling. The staff residing in the quarter protested against these types of activities. But they were beaten up and threatened with dire consequences if they dare to raise their voice. The complained to DRM and other concerned authorities but without any result. I also wrote a letter to the DRM of Asansol, G.M., Eastern Railway and the Railway Minister. But this was a futile exercise without any result. Instead of taking an action the DRM made a plea saying that since there is a Railway Hawkers Union Office, he is unable or I must say reluctant to take any action. Immediately I requested the Union Mem-

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

bers to dismantle their Office and they immediately obliged. But, the sweet shop still remains intact and the illegal activities are continuing. Moreover, Kali Temple has come up to cover their illegal activities.

Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister that the vacant land of the Railway has been illegally occupied in connivance with the high officials and GRP and RPF. My suggestion was to construct some bazars so that the unemployed youths can have some avenues for their self existence. I requested the DRM to build up some small markets at Sitarampur Railway Station so that the unemployed youths can have some kind of employment. But my request was declined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Haradhan Roy, please sit down.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, how can that be? I have some more points. This is sheer discrimination. If I am not allowed to speak I shall walk out in protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. I shall call the next speaker.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Sir, this is not fair. I am walking out in protest.

[English]

SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR (Chengalpattu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity for raising my suggestions in this august House through you. Presenting his fourth consecutive railway budget, the hon. Minister for Railways, Mr. Jaffer Sharief has imposed an overall increase in

passenger fares. This will greatly affect the general public as well as the tourists. Faced with a squeeze in Plan outlay, the Minister has budgeted for a Revenue hike of Rs. 997 crore for the year. And of this, 80 per cent is to come through the freight route. Ignoring the recommendations of the Committee led by Mr. Nanjudappa on fare and freight hikes, which advised the Government to go slow on freight rate increases, the hon. Minister has not taken this suggestion in his mind, and the freight rates have raked in Rs. 800 crores - a 7.5 per cent increase over the revenue released in 1993-94.

As for passenger fare hikes, which is what the Committee advised him to focus on, the hon. Minister has only raised rates to bring in Rs. 197 crore. For eight or nine odd freight items, which account for more than 90 per cent of the rail traffic, already high rates have been revised upward. Among these are commodities, like fertilisers, iron ore, coal, cement and steel.

I would honestly suggest and present some of my views in this regard which should be followed even before preparing the budget. Our dynamic leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, had said on many occasions to consider the State Governments and their views in regard to the development and reconstruction of the departments concerned not only with railways but also in all departments under the Union Government concerned with the State Government.

We could clearly see that there are many complaints from MPs that their constituencies and States are being neglected by the railways. It is not wrong on our part of fight for more stations,

[Shri S.S.R. Rajendra Kumar]

more trains and more railway lines with required facilities.

A scheme has been worked out for improving the utilisation of passenger coaches. This is appreciable. Under the scheme, the railways have done away with the six-hour layoff of passenger coach after each run at the terminal station for washing and maintenance checks. Instead, this will be done after a minimum of 2,000 kms and a maximum of 3,000 km run of the rake. This will enable the railways to run more trains with the same number of coaches.

Since the procurement of coaches has been reduced by 600 during the current year, the two captive coach manufacturing units have been told to diversify and make containers and bus-bodies. The two units - the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras, known as ICF, and the other at Kapurthala—need a lot of new machinery and modernisation for its requirements.

There is a railway bridge being constructed at Madras joining the Central Station and Mylapore. It has been started and is going on for a long time. It seems that only due to want of funds, this is getting delayed. Since this lies in the heart of the city, the hon. Railway Minister should concentrate to finish it at least before the end of this year.

There is a proposal to construct an over-bridge at Tirupur-Kunathur road for connecting the north and south regions. Construction of road over-bridge and the redecking of the existing road over-bridge will be at an estimated cost of Rs. 123.95 lakh. We are very much surprised that the entire cost is being borne by

Tamilnadu. And the Union Government is not giving any importance to the State Government's suggestions at least in the administrative interest.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have only a very few points of submission, I may mention here that increasing the fares of the goods and passenger traffic is not the only efficient method of operating. Improving the performance would require efficient use of fuel, efficiency in operation, more and more electrification, dieselization and replacement of the old locomotives with new ones and so on. Also, we have to lay emphasis on more new lines and track renewals. Doubling of the track and construction of bridges wherever required are of equal importance to avoid accidents. New Zones which are being contemplated may be sanctioned as early as possible and Visakhapatnam be brought into the new zone of South Central Railways, as already requested by some of the other hon. Members.

Coming to my area, a lot of things are required there. Express trains require AC two-tier coaches. Howrah-Tirupati has a first class compartment which is absolutely unfit for use. It should be changed immediately. The track of Kakinada-Kotipalli which had been removed earlier should be replaced as early as possible. Also, Bhadrachalam-Konvur line, which has already been surveyed twice should be taken up. A lot of facilities are to be provided to improve the platforms to cater to the needs of the long trains. Shelter area should be extended and water supply position should also be improved. There should also be a provision for diesel power generator sets in the railway stations to cope up with long durations of power failures.

I must also point out that to take care of the increasing traffic on Vijayawada-Bhimavaram-Nidadavelu line, doubling of the line should be done as early as possible. To improve the service of the express trains, we have to increase the speed and also change the timings in order to give an optimum passenger service. Kaikalur station requires a lot of improvements and Tanuku station also requires some improvement in its shelter area. More and more coaches should be manufactured as early as possible so that we are able to meet our requirements and then export also if possible.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, Indian Railways is unique in the world and we are proud of it. It has many a unique feature to its credit. It is the largest railway system in the world. It is also the largest organisation under a single management with more than 1.7 million employees on its rolls. It also happens to be the biggest public sector which is the largest caterer in the world. It has many other unique features too. The Chairman of the Railway Board is the Secretary of the Ministry of Railways. We have a separate Railway Budget. As there is no time to describe the uniqueness of the Indian Railways in detail, I would come to the problems of the constituency.

First of all, let me mention that even in the backdrop of a very difficult year, this is rather a soft Budget with only six per cent increase in the fares and freight charges. Viewed against the backdrop of severe resource crunch, after three successive harsh Budgets, this is a soft Budget. A huge amount of Rs. 977 crore has to be mobilised in this financial year. The expectations of the people are rather high. Railways play a tremendous role in the economic development of the country. It is also an

effective medium to strengthen national integration.

The funds provided from Sambalpur-Talcher line are not spent though a scanty amount was provided. In 1984 Mr. Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation stone. It was to be completed in five years time but less than one-third of its work has been done upto now. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to take necessary steps for completion of construction of this line as early as possible, preferably within one year's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am sorry that I spoke. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Budget has further increased regional imbalance. No development work has been undertaken in Budelkhand region which includes Panna, Damoh and Tikamgarh areas. There are collieries in Singrauli, diamond mines in Panna, granite mines in Khajuraho and lead mines in Damoh. Though a large number of minerals are found there yet due to lack of transport facilities industrial development has not taken place there. During a meeting the hon. Minister had given an assurance to the hon. Members of Parliament including Shri Vajpayee and Mis. Uma Bharti for construction of a rail line for which survey has already been completed. I urge for removing such an imbalance.

Similarly due to absence of proper rail network passengers do not enjoy proper rail services between Katni, Beena and Bhopal. If a train from Varanasi to

[Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria]

Bombay Via Beena is introduced then it will greatly benefit the people of the area and will also help in removing the imbalance.

By introducing a train between Reeva and Bhopal via Beena regional imbalance can be removed and it will also be of great benefit to the passengers commuting on this route.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for giving sanction for the construction of an overbridge in Damoh. However, I urge that the site selected should be got inspected again and a better site should be selected where over bridge at lower cost could be built without any objections.

Further, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that despite increases affected in fares, facilities have declined and rampant corruption is also there. Readymade garments of the value of Rs. 2 lakh were booked at Howra by one Mr. Bhagchand Jain, a resident of Barha Malehare for Satna. However, the consignment is yet to be received by him at Satna. Though a complaint in this regard was made to the hon. Minister yet no reply has been received. He filed a claim too but nothing turned out. Compensation to the farmers of Mujhguna Hansraj village in Damoh district for 12 acre land acquired in 1965 for Katni-Bina line is yet to be paid by the Railways.

Unauthorised people have occupied the Railway quarters in Jabalpur and railway employees there have not been given allotment. These illegal occupants are paying rent to private individuals and the amount is being pocketed by the

latter only. This scandal of lakhs of rupees should be checked.

With these words I thank you for giving me the time to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): (*Interruptions*) Indian Railways is the largest land transport organisation in Asia. Indian Railways have 62,486 kms long network. Private carrier operators are minting lot of money while qualitative improvement in the Railways is abysmal. Indian Railway is the life line of India. Many commercial benefits could be derived from the Railways and it can provide sample employment opportunities too. However, situation here is such that due to many a lacuna in management of the Railways the economy is unable to attain expected heights. Corruption is rampant in Railways and I can cite a number of examples in this connection. In fact the honest are being penalised in Railways while the corrupt are being given all encouragement. Therefore, I would like to submit that this way no improvements could be made in the Railways. If improvement is not effected in the Railways then how will the economy improve?

