

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

Wednesday, March 4, 1992/ Phalguna
14, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Industries with German Collaboration

*101. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether some German industrial-
ists are keen on setting up some joint
ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details of the negotia-
tions held with them;

(c) the details and locations of the
industries proposed to be set up with Ger-
man collaboration and the share of the
Union Government and the Germans in
each project;

(d) the terms and conditions laid
down in this regard; and

(e) the time by which these projects
are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
KURIEN) (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Policy initiatives liberalising
the provisions and simplifying the proce-
dures relating to foreign investments, as
spelt out in the statement on Industrial Policy
tabled in both Houses of Parliament on
24.7.1991, have generated considerable
interest amongst foreign investors of many
countries including those from Germany.

Delegations of German industrialists/
business men have been visiting India in the
post Policy period to explore possibilities of
further stepping up German investment and
technology transfer into India. To this end,
they have had talks and negotiations with
representatives of Indian industries.

(c) to (e). the details of approved for-
eign collaboration proposals viz., name of
the Indian company, name of the foreign
collaborator, the nature of collaboration and
items of manufacture are published on a
regular basis by the Indian Investment Cen-
tre, New Delhi as a supplement to its Monthly
News Letter. Copies of these publications
are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

The gestation period of an industrial
project will vary not only from industry to
industry but also from project to project.
Clearance of foreign investment proposals
is also an on-going process. No time sched-
ule can, therefore, be indicated in this re-
gard.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, on 14th February, in Madras, Dr. Hans George Wiek, the Ambassador of Germany, said that if the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiation fails, it will become disastrous for the whole world.

It gives an impression that Germany also bears round the policies spelt out by Mr. Dunkel, the Director-General of GATT. Will our Government accept the policies of Mr. Dunkel and also the conditionalities imposed by him?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come out of this question?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, as you know, this question does not come under the purview of the main question.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: This is also regarding industries.

MR. SPEAKER: You formulate the question relating to this question.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: My another supplementary question is this. How many joint ventures will be started in the field of capital goods producing industries and how many of them will be started in our country in the field of consumer goods producing industries?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I do not know what he means. Do you mean that how many will be started in public sector; how many will be started in the private sector or do you want the total number? Or do you want the total investment which will come from abroad? What is your question?

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: What will be the total amount of capital investment? What will be the total number of industries, both in the public sector and in the private sector? And how many capital goods producing industries and consumer goods producing industries will be there?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, how are you going to use this German assistance to develop public, private and other kinds of

industries? You give a broad outline of it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Government, after the New Industrial Policy, is trying to ensure that adequate investment is made in the industrial sector, especially, in the high priority areas. We have identified the priority areas and have been classified in Annexure-III. Any investment in Annexure-III which are priority areas, are being cleared on automatic basis by the Reserve Bank of India. Already, we have given a number of such approvals. The list is with me. We are encouraging such investments.

With regard to the domestic investment in these areas, the memoranda have been filed in the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals which comes to more than 3500. Most of them are in the core sector and infrastructure sector.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Sir, this question is a very general and a broad based question. But I would like to ask the Government whether they are having collaboration with the German industrialists in the field of defence and also other such developed areas where we need the technical knowhow from abroad. I want to know whether defence materials can also be held in the this joint collaboration.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have already made it clear that the Government has announced high priority areas and have put them in Annexure-III. In all those industries which come under Annexure-III, we are permitting automatic clearance.

In other sectors, if there are investment proposals from Germany or any other country, we decide on merit.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Prime Minister, during his visit to Germany, had elaborate discussions with German industrialists. He also took some of the Indian industrialists along with him. After that, the decisions which have been taken according to the new economic policy and the liberalisation policy, whether they have conveyed to the Government of India that it is

not enough and they would like that the Government should come out with more specific proposals. And also they have made certain specific proposals. Those decisions are pending with the Government.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No. Our hon. Prime Minister visited there where he addressed the Indian industrialists. After that, the German Delegation visited India. They have expressed appreciation over the liberalisation policy; and the Delegation also identified certain areas for investment. There is nothing like that the investors are not satisfied with what we have already done; that can be very clear from the investment proposals which are being cleared after the new policy has been announced. For the benefit of the hon. Members, I would like to say that, after the policy has been announced, we have cleared foreign investment proposals; they are cleared and issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approval. The clearance was for Rs. 997.63 crores; nearly Rs. 1000 crores. How does he compare it