The second thing which I would like to say regarding the Railway Budget is that this time also Bihar has been ne-

* Not recorded.

glected. Bihar has never been a beneficiary. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that it is the tenth occasion when I am speaking on the Railway Budget and in all the Budgets Bihar has been neglected. Patna-Gaya rail line has not been doubled till now. This rail line is quite old and was built by the Britishers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: After nationalisation Fatwah-Islampur rail line was closed. There is no trace of rail line from that place for upto 150 kms in the direction of Falgu river on Gaya route. We suggested extending of Fatwah-Islampur metre gauge line upto bodhgaya for the benefit of the people. Right from the beginning the Governments' attitude has been such that no attention is paid towards development of an area till extremism does not surface and then feelers for agreement are sent. Right from the beginning such is the attitude. Untill and unless the whole of the country witnesses upsurge of extremism, like Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and Bihar, no developmental efforts will be made. We urge them to eliminate corruption. Loss in freight and passenger movement should be made good. There are no facilities for passengers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything more of whatever he says now.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now request the hon. Railway Minister to reply to the debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Chairman, we have listened to a comprehensive range of views on the Railway Budget first during the general debate and now when the Demands for Grants have been discussed. Members from all sections of the House have shown keen interest in the affairs of the Indian Railways. I am indeed grateful to them all (Interruptions). If you interrupt like this, how can I reply to the debate? There has been some praise and appreciation and understandably some criticism as well. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN :Please sit down.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I do welcome criticism from the peoples representatives, for that is a very important source from which this mammoth organisations called Indian Railways can get valuable feedback about its performance and on the expectations of the people, and try to respond in the best interest of the country. I would like to repeat that all suggestions for improvement will receive our earnest attention. The Standing Committee on Railways have taken great pains to scrutinise the Budget and performance of the Railways and have presented their reports on various subjects including the Demands for Grants for 1994-95. I am grateful to them for their valuable suggestions and recommendations which will be examined by the Railway Ministry in earnest and the action taken will be reported to the Committee in due course. Actually, the

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

efforts to raise the performance of the Railways in every respect is an ongoing process, and I have taken the House into confidence about the steps planned to be taken.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to cover briefly the areas of achievement or action taken by the Railways as a follow-up to the announcements I have made in my Budget Speeches.

Beginning with passenger amenities. I would like to mention that the provision has been raised to the level of Rs. 63 crores in 1993-94 and Rs. 60 crores in 1994-95, as compared to expenditure of Rs. 36 crores in 1992-93 and average of about Rs. 22 crores in the two previous years. Basic amenities like drinking water and additional amenities such as platform covers, water coolers, etc. are being systematically provided, wherever there is deficiency. This is an ongoing process which is continuously monitored. Inspecting officers have been nominated to look into the amenities and initiate immediate remedial measures wherever shortcomings are noticed.

So far, One AC three-tier coach has been provided on the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay Central, New Delhi and Howrah, Hazrat Nizamuddin and Madras, Hazrat Nizamuddin-Bombay Central August Kranti Express. It is planned to manufacture 65 coaches in the current year to replace chair cars on the Rajdhani Expresses. Trials of another type of AC three-tier coach are expected to be completed this summer, and thereafter 20 such coaches will be produced in the current year for important long distance trains.

Travelling Safaiwalas have now been provided on 62 important long distance trains under the control of the Train Superintendent/Conductor for effective supervision.

Sir, we are fully alive to the criticism about the state of cleanliness of coaches. The Railways have now introduced special jet cleaning at 92 stations all over the Railways to ensure quick and effective cleaning. A new intensive cleaning schedule has been introduced and travelling Safaiwalahs have been provided on important long distance trains.

Sir, I am aware that this is an area where demands continue to arise. Some of the hon. Members have given suggestions both in the House and separately. As the House is aware, the introduction and extension of train service requires substantial inputs not only on the rolling stock, but terminal facilities, maintenance set up for increasing of line capacity. While we are constantly providing the inputs through our Annual Plan, the demand is always in excess of the capacity. So, rationalisation of optimal utilisation of available resources is being done for providing more services.

There is also a demand for speeding up of the trains. During last year nearly 200 broad gauge and 166 metre gauge trains were speeded up on an average by 48 minutes and 35 minutes respectively. This is a continuous process. But at the same time, the Railways received a large number of demands for providing additional stoppages of trains. Such demands have been made by hon. Members also. I would like to submit that every stoppage take extra time not only for the duration of the halt, but much more in the process of slowing and then picking up speed again. The effect of additional stoppages on the running time

of long distance express trains may well be imagined. In the case of superfast trains, particularly the public and the consumers' forums expect us to provide fast and comfortable service, since we are levying extra charges. I would therefore, like to appeal to all the hon. Members not to propose additional stoppages at least in these cases.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Are you cutting down Rajdhani time?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Yes, we would like to. If people do not pressurise for halts we can always increase the speed and cut down the running time.

The House is aware that for expansion of the Railway network and for improvement in the service, considerable inputs are required, for strengthening the track structure in order to achieve higher speeds, investment in signalling and communication to ensure safe travel, computerization of freight operation and passenger reservations to improve the quality of service, to achieve better customer satisfaction. There has been a severe resource crunch faced by the Railways, mainly due to decline in the Budgetary support, aggravated by the inability of the State Electricity Boards to pay the freight outstandings in time. These have severely limited the manoeuvrability of the Railways. Every effort has been made to increase the internal generation of resources. One such area has been the commercial exploitation of air space and land management to which some of the hon. Members referred.

The Experts Committee has already submitted its Report for commercial utilisation of air space and property

development on Railways. The principles for utilising the Government land for commercial purposes, in order to raise resources to assist in the development are yet to be decided. The guidelines to be followed have already been finalised by the Committee of Secretaries. These guidelines are yet to be approved by the Cabinet.

To speed up the take off of the various projects, once principles are decided in this respect, the Railways have already started preliminary work at identified prime locations by calling for conceptual plans from eminent architects. An understanding on this has also been reached with the Government of Maharashtra.

I wish to assure the House that Railways have evolved a policy of massive gauge conversion after a very careful consideration of all relevant factors. The Railways had proposed an outlay of Rs. 45,000 crore in the Eighth Plan to carry the projected traffic.

17.00 hrs.

This was reduced to Rs. 22,202 crore. We had a huge backlog of replacement of metre gauge track, coaches, wagons. When transport capacity had to be increased within a much lower outlay and the share of metre gauge was steadily falling... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): I would like to seek once clarification on the subject, which you have been talking about. What was the philosophy behind giving priority to broad gauge and changing the conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge rather than giving preference to covering extra areas and extra mileage? There must be very good rea-

[Shri Pratap Singh]

sons which have persuaded you to prefer having doubling of broad gauges and conversion to metre gauge. I want you to enlighten us... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you yield to them, then there will be no end to the debate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, the Railways have taken some decisions which go against the national interest and on that point I wish to say that the gauge conversion is the sensible policy that has been adopted. And that understanding of the Standing Committee must be rejected. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, we had a huge backlog of replacement of metre gauge track, coaches, wagons. When transport investment had to be increased within a much lower outlay and the share of metre gauge was steadily falling, the economics of its operation was poor. The hard fact is that even though the metre gauge constituted 38 per cent of the total track kilometres, it originated only 8 per cent of freight traffic and 12 per cent of passenger traffic. The operating ratio on metre gauge is of the order of 171 per cent. We decided that gauge conversion was the solution meet the transportation and development needs and at the same time improve the viability of the system. We noted that funds required for this purpose over and above what the Plan provided could be found by avoiding metre gauge track renewals and traffic facility works including some doubling works, which would be no longer necessary because of alternative routes becoming available by gauge conversion. The gauge conversion proposals have been approved by the Plan-

ning Commission and are also consistent with the recommendation of the Committee on Expansion of Railway network.

Sir, I would like to respond to my friend, who wanted to know very good reasons for giving a thrust to this gauge conversion.

I am very happy that by seeking some more clarification, the hon. Member has given me an opportunity to clarify not only to this House but also to the country through this House. Sir, the investment on metre gauge, not today, but for the last ten to fifteen years, which the hon. Members might not be aware, has been very poor. In other words, since there were no returns from the metre gauge, the Railway was also not investing more on metre gauge.

Some friends have talked about upgradation of the metre gauge. I was informed about it when I was the Minister of State in 1980s and I did not find any upgradation at all. On the contrary, there was more negligence on metre gauge and hardly there was any investment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why was there no investment in the metre gauge system?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Acharia, you have taken long time while participating in the debate. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would have been there at that time. Mr. Acharia, please do not interrupt me. Let me explain. I want the House to understand. I want the people to understand.

Sir, particularly in gauge conversion, with the New Economic Policy and the New Industrial Policy, you will appre-

ciate that every area needs development. What I have found in my experience of earlier five years and now with the Railways Ministry, there has been hardly any confidence built up in the mind of investors.

The investors have confidence only in the broad gauge area. So, the investments have gone only to those areas. The Railways were under the compulsion of finding out alternative routes. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the question of investment on new lines or building up new line capacity, or doubling of line, is equally important. I can tell the House that we have hardly compromised any where, whether it is the area of new lines or the area of doubling. Whatever it used to be in the previous years and in the previous Plan periods, is being maintained. It has not been sacrificed at all. What they had done by taking up the gauge conversion, we have reduced the cost of conversion.

Some Members have said that there are no platforms, there are no railway stations, there is nothing. What is primarily required for investment climate is the line. If there is a track, if there is a line, then naturally the investors will come. Then, according to the development in the area, you can build a platform. Suppose an industry comes up where you have to load or unload, you need a platform. Who denies that? You build a platform. Suppose there is a growth of township and lot of passengers come and go. You build a station there. You give all the facilities. I do not deny that. But before that, to get the investment attracted, to get jobs created, to see that the neglected areas are developed, you first lay the line. This is what is required. Today if I have stopped the operation of trains in a metre gauge area, the Railways are benefited from

that. This we should understand. Broad Gauge is subsidising the Metre Gauge. How long can this go on? If the Railways can save money, the same money can be available to you for development. This is a simple as that. So, I hope, our friend is satisfied.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: It is not quite clear to me, Sir, I would like to have a further clarification. The Minister has joined up both the questions... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not intervene.. Let him finish.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: With his permission I am asking, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, when we took 'unigauge' project in our hand from the year 1992-93, I had surprised the hon. Members of its advantages for the country as well as for the Indian Railways. I would like to highlight an important aspect of this project. The cost of haulage of freight traffic of M.G. system is more that twice of that on B.G. system. It is also more than what we get as freight charges from our customers. Thus, each tonne of freight carried on M.G. causes us losses. Thus, by converting M.G. lines into B.G. lines, we would be replacing a highly inefficient system by a far more efficient system. Thus while on one hand it would eliminate subsidising of M.G. system by B.G. system, on the other hand, an efficient B.G. system would act as a catalyst for rapid industrialisation of these regions and provide more convenience to our passengers. This is what I have just now explained to the hon. Member.

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

Railway users are already witnessing the benefits of gauge conversions that have been completed. Better train services, made possible by gauge conversion include the Jaipur-Bombay Superfast Express, extension of the Tapovan and Dевgiri Expresses to provide a direct faster service between Marathwara region and Bombay, the Madras-Kanyakumari Express, linking Madurai and Tirunelveli on Broad gauge services from Delhi and Calcutta to Kathgodam to reach Nainital etc.

Industrial development, as a result of gauge conversion, is evident at Aurangabad and Baramati where a number of new units are coming up. Gauge conversion of certain routes has resulted in relieving congested routes or removing transport bottlenecks. The conversion of Sitapur-Burhwal has reduced the distance between Rosa and Burhwal by 53 km, and had reduced congestion at Lucknow and the route via Lucknow. The conversion of Bikaner-Jodhpur and Sawaimadhopur-Jaipur-Phulera-Merta Road serves to decongest the broad gauge route from Delhi to Bombay.

It will promote salt traffic, fertilizers, POL traffic from Gujarat to Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. The utilisation of Sawaimadhopur-Jaipur line has already improved with four daily goods trains as against one prior to conversion. The transshipment point at Delhi Sarai has been closed after conversion of Delhi-Rewari section. The conversion of the line from Madurai to Tuticorin has reduced distance from Erode to Kanyakumari by 78 kms. and provides an alternative route to heavily worked Erode-Trivandrum line. The goods traffic on the Maniyachi-Tirunelveli-Virundhungan-Madurai section has dis-

tinctly picked up. The Purulia-Kohtsila conversion provides an alternative route to the Chandil-Muri single line—that has to be removed now, because you do not want it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are not opposed to conversion. But it should not be at the cost of new line. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions will go on record.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Because of that line, iron ore movement to Bokaro Steel Plant has become much smoother.

Gauge conversions in the past were treated almost on par with the new lines, with provision of new station buildings, service buildings, staff quarters etc. Since it is now taken up as a strategy to enhance operational fluidity and throughput, to improve service and boost industrial development as quickly as can be managed, the approach is to achieve this at the least cost. While track of required standard and signalling consistent with safety and the desired speed are created for, only essential facilities required for passenger and freight movement are provided. Other types of improvements will only be taken up later. Thus the cost of gauge conversion is coming to about Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakh per km. with new track on average terrain as compared to about Rs. 80 lakhs per km. earlier.

During the discussion, some of the hon. Members have apprehended that the thrust on gauge conversion is causing adverse effect on the progress of construction of new lines and doublings on the Indian Railways. I would like to

remove this apprehension of the hon. Members, which would be evident from the fact that the average length of new lines commissioned during the Sixth and Seventh Plan is 230 kms. and 176 kms. respectively per annum. The progress achieved during the first two years of VIII Plan, after we took up unigauge project is 230 kms. per annum. Similarly, for doublings, annual progress achieved during the VI and VII Plan was 141 kms. and 170 kms. respectively, whereas the lengths commissioned during the first two years of VIII Plan have been 496 kms. In fact, during the current year 1994-95, the length of doublings to be commissioned will be more than 300 kms. which is the highest in the last two decades.

When I had presented my Budget in this House, the hon. Members from Bihar had voiced concern about lack of schemes for their State. I am afraid, they have done so without going through the Budget documents. In fact, a provision of Rs. 179 crores has been made for progressing with various works such as new line, gauge conversion, doublings, safety works, railway electrification and workshops in the State of Bihar, which is much more than what is provided for various other States in the country.

A new broad gauge route from Muzzafarpur to Razaul would be opened during this year.

I have repeatedly mentioned in this House that safety is a prime concern of the Railways. The stress laid on this aspect has brought about a reduction in the total number of train accidents, despite intensive utilisation of the railway assets. The number of accidents which was 530 in 1991-92 has been reduced to 520 in 1993-94, while in terms of accidents per million train kilometres, the figure has reached 0.83 in 1992-93 as against 0.86

in 1990-91. The decreasing trend is continuing in the current year, despite the fact that accidents at unmanned level crossings have increased.

The Railway management is fully alive to the need to eliminate human failure which is very often the main factor contributing to accidents. Intensive counselling, improved training and better working environment are being provided and, at the same time, the performance of critical categories of staff is regularly monitored. I do expect improvement, not only in the statistics, but also in the number of serious accidents. As I mentioned in my Budget speech, significant allocation is being made for manning of level crossings to prevent those accidents that arise from negligence of the road users. Other safety works are also being funded more liberally. I am sure the State Governments will also cooperate in this.

Some of the hon. Members have commented upon the poor punctuality of trains. During the years, 1991-92 and 1992-93, the percentage of mail and passenger trains not losing time was 92.9 per cent and this has improved marginally to 93.3 per cent in 1993-94. I would like to assure the House that there will be no complacency in regard to improving the Railway performance further. Railways are making every endeavour to avoid detention of trains within their control. The running of trains is monitored round the clock at different levels. For long term improvement in speed and punctuality measures, such as strengthening of track signalling, more powerful locomotives, better design of coaches etc., are being taken. As mentioned in my Budget speech, new coaches to be manufactured from the current year onwards will have air brakes for higher efficiency. But very often Rail-

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

ways' efforts are seriously affected by external causes like agitations and bundhs, squatting on the tracks, alarm chain pulling etc. Railway authorities at different levels maintain contact with the local civil and police authorities to enlist their cooperation for tackling these problems.

With a view to rationalise the existing pattern in terms of number of services available, stations served etc. to cater to the needs of passengers on various routes, a study was got conducted in respect of north-south route which is the most difficult and congested one. As a result of the study, a new train between New Delhi and Nagpur has since been introduced.

In fulfilment of my proposals in the House, 126 new trains were introduced in 1992-93 and 135 new trains during the year, 1993-94.

The hon. Members from Bihar have been requesting for the introduction/rationalisation of train services from Bihar area. In deference to their desire, I am happy to inform the House that Magadh Express and Purwa Express are being speeded up from 1st July, 1994 so as to bring them to Delhi earlier. After speeding up, Magadh Express will reach Delhi at 10.30 AM while Purwa Express scheduled to arrive at 08.05 AM. I am also happy to announce that w.e.f. July, 94 Railways will be providing Rajdhani services both via Grand Chord and main line on Fridays ex-New Delhi and on Sundays ex-Howrah, thereby fulfilling a long pending demand of the people of Bihar and Eastern UP.

A weekly Rajdhani Express to Bangalore via Secunderabad was introduced

in November 1992. As the patronization of the train was encouraging, another Rajdhani Express to Madras was introduced in July 1993. It is being extended at Thiruvananthapuram in the current year. A weekly Rajdhani Express train has already been introduced in the current year between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar. A weekly Rajdhani Express is proposed to be introduced in the current year between New Delhi and Jammu Tawi.

In deference to the desire of some of the hon. Members demanding additional services during the General Discussion on the Railway Budget, it has been decided to introduce a reverse Shatabdi Express between New Delhi-Chandigarh and Kalka. It is also proposed to introduce a Shatabdi Express — I think my friend from Himachal Pradesh will be happy — train between New Delhi and Amritsar. Efforts are on to make available the suitable rolling stock for the train.

The passenger traffic in and around 16 cities (Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Patna, Indore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Pune Secunderabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madurai) with a population of one million and above, and certain others including the four metropolitan cities, will be catered to by progressive introduction of Push-Pull/Diesel Multiple Units and main-line Electric Multiple Unit services, and faster air brake passenger services. DMU-type Push-Pull services have already been introduced on 17 sections, and 8 others have been identified for such services in the near future. EMU services will be introduced on the New Delhi-Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section. This is to separate short distance and the long

distance passengers, mainly to take care of the commuters.

The first proto-type consist of DMU, with one motor coach and 2 trailer coaches has been turned out by ICF. A rake will have three such Consists. Series production will be taken up after necessary trials. It is expected that 6 BG rakes and 2 MG rakes will be manufactured by March, 1995.

A proto-type main-line Electrical Multiple Unit is being manufactured for trials on the Asansol-Burdwan line. In addition, 120 ME MU coaches are proposed to be manufactured in the current year.

An order for 5 BG rail cars has been placed on BEML, Bangalore, and production will be taken up after trials of the proto-type which is expected shortly. Action has also been initiated for 5 MG rail cars. Five sections have been identified for introduction of rail buses.

Some of the hon. Members pleaded for speeding up of railway electrification continues to remain a major thrust area for the Indian Railways. In our Eighth Plan proposals, the intention was to complete electrification of 3500 RKM with an outlay of Rs. 1709 crores. With the outlay being reduced to Rs. 1350 crores, the target was brought down to 2700 RKM. Out of this, we have completed 479 RKM and 505 RKM in the first two years of the Eighth Plan, achievement of the Plan target will require stepping up of annual targets as well as the financial outlay. At this juncture, it becomes necessary to reckon one or two other factors that are relevant. Firstly, gauge conversion of certain routes provides alternative routes to sections that would otherwise be taken up for electri-

fication. Secondly, in the immediate context, there is a mismatch between the requirement of electric locomotives and their production, which is somewhat lower. This situation is expected to get remedied in the next few years and it would be advantageous to have investment on railway electrification guided by this basis also, among others. Keeping all factors in view, the Railways are maintaining adequate progress of electrification.

Sanction of new projects and execution of projects will be done with due regard to the priorities of the different routes and sections.

Cost of railway electrification for a double line section has steadily gone up during the last decade to about Rs. 60 lakh per route kilometre for sections, energised in 1992-93. Through technical innovations, rationalised working, reduction in time period for execution, economy in buildings, reduction in overheads etc., the cost is proposed to be brought down to about Rs. 50 lakhs per route kilometre. RDSO and CORE have been instructed to formulate further steps for implementing the guidelines.

There has been criticism that Railways are not making plan proposals to tackle it in total and in specific areas. I wish to assure the House that the Railways are fully conscious of the developmental needs. I think the House will appreciate that on one side, you do not want the development to go on. But a bigger Plan does not necessarily mean that it is the most effective or useful Plan. Resources are scarce and costly, and they have to be utilised optimally. What I have in mind is that our investment in any type of plan activity should be strictly related to the level of need in that area

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of activity. Procurement of rolling stock is an area where we have been making the maximum proportion of investments in recent years. Now we have made a review again. We find that in the first two years of the Eighth Plan the offer of freight traffic has been much lower than expected. There has been a drop in lead also, thanks to the increase and spread of industrialisation; which is certainly a welcome development from an overall point of view. Here I want the Parliament and the hon. Members to understand one thing. There has been very heavy investment on the rolling stocks on the coaches, on the wagons, without rationalisation. As I have seen myself, whether it was last year's Budget or this year's Budget, the Members have sat throughout the night. Even in this year's Budget there had been a discussion up at 4 O'clock in the morning. This is not the first experience. Earlier also, this had been my experience that Members do take lot of interest in the development of their constituency, their region, their States etc. If you want investment in the network, then you cannot go on making investment in every year.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: For the expansion of network, you need more rolling stock.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: When you become the Minister you will also realise what is more important. What is more important is the need based investment. There have been lot of wagons lying here and there either in colliery or yard or elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: What is necessary is to find money for enlarging the network.

Today people in the country want growth everywhere. They want development. If we have to find resources, you cannot find extra resources, we will have to find it within the available resources. So the question is of prioritising the investment. Where should the investment go? Even after 40 years we have not been able to enlarge the network of railways. I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member of this House that we have not been able to invest more. We have allowed rolling stock to accumulate just to patronize some industries who are in the manufacturing area; they need not be purely in the private sector, it can also be in the public sector. It is also a fact that the workers are having certain problems. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): There is no balanced investment. Where is the balance?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Please bear with me because I know it since I am working in this Ministry. The industrial workers are having some problems. I do agree on that and to the extent possible we do take care of them. But I cannot just divert funds to look after a small section depriving the benefits to a large section. The vision one should have is the overall development of the country, particularly in the field of economic development.

With the invention of certain innovative maintenance and operating practices we are confident to achieve higher mobility of our rolling stock thereby improving the productivity and reducing

the requirement of additional rolling stock and, therefore, the Ministry has undertaken the exercise to calculate the need of additional rolling stock on the basis of actual requirement. I assure the House that adequate provisions have been made for the funds of rolling stock to cater to the traffic needs.

Similarly, passenger traffic growth, which was projected at 5 per cent did not materialise. The first year of the Plan showed a drop of 4.6 per cent, and in 1993-94 also the growth was poor. For 1994-95 we have estimated a growth of only 2 per cent. There is also much greater emphasis now on improving utilisation.

The disposal of scrap as a source of raising funds is now receiving greater attention. The value of scrap disposal has steadily improved in the recent years, from Rs. 410 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 540 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 679 crore in 1992-93 and to Rs. 8.43 crore in 1993-94. I think you can understand this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is because of metre gauge rolling stock.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: If you are silent and do not create further problems, it will increase further.

With progressive gauge conversion, the need for replacement of overaged metre gauge coaches has come down drastically, and we are, in fact, in a position to export surplus metre gauge coaches. Therefore, we have reviewed the procurement of coaches and brought it down to 1400 from 2139 last year.

In pursuance of the decision to enter the export market for the sale of

metre gauge rolling stock, an Export Promotion Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Railways and arrangements were made to ensure expeditious response to all export enquiries. Details have been sent to Indian Embassies for wide publicity. The thrust on exports has led to negotiations for leasing five locomotives to Bangladesh; these are at an advanced stage. RITES have also signed a contract with Vietnam Railways for export of 10 new air-conditioned and five new ordinary sleeper coaches.

In the Budget speech, I had mentioned that Railways are contemplating to bring about organisational and structural changes in order to improve the productivity and create an environment in which customer service and customer comfort gets overriding priority. I am happy to report to the house that a Committee has since submitted its report and some of the recommendations have already been accepted. A high powered committee has been set up to work out modalities for implementation of decisions already taken.

I had also mentioned about the need to redefine the geographical jurisdiction of zones and divisions, keeping in view the altered volume of traffic flows as a result of gauge conversions so as to facilitate effective inspection and supervision over field working.

When I am talking about the field work, I want to mention one thing. Faridabad which is adjacent to Delhi comes under the Central Railway. If there is something to be attended, the General Manager will have to come all the way from Bombay. My friends from Maharashtra are aware of the level-crossing accident in which several children lost their lives at Pune.

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

It comes under the jurisdiction of Divisional Railway Manager, Hubli. When I reached the spot midnight at 2.30, the DRM came to 3 O'clock all the way from Hubli. These are the anomalies. These have to be rectified when we think of creation of new zones and new divisions.

I had also mentioned about the need to redefine the geographical jurisdiction of zones and divisions, keeping in view the altered volume of traffic flows as a result of gauge conversions so as to facilitate effective inspection and supervision over field working. Work is in progress for collection of relevant information which is being studied by a Committee in the Railway Ministry. The Committee is expected to finalise its report soon I have given only three months' time — and a decision will be taken with due regard to operational and financial viability of the new units.

I had mentioned in my speech about the setting up of a Railway Catering Corporation for improvement in catering services. The basic scheme for the Corporation has been drawn up. RITES have been commissioned to prepare a project report which is expected shortly. Thereafter, the matter will be placed before Cabinet for approval.

Development of terminals for handling traffic is an on-going process. It is our endeavour to provide a rake handling terminal at stations where four or more goods rakes are handled per month. Goods terminals are presently planned to be provided or augmented at a number of locations, namely, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Bihar Sharif, Kanpur, Bellary, etc. Zonal Railways have been specifically asked to suggest proposals for providing more

goods terminals for inclusion in the Budget.

Parcel terminals are presently planned to be provided at New Delhi and Bombay V.T. along with the remodelling and augmentation of passenger terminal facilities at these major stations.

With the growing freight traffic on Indian Railways, the need to have Freight Operations System has been recognised. Freight Operation Information System is being implemented on Railways, beginning with the Northern Railway. On implementation of the system it will be possible to have an on-line status of rolling stock. It will be a two tier system with computers at central and zonal levels. Central system will handle rolling stock movement whereas the zonal system will confine to yard management, local area management, crew, fuel invoicing etc.

With regard to Railway Passenger Insurance Scheme, in pursuit of our commitment to provide safe and secure travel to our valued customers, I had earlier announced before this august House to provide insurance cover to the bonafide passengers, including pass holders, who become victims of terrorist acts, violent attacks, dacoities, bomb-blast, etc., during the course of their journey or within the station premises. The Ministry has finalised all arrangements in this regard.

This august House has already passed the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1994 through which the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989 and also those of Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 will be amended so as to cover the above incidents in addition to the railway accidents for the purpose of payment of compensation both for death and injuries.

It is proposed to provide a cover of Rs. 2 lakh in the case of death or permanent disability and payment of compensation ranging from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 16,000 in the case of injuries, depending upon the gravity. I do hope that the proposed insurance cover will go a long way to serve the common man by way of providing him and to his dependents much needed relief in the time of distress and alleviate the hardships of the victims of such tragic incidents. *(Interruptions)*

In deference to the aspirations of the people from West Bengal, voiced by their MPs — both Congress as well as Opposition — I am happy to announce the defreezing of the work Eklakhi-Balurghat. An amount of Rs. 1 crore will be provided as outlay for the work in 1994-95. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You have not mentioned about Howrah-Amta line. *(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Interruptions will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is on his feet. There is no need to intervene.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: If the hon. Members take their seats, we can discuss. Sir, if they take their seats, then, I can continue; otherwise, what is the point? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, there is a lot of demand for various projects. Our hon. lady Member, Shrimati Kshirsagar has been asking about Ahmednagar-Beedpurli line, very similar to the demand of Howrah-Amta line. Similarly, there are a lot of demands. The other day, I had a discussion with the Planning Commission. They have assured me that we would discuss it after the Parliament Session is over. The Prime Minister is also sympathetic. If I am able to get some more outlay for this, I think, we will be able to manage to add a few more projects. *(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Interruptions will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There is a line known as C.K. Line in Andhra Pradesh. I am discussing this also with the Planning Commission. *(Interruptions)* The hon. Members can write to me. *(Interruptions)* There is nothing which I left. *(Interruptions)* Whatever we have been able to do, we have done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is on his feet. Please sit down. You must read the Rules of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As has been explained in most of the Demands... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister is on his feet. There is no point of order; he is not saying anything outside the Statute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI. C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There are demands from the Members from Bihar, Members from West Bengal. *(Interruptions)* By and large, we have covered the entire country, dispassionately. *(Interruptions)* I would now request the House to pass the Estimates for 1994-95, the Appropriation Bills and also the Insurance Bill – the Railway Insurance Bill.

All the hon. Members have taken part; and I am grateful to them; they have contributed a lot. We will continue to dialogue with them and seek their guidance in future in the implementation of the projects.

Now, I will request the House to pass them.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my feet.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on his feet.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I have received a letter from my colleague, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, regarding survey of railway line from Jogigoppa to Silchar. We want to have a fresh look at it. *(Interruptions)* He has suggested for a survey from Lanka to Silchar. We want to have a fresh look on the survey from Jogigappa to Silchar.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But he is not demanding a railway line from Tripura.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There is nothing wrong.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want to seek some clarification. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you allow me to run this House, we can achieve something. If you think that you are running the House yourselves, you are mistaken.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Occupy your seat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have allowed me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat. You cannot disturb the House in this way. Nothing will be written out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: (*Interruptions*) Will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, what you say would be recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mine will be recorded. I am running the House. You are not running the House. Now, sit down, please.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Sir, you had directed the Minister to speak only to the Chair. If we want a clarification and if the Chair is going to monopolise the attention of the Minister, then what redress do we have and how do we intercede with the Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. If you want a clarification, all of you cannot stand at the same time. If you allow me to run the House, I will not allow everyone from party to seek a point of clarification.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Please do relax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a disciplined party, all this should have been discussed in the parliamentary party. On what exactly do you want to seek a clarification? I can call only a few of you. If you stick to two minutes each, then I will allow one Member from each party.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order and my point of order is that the hon. Minister of Railways has urged for passing of both the Demands for Grants as well as Railway Insurance Bill together in the House, but the Bill has yet to be introduced and I do not know when was the discussion held? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It had already been introduced two or three days back. So far as discussion is concerned, this morning I have stated that it would be discussed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): It is a substantial matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: You might not be there. But it is on record. It is on record and some of the Members have already expressed their views on it. You may check the records.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What my colleague has raised is a substantial point. It is not a matter of speculation. It is a matter of fact. Before he raised

* Not recorded.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

the point of order, I asked him to verify from the officials whether this Bill has been tabled for discussion and whether a motion was moved for discussing this Bill. The officials have clarified that no such motion was moved. The Bill has not been taken up for consideration. If the Bill is not taken up for consideration, how can the Government or the Minister move that the Bill be passed? That is the point. It is a matter of fact. This is not a matter of speculation or a scoring debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a Resolution?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My point is that you cannot *post facto* grant sanction for a Bill to be introduced. The Railway Insurance Bill is sought to be taken into consideration now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to pass the Resolution. That is the first item. Then afterwards, we come to the Demands for Grants and then we come to the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Railway Minister, now after he finished his reply to the debate, has said that he would move the Railway Insurance Bill to be passed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He has not moved. Kindly see.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not seeing. I am only listening.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I could get what he wanted to convey.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am talking about the Railway Insurance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have not come to that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : But the Minister has come to that ! *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, you are not understanding the point. The Minister has spoken about it. The Minister is even now asserting that the Bill has been taken into consideration. Even now he is asserting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will come to that later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, Please examine the List of Business. The hon. Minister and the Government are asserting that the Bill be passed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: May I correct the position? Sir, on Friday, I was not here. In my absence, I had requested my colleague Mr. Mallikarjun to introduce the Bill. There was an understanding in the Business Advisory Committee that the Bill will be passed without any discussion. So, it had been passed. This is the position. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have a substantial point. The Chairman cannot just laugh at such issues. It is listed in today's Order Paper. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given your substantial point to the Speaker?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Have you given your substantial point to the Speaker. This particular matter is listed in today's Business. (*interruptions*) Will you engage in a concert dialogue with me Mr. Chairman or will you permit me to say what I want to say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SYAÆED): This is very unfortunate. He is making remarks against the Chair. That is not fair.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes it is. It is extremely unfortunate that the entire system of the House has been perverted. An assertion is being made that the Bill had been passed without discussion. If the Bill had been passed without discussion, then how is it listed here? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: it was not passed without discussion. I had spoken on that Bill on Friday and that Bill was passed. I was the only one who spoke on that Bill on Friday. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I overrule your point of order because you have not come to that stage.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: It is a Resolution on the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee and not the Insurance Bill.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The hon. Minister while replying mentioned that the Bill be passed. In the Order Paper that is not there. Unfortunately when the Minister was absent, the Bill was passed by this House and the Department had not properly briefed the Minister. Again the Minister

is requesting the House to pass the Bill. How can the House pass the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that we are now in Item No. 19.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, there seems to be a lot of confusion. Let us adjourn the House for half an hour and then continue.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, with utmost respect I must say that we are on items 19 onwards. That is what the point that I had when Mr. Jaswant Singh was speaking.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: There is absolutely no confusion. But the only confusion is from the Minister he had requested the House that the Bill be passed when the Bill is not under consideration of the House. That Bill had already been passed. You ask the Minister to apologise as to why he has requested the House to pass the Bill when that Bill had already been passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we are on Item 19. From the beginning I am telling you that we are on Item 19. Now, we are only trying to find out the best way as to how to meet the interventions of the Members. I said I will give two minutes each to party.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: As far as the railway lines are concerned, we always cut across the party lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the following Resolution moved by Shri C.K.Jaffer Sharief on the 26th April to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 27, 28,29,30,31 and 34 contained in the Fifth Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and other General Finance, which was presented to Lok Sabha on the 23rd February, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. We have got the Cut Motions

17.59 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go to your seats.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you cooperate with me, I will also cooperate with you. This is the only Resolution.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: After that, the cut motions will come.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a point that for the first time in the history of the Parliament the Chair has done something which lowers the prestige of the Parliament. The manner in which Resolution has been moved was never adopted in the past. Sir, as per the rules the hon. Members should not speak against the Chair....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution is carried. Now, before we come to the cut motions, many Members want to seek a few clarifications.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Actually not many Members are interested to seek clarifications. I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about it. He said, "Okay after the discussion, Members should be allowed by the Chair." And the request was with you that some Members should be allowed to seek clarifications, not from each party. There are many Members who want to seek clarifications. So, do not put any restriction. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the sense of the House that all those Members who want to seek clarifications will be allowed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): My submission now is that the Resolution has been carried. The Demands for Grants have to be taken up; they have not been taken up. After the Demands for Grants are taken up, then the cut motions will be taken up. Before, you take up the Demands for Grants, I have already submitted to you a list of Members who want to seek clarifications for two minutes each; that is what they told me. I request you to allow only those Members whose names have been given to you by me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Who authorised you? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I have to make the position clear. You please listen to me first. Then you can speak. You remember when you were about to allow the Railway Minister to reply to the debate, at that point of time, certain Members got up from their seats and said that they wanted to speak. I went to the Chair and then I collected the name of such Members. I went to the other side of the House and ascertained from various Members who wanted to speak; and not only those Members sitting there, but the Members who are sitting at different places in the House came to me; some Members came from the BJP bench; some Members came from other benches; and whatever names were given to me, I gave those names to you. I cannot help those Members who were not present at that time in the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JARNATHANAN (Tirunelveli): I have got a right to seek clarifications. *(Interruptions)* It is your discretion. Kindly limit the clarification to one or two minutes so that

the Minister can handle that matter and the House can proceed and take up other Business. We have already exceeded the time limit by quite many hours. Therefore, it is your discretion, you are controlling the House and if you think that you have the time, you can give chance to some more Members, it is your discretion. Kindly do that. But my submission to you is not to allow too many Members and not to allow too much time.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since my election to the House I have continuously been making submissions to the hon. Minister of Railways regarding Katihar-Jogbani line and from the reply of the hon. Minister, which he gave after listening to the views of the hon. Members, it is amply clear that Bihar is being neglected. Bihar is a backward state. A demonstration at the residence of the hon. Minister was also staged to demand conversion of Katihar-Jogbani metre gauge line into broad gauge. It is an important line and promise for the same was made way back in 1989 by the then Minister. Further, no mention has been made regarding Arariya Konch-Supol rail line via Raniganj, Triveniganj and Pipra. In addition no mention has also been made regarding Lalitgram-Chatapur-jaitiya-Saharsa rail line even when it is very important. Though I made submissions in this regard time and again yet not a word has been uttered about it. I urge the hon. Minister to state in the House today itself when will the work on this line start?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that Ajmer is known as Rail City and is the heart of Rajasthan. There-

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

fore, the hon. Minister should see to it that while the gauge conversion of Ahmedabad—Ajmer—Delhi metre gauge line is in progress, minimum inconvenience is caused to the people. In addition gauge conversion of Ajmer—Khandwa, Ajmer—Chittorgarh— Udaipur, Bandikui—Agra Fort and Phulera Rings—Rewari rail lines should also be undertaken. Sir, Ajmer—Nasirabad shuttle should be extended upto Vijaynagar. Near Vijaynagar and Gulabpura is a place called Agucha where silver and zinc mines are located and in these thousands of labourers are employed. A train between Ajmer—Marwar Junction was introduced but after three months it was discontinued. It should be plied again for the convenience of the passengers visiting these places. Sir, under political pressures Loco and Carriage workshops should not be shifted outside Ajmer. Ajmer is a big revenue earner for the Railways because lakhs of pilgrims each year visit Pushkar and Dargha of Khawaja Sahab. Sir, you, I would like to submit that the importance of Ajmer should not be reduced. Scrap of Ajmer workshops worth crores of rupees is getting rusted and grass has grown on it. These need to be disposed off at the earliest. Encroachment is taking place on half of the Railway land in Ajmer. There is need for effecting improvements in the conditions prevailing in Railway colonies, Railway Hospitals, Railway Schools, Railway Printing Press and in the entire system. Sir, though the fares have been increased yet the passengers are still being deprived of the due facilities. Please pay attention towards these. You deserve congratulations for paying proper attention to Rajasthan.

[English]

SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK
(Bhubaneswar): I have only one point to

make. My point is that whatever money was allotted last year for Orissa—although not a lot of money has been allotted—that money has been adjusted from one line to another and from one construction to another. Even that money has not been spent. I would like to know why even whatever money that was allotted was not spent. The Responsibility for that must be fixed and remedial measures must be taken. Otherwise this year also, whatever money is allotted it will be spent on other schemes and no development can take place in Orissa.

It is not only for the new lines. Even in the case of improvement of small stations North-East also the money was not spent. The same also happened regarding the construction of some other Railway Stations. Every year this is happening. Even though there is a chief Administrative office located in Orissa, that does not function. Nothing happens. This is the only point I tried to explain.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Chariman, Sir, through you, I would like to pose a few questions to the hon. Minister of Railways and hope that these will be replied to while replying to the discussion. The hon. Minister in his speech mentioned that Rs. 178 crore has been allocated for Bihar. However only Muzaffarpur-Raxol rail line has been included among the rail lines which are likely to be converted into broad gauge lines by the end of this year. Earlier also we had demanded completion of Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga rail line by this year itself and some allocation had also been made, but it won't be completed by this year. I urge the hon. Minister to announce today itself in the House that this line will be completed this year only.

Secondly, though parleys were held between the Chief Minister of Bihar and the hon. Minister of Railways regarding Ganga bridge, but no mention of it was made in the Budget speech.

Besides there is no mention in the Budget speech of setting up of Zonal Office of Railways in Patna.

Our Chief Minister had also submitted a proposal before the Minister of Railways regarding widening of the Chirayya Talpul, but no mention has been made in the Budget speech regarding it.

A provision has been made in the Budget to lay the broad gauge line upto Srinagar in order to link Kashmir with the country but a meagre amount has been provided for it. My demand is that this project be expedited by providing more funds.

As other departments require foreign exchange to import goods, the Ministry of Railways also requires a lot of foreign exchange for the same purpose. Around 2 million Indians are putting up in gulf countries as NRIs. On visiting India they face great difficulties in buying railway tickets for visiting different places. I want to suggest that some arrangement should be made by the Railway Department in the gulf countries in order to facilitate 20 lakh NRIs to get railway reservation there only. Such an arrangement will increase the income of the Department of Railways and at the same time it will be convenient for the NRIs also.

There are several companies in the world owned by NRIs. They want that the transportation of goods should be computerised and it will facilitate not only Indian companies but foreign companies as well. I feel that the Government

should seriously consider the computerisation of transportation of goods.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the last point. He had personally promised us that a Super-fast train will be introduced for Patna. Today we do not have any Super-fast train starting from Patna. I urge upon the Government to announce the introduction of either a Shatabdi Express or a Rajdhani train for the capital Patna today itself because it is an important issue and I hope that the hon. Minister will give reply to my questions while replying the discussion.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though Madhya Pradesh, particularly South-eastern Madhya Pradesh, is the longest Industrial belt of India but even after repeated request it has not been provided a railway line. Because of this reason and many other reasons it has remained backward. First of all, I urge upon the Government to lay a railway line in the tribal district of this area, i.e., Sarguja. Otherwise how will it develop in the absence of a railway line? Similarly, the distance between Vishrampur and Ambikapur is only 30 km. It is very important to link both these places. There are iron ore mines in that area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are several mines at Beladeela in Bastar. A scheme was chalked out to carry iron ore by laying a railway line from Delhi to Rajgira and Beladeela and it was to be jointly undertaken by Steel Authority of India Limited and Railways, but they are yet to announce it. It is my submission that they should immediately make announcement in this regard.

My third submission is, that there is no fast train in our area, Chhattisgarh.

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

There is only one Chhattisgarh Express which takes 36 hours to reach its destination. And if a super-fast train is introduced, this distance can be covered in 20-22 hours. The Nizamuddin-bound train starting from Raigarh takes 26 hours. A Super-fast train may be introduced in this area to ensure that the distance to Chhattisgarh is covered in 20-22 hours.

In the end, I request again that the Government should expedite action in regard to my all the three submissions regarding Sarguja, Beladeela and Chhattisgarh.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay-South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, injustice is being done to local Marathi people in Maharashtra in the matter of recruitments in Central Railways, Western Railways and Konkan Railways as also in the allotment of stalls. It is my submission that priority should be given to these people.

We have an accident prone area in Bombay and a local Manager has said in this regard.

[English]

"There is a provision for foot over-bridge at Bombay at the platform will be considered for inclusion in future works depending on the availability of funds."

[Translation]

Accidents take place there after every 3-4 months. That's why, there should be one under-bridge upto Kolivada.

As our colleague and friend Shri Anna Joshi has said that a laides special train had met with an accident in which 49 women had died and 70 sustained injuries. This accident had been caused by inadequate maintenance of trains. The hon. Minister had himself written to me about it. In his words:

[English]

"There are 68 EMU coaches on Western Railways and 88 EMU coaches on Central Railways including the suburban lines that are working beyond their normal life of 25 years."

[Translation]

It means that you are using coaches even after the expiry of their life span of 25 years. In other words passengers are travelling in these at risk of their lives. I hold you responsible for using out-dated coaches. That's why I on behalf of 56 lakh suburban railway passengers, demand that an Independent Board be constituted for it.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, the expansion of railway line from Tarakeshwar to Arambagh is very long-standing demand and this belongs to Howrah Division of Eastern Railways. The distance between Tarkeshwar and Arambagh is about 30 kms. Arambagh is a very historical place. Many illustrious sons of our country belong to this area. Probably the Minister would be aware that illustrious sons like Ramakrishna Dev, Rajaram Mohan Rai, Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidya Sagar came from that area. And this place is famous for its role in the freedom movement. Unfortunately,

this sub-division is denied of a single kilometre railway line. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Calcutta South): W. C. Banerjee also belongs to that area.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yes, all the illustrious sons of our contry came from that area.

So, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take some urgent steps to see that this railway line is extended from Tarkeshwar to Arambagh. In the year 1987, a survey was conducted by the Railway Ministry but that survey was not completed. The Railway Board issued the orders to freeze the survey and that survey was frozen in the year 1987. So, I request the Railway Minister to see that the survey work is undertaken and the survey which was frozen by the order of the Railway Board, is withdrawn and a fresh survey is conducted to see the economic feasibility of the railway line.

The next is the Howrah-Amta-Champadanga railway line. It was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the year 1972. The work on a very small phase has been undertaken and the rest of the work is pending for so many years. Last year Rs. one crore was sanctioned and later on the fund was diverted to some other area. This is also a very important project. It was announced by Shrimati Indira Gandhi that the project will be completed within a very specific schedule of time. Unfortunately, twenty years have passed but no action has been taken to see that this project is also undertaken and some fund from this year's budget is given to this project so that the work of the project could be taken up this year.

Regarding the Bankura-Damodar Railway, the management has been taken over but the line has not been taken over by the Railway Minister. I urge upon the Railway Minister to convert this line into broad gauge line.

I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these so that the Railways can be run in a very fruitful manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention a problem being faced by the most backward area of Bihar and want some positive reply from hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has just mentioned in regard to Bihar that the people of Bihar are worried.

They have done nothing except increasing the speed of Magadh express a little faster. Otherwise there are no changes. I come from northern area of Bihar, Sitamarhi, which borders Nepal. The construction of broad gauge from Samastipur to Dharbhanga and Muzaffarpur to Raxaul is likely to start. Bagah Chhitauni bridge is also to be constructed. The demand in respect of Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul broad gauge is long pending. We have been making demands in this respect. Sitamarhi, besides being the birth place of 'Jagat-Janani Maa Janki' is also a tourist place of national level. I, therefore, would like the hon. Minister to tell that by when Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul broad gauge line will be completed.

Survey work in this regard has been carried out twice. We have put up questions on number of times and have given in writing also. The hon. Minister got it reviewed and surveyed once again.

[Shri Nawal Kishore Rai]

[English]

So far as the question of constructing a new rail line for a distance of 7 kilometres from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi is concerned, which is a backward area, I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance in this regard today itself.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOWDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ranchi and Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar is a very backward area, to which we call 'Vananchal Jharkhand.' The hon. Minister has done nothing for that area. The Members of Parliament from that area has met the Minister a number of times. Ranchi is the second capital of Bihar. No superfast train is available from there. It takes 30-35 hours, journey from there to reach Delhi. We had demanded for a change in the time schedule and running of a super-fast train but nothing has been done in this regard.

I would like the hon. Minister to connect Ranchi from every major place and arrangements should be made to connect a bogey in Purshottam Express from Ranchi. There was another demand to maintain the status quo in respect of A.C. first class coaches in Ranchi-Howrah train but at present these coaches are provided only three days. There is no A.C. first class bogey in Hatia-Amritsar Express, which goes to Ranchi from Delhi and from Ranchi to Delhi. We demand that A.C. first class bogey should be provided in it as the journey by this train takes 30-35 hours. The conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga line into broad gauge and its extension upto Tore is being demanded since long.

The demands put up by me in the cut motion should be acceded to.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Through you, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister with regard to the small line. For the last two years, all the MPs from Andhra Pradesh are requesting for the restoration of C.K. line, that is Kakinada-Kotupalli line. It is not a new line. It is an old line which existed during the British period, up to the year 1942. Recently, a survey report has also been submitted which has said that 15 per cent return would come, if the line is restored. In the II World War, seven lines were abandoned and out of them, all the six lines were restored except the C.K. line.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly put a token grant for the restoration of the C.K. line.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (Domariaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to convert Gorakhpur-Gonda Loop line into broad gauge. In the absence of this line no industrial development is taking place there. This district is adjacent to Sidharthnagar and on the Indo-Nepal border. Kapilvastu and Lumbini are around it. The conversion of this line into broad gauge will not only pave way for the industrial development of the area but also attract a large number of tourists.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARATHANAN: I would request the Minister to recall the happy days when he came to Tuticorin and when he promised that Dindigul-Madras B.G. line

would be completed by March, 1994. Now, it is April. I want to know categorically about it. The work has not begun. The fund allotted is not enough. Dindigul-Madras gauge conversion is very important. On the other day, you told that we would have a train from Tuticorin to Bombay. Unigauge line promotes the integrity of the country. It should connect the South and the North. So, a train from Kanyakumari to Varanasi and a train from Tuticorin to Bombay are very essential.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):

Sir, I would urge upon the Railway Minister because he personally promised to us that he would take up the work of Howrah-Amra B.G. line and complete it. We gave him the proposal that if the Ministry does not have funds, let him take it phase-wise. He has agreed. Last year, he had provided some funds. But now this year, it has been withdrawn. Now, he has promised to us that after the Budget, he will consider it.

Now I want some concrete assurance from the hon. Minister for allocation of funds in this year's Budget.

Regarding another issue, I have repeatedly discussed with the Minister and he agreed to issue identity card or pass or licence to railway hawkers all over the country. He has stated that he is very much sympathetic to them. But he is not doing anything. I request that he will issue identity cards or licence to railway hawkers all over the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have expressed my opinion many times on the budget in the past also. Udaipur is a tourist place. There are three big histor-

ical cities in Rajasthan - Ajmer, Chittor and Udaipur. After Kashmir most of the tourists visit Udaipur. Besides, there are underground minerals available in Udaipur in the largest quantity.

The people all over the country make such demand and I do not say that their demands are not justified but they make these demands despite the fact that there are broad gauge lines, metre-gauge lines, double lines and many trains run in their areas and even then they demand for more facilities. I do not criticize them but they are already having much more trains and facilities but even then they continue to make demands. They may continue with it but so far as Udaipur is concerned there are only two trains. The hon. Minister had assured me to include Udaipur in the Eighth Five Year Plan but through the letter which I have received, I came to know that Udaipur has not been included in the Plan. It does not bear Udaipur's name as the people of Udaipur do not make hue and cry. That is why no attention has been paid towards that place.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay a visit to Udaipur and see for yourself that how the people of Rajasthan are suffering on account of unavailability of trains. I want that Udaipur line should also be converted into broad gauge and be included in the plan, so that the local people get the benefit of it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the consensus of the House that the time of the House be extended till this Appropriation Bill is passed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a clever mind. You should have raised it exactly at 6 O'clock. You have raised your point of order in the midst of all these cumbersome proceedings that we are having in the House now and when the House is extended. Your point of order is, therefore, over-ruled.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway line was commissioned in 1990-92 by the hon. Minister. Now there is no direct day passenger train to the State capital, Trivandrum from Alleppey. I request you to start a new day passenger train from Alleppey to Trivandrum.

Another demand is a survey of Thakazhi-Tiruvalla-Punnalur railway line which is connected to coastal district Alleppey and hill district Pathanamthitta.

There is another demand to start a new train from Mangalore to Alleppey. In the last few years, the Alleppey line is totally neglected. I request the hon. Minister to consider this demand.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know a few points from the Minister. Most of the M.Ps from Bihar tried to present their agony and suffering. During his speech we were expecting that the hon. Minister will announce something for the people of Bihar, not as a special gift but considering their agonies and sufferings. We are totally

disappointed as he has not mentioned anything in it. I have even met the hon. Minister personally in this regard a number of times but I have not been able to make him liberal towards the people of Bihar. The issue of doubling of Patna-Gaya line has been pending for years and to cover a distance of 70-80 kilometres it takes 4-5 hours. The Minister has not so far given an assurance in this respect. I would like to know from the Minister as to whether he is going to meet the requirement of the people of Bihar or not? The issue of beautification of Patna junction, which happens to be the capital of Bihar is long pending. Several schemes are made but nothing happens. I want to know from the hon. Minister that by when he is going to sanction funds for the beautification of Patna junction? The electrification of Patna and Mughalsarai line is also pending for years together. Every year, we hope that hon. Minister will do something concrete in this respect but so far nothing has been done in this regard.

In the last, I want to ask that what happened to his promise of opening a zonal office in Patna about which he had promised to make an announcement. Even his reply could not bring solace to us in this regard. With that I would like to have an assurance from him for considering the ongoing issue of construction of a bridge over river Ganga in Patna.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister for completing the gauge conversion between Bangalore-Arsekare line. I am also grateful for taking up the gauge conversion between Arsekare-Hubil-Miraaj. However, this will render the Mangalore-Arsekare railway-

line practically inoperative and the investment will go waste. Therefore, I am requesting our hon. Minister to take up the Manglore-Arsekare line immediately. He has also announced that the Planning Commission has given approval. So, I urge upon him to start the railway-line immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railway that he has sanctioned an amount of Rs. one crore for Eklakhi-Belurghat line, which is being constructed since 1984. He had also sanctioned a similar amount last year also for this purpose, but later this amount was withdrawn and no work was done. This year, all the hon. Members from West Bengal have met him and have been assured of giving proper attention to this project. He has also promised to sanction Rs. one crore in this very House but with this I would request him to give an assurance to the House that he will give whole amount for this line.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tapti-Ganga Express runs twice a week between Surat and Varanasi. We have been demanding since long that it should be run four times a week and that too via Allahabad. There are 3 lakh people residing in Surat, who belong to Allahabad district. Although, new platforms have been constructed but there is no new platform at Allahabad station. The train running between Surat and Varanasi should run four times a week. Besides, the train running between Puri and Okha runs once a week. It should run 3-4 times a week. I hope that Tapti-Ganga Express will run 4 times a week via Allahabad.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): We are very much thankful to the Railway Minister that he has announced Rs. 1 crore for the construction of Eklakhi-Balarghat. But I also want a categorical assurance from the Minister that this Re. 1 crore be spent on this issue only.

The next point is, there is an important line between Siliguri junction and Alipur Duar junction which covers 157 tea gardens. I request that this should be retained in order to keep the Siliguri junction station and Alipur Duar junction station in a living condition. And it should be converted into a broad-gauge line. Thank you.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you and the hon. Members. It is but natural for everybody to speak for his constituency. I am also tempted to speak for my constituency. There is a line between Yelahanka and Bangarpet in my constituency. I would like the Members to approve this and help the Railway Minister for this because ultimately my constituency people will ask me about this. They will say, "You have been listening to everybody but you did not speak for us." I will have to come back to the House next time. So I seek their blessings.

I am really very grateful to the Members for showing their keen interest in regard to the development of our country and welfare of our people. Again I must confess that I will not be able to answer to everybody's question off hand because so many demands have been made. I can assure the hon. Members that we fully understand the strong sentiments and feelings expressed by them. We will certainly take it to our heart and we will thoroughly examine it.

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

As I said before, there will be a sort of assurance from the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister.

They also know the sentiments and demands of the people. They have told me that they would be able to do something more for us. If that comes, certainly I can look into the matter of taking up more works.

There has been demand for conversion of Katihar-Joghbani line from metre gauge to broad gauge. Our senior Member, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, who is our Party's Spokesman, asked about Dalli Rajhara-Jagdapur line. It has already been included in the Budget and on this Ministry of Steel is also going to share the costs. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat talked about Ajmer-Khandwa and particularly about the workshop in Ajmer. Ajmer is a very important place not only from the religious and pilgrimage point of view, but is also very important in the railway map. It is a division; it has a workshop; the Darga and Pushkar^o are there; everything is there. According to the new requirement, we are working out a policy.

At this point of time I must inform the hon. Members about one thing. We are phasing out the steam locomotives. There are some small steam loco-shed workshops where men have been working. But so far as the workers are concerned, we are redeploying them now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The coal and ash workers are not being redeployed.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: They are not our workers, they are your workers; they come under contract labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt the Minister.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am very considerate towards them also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Estimates Committee has recommended for their redeployment.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: But the Committee did not give me the money. I am very considerate so far as the workers are concerned. It is our endeavour and as you know Railway is the largest employer; it has about 17 lakh workers who are being taken care of. Today in spite of the fact that we have surplus manpower, without any retrenchment we have been continuing. When we talk of development, you should look at as to how the resources are being distributed and how much is being spent on establishment and so on. What for I am submitting this or why I thought that I should elaborate a bit on this is because wherever we are phasing out these steam locomotives, we are redeploying the workers.

So far as conversion into diesel and electric traction works are concerned there may be some changes because with conversion and completion of electric traction, they will be moving at a greater speed when you compare it with steam locomotives whose speed is slower. These changes will take place at so many places and the same thing will not be there when it is converted into diesel engines and after completing the work on

electric traction. There will be some changes which you will have to bear, and naturally the workers and the people will come to you and pressurise you because you are the local person, but you will have to look at the overall interests of the country.

My good friend, Shri Fatmi, gave a very good suggestion about GSA meant for the NRIs in the Gulf. During my visit to some of the places there, our Indian people came and met me and they wanted to have this facility. We are seriously examining this because it will also help the Railways in earning foreign exchange. It will also facilitate those people to come and board the trains straightaway after arriving at the stations from the respective international airports. He also said that more money should be given for the Kashmiri line. It is our desire and I am sure that it is also the desire of the House to do so. We are working out a plan. I believe that if we are able to increase the charges by one rupee on passenger tickets and another one rupee on freight, then we will be able to complete this line in about five to six years time. If we keep this fund separately, then that fund can be utilised on this project and it can be completed. If we add one rupee to the existing fares both on passenger ticket and on freight, in about six years time we can generate additional funds and if it is kept separately and used on this dedicated project, we will be able to complete that.

I think the House will agree to this and we are able to take this up.

Shri Rawle said about the stalls for local people in Maharashtra. Generally, we go by the same norms. We do not

allow outsiders to come. Mostly the local people are there.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: The stalls are allotted to the outsiders.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: If required, we get it examined. The people residing in Maharashtra give them local address, how can we know that whether a person belongs to Maharashtra or not.

[English]

During the debate the same thing is being repeated about Howra-Amta railway line. As I said, I will be discussing with the Planning Commission and once I find resources, I will be able to take it up. Again our friends spoke about Darbhanga-Sitamari. Sitamari is a very important place. Naturally we are interested in doing something about the extension of gauge conversion. Let us finish the on-going work which is already on hand.

Another thing is about CK—which are my initials - which our friends my Andhra Pradesh are very much interested. I am again discussing with the Planning Commission to take it up. My friends talked about Dindigal-Madras-Tuticorin, train to Bombay and Benaras, Kanyakumari-Benaras and all that. We are upgrading the track, I must tell you this. This is also another point which the hon. Members should know. With the high speed locomotives we are also upgrading the track to maintain the speed. Now as I said we are changing the break system also—air break system. Once we assess the line capacity, we will be able to do it.

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

Another friend told me that nobody is talking about Udaipur. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, our esteemed senior colleague and a senior leader of our party, Smt. Girija Vyas and another hon. Member who himself spoke, all of them are after this. Perhaps one of the luckiest States in this period is Rajasthan where the highest investment has been made. I do not think any other State has got such a lion's share. Still, naturally each one will speak about his or her State. As I said before, I am really very grateful to the hon. Members.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What about Calcutta Metro survey of 2nd and 3rd lines?

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: We will examine it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

I have said a lot about Bihar now what do you expect me to say.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You assure us that you will examine it.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: Yes, we will examine it.

On the whole, as I said, I am really very grateful to the hon. Members that they have shown so much of interest in the network.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack): Actually you did not mention about the

affairs going on in Orissa. In Orissa whatever the little money you have given is not being spent. Shri K.C. Lenka was there in the Ministry and you have dropped him also!

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am sorry, this skipped from my mind because when you interrupt, it happens. What happened in Orissa is, there has been some problem of land acquisition and environmental clearance.

That is how the money is not being spent. Mr. Patnaik mentioned about it; I made a note of it. What has happened is this. I have gone to Orissa; my colleague Mr. Lenka took me there before laying down the Office to get a commitment to the people of Orissa. Whatever we have committed, we will stand by it. We have discussed it there also locally, when I had been to Bhubaneswar. The problem is of land acquisition and environmental clearance. That is how, the money is not being spent. But, whatever we have committed, that will be spent; and the work will be taken up. So, you do not have to have any such anxiety or fear that they will be taken care of. *(Interruptions)*. As I assured the House, we will be writing individually to all the hon. Members about whatever points they have raised. We have covered their points; but whatever points we have not covered, we will be writing to them.

With these few words, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated, for their very valuable, patience and constructive suggestions. Sir, I am grateful to you; and I now request the House to pass the Estimates. *(Interruptions)* Sir, now that I have replied, the hon. Members may kindly withdraw all their cut motions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please behave yourself. You are all senior Members.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together?

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want my cut motions No. 223 and 224 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): I want my cut motions No. 333 to 401 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I want all my cut motions to be put to the vote of the House separately.

19.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put all

the cut-motions moved by Shri Haradhan Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 120, 132, 133, 172, 173, 222, 225, 226, 554, 555, 580-585, 592-595, 598-603, 716, 717, 732-735, 862-867, 1172, 1173, 1435-1438, 1629, 1630, 1763-1773, 1961-1964, 2138-2155 and 2214-2219 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: please do not disturb. I shall now put cut-motions No. 223 and 224, moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That the Demand Under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

"Failure to withdraw the proposed hike in freight rates to contain price rise." (223)

That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

"Failure to bring down suburban train fare as well as 2nd class fares to the level of 1990." (224)

(*Interruptions*)

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Acharia, Shri basudeb

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Basu, Shri Anil

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Choudhary, Shri Saifuddin

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Raychaudhuri Shri Sudarshan

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Singh, Shri Rampal

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Shivraman, Shri S.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Anbarasu, Shri R.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ayub Khan, Shri

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Deka, Shri Probin
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Bhoi, Dr Krupasindhu	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B,	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Birbal, Shri	Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Imchalemba, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham	Islam, Shri Nurul
Charles, Shri A.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri G. K.
Chaudhary, Sqn Ldr. Kamal	Jakhar, Shri Balram
Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	Jawali, Dr. B.G.
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Chowdhary, Dr. K.V.R.	Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Kamson, Prof. M.
	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Pandian, Shri D.
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Panja, Shri Ajit
Krishnaswamy, Shri M.	Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji	Patel, Shri Praful
Kuli, Shri Balin	Patel, Shri Shравan Kumar
Kumaramanglam, Shri Rangarajan	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Kurein, Prof. P.J.	Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao
Made Gowda, Shri G.	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar
Mallu, Dr. R.	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat
Mathur Shri Shiv Charan	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrucci
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Meghe, Shri Datta	Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan
Mujahid, Shri B.M.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Rai, Shri Ram Nihor
Nikam, Shri Govindrao	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)	Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
	Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.	Singla, Shri Sant Ram
Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Tara Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya	Thangka Balu, Shri K.V.
Sai, Shri A. Prathap	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara	Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Sawant, Shri Sudhir	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Topno, Kumari Frida
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Umbrey, Shri Laeta
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Silvera, Dr. C.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Singh, Shri Khelsai	Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna
Singh, Shri Motilal	Williams, Major Gen. R. G.
Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 037

Noes: 127

The motion was negatived.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): As our demands are not agreed to, we are walking out in protest.

1912 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

* The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

NOES: Sarvashri Jangbir Singh, A Venkata Reddy, R. Surendra Reddy, Kewal Singh Swarup Upadhyay and K.T. Vandayar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the other Cut Motions which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions Nos. 1-124, 127-131, 134-137, 146-171, 174-221, 321-401, 504-507, 546-553, 556-579, 586-591, 596, 597, 639-663, 711-714, 718-724, 728-731, 736-742, 745, 746, 749-758, 819-861, 942-945, 958, 959, 963-993, 1030-1053, 1066-1079, 1139-1150, 1170, 1171, 1174-1183, 1249-1254, 1258-1267, 1272-1279, 1293-1294, 1325-1326, 1339-1358, 1370-1375, 1378-1389, 1410-1418, 1429-1434, 1483-1526, 1607-1628, 1668-1687, 1692-1697, 1700-1725, 1730-1762, 1774-1788, 1826-1859, 1866-1884, 1893-1932, 1937-1960, 1965-1980, 2007-2029, 2042, 2043, 2059-2062, 2075-2090, 2136, 2137, 2156-2173, 2176-2213, 2220-2264 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos 1 to 16.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1994-95 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 9.3.1994	Amount of Demand voted by the House
1	2	3	4
1.	Railway Board	2,47,67,000	12,38,33,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	14,47,83,00072,	39,17,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	113,42,31,000	567,11,53,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	240,52,66,000	1202,63,30,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	177,73,39,000	888,66,93,000

1	2	3	4
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons.	253,76,57,000	1268,82,87,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	124,67,82,000	623,39,10,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	198,50,40,000	992,52,00,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	821,62,96,000	1778,14,82,000
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	513,45,88,000	2567,29,43,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	89,54,35,000	447,71,74,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	117,84,91,000	589,24,58,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	285,12,12,000	1425,60,59,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	996,66,67,000	4983,33,33,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	..	1372,00,00,000
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement		
	Revenue	7,50,67,000	37,53,33,000
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>		
	Capital	191,03,07,000	955,15,38,000
	Railway Funds	1798,34,16,000	8991,70,81,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President

of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof. Demand Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16".

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess (Railways) 1990-91 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand voted by the House
1	2	3
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	22,06,19,644
10.	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1,12,74,056
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	19,05,56,103
14.	Appropriation to Funds	56,99,15,636
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of Loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	2,40,41,765
16.	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	169,25,50,396
	Railway Funds	1,61,56,893

19.14 hrs.

THE APPROPRIATION
(RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1994*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise pay-

ment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I introduce the Bill**.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move the motion for consideration.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums

* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 27-4-1994.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.15 hrs

THE APPROPRIATION
(RAILWAYS) NO. 3
BILL, 1994*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: I introduce the Bill. **

* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 27-4-1994.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may move the motion for consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

“That the schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long Title Stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we go for the next item in the agenda?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Water Resources may be taken up tomorrow.

The motion was adopted.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur);
Yes, I agree with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of
the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then we will take
it tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to
meet again tomorrow, the 28th April,
1994 at 1100 hrs.

1920 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the
28th April, 1994/Vaisakha 8, 1916
(Saka)*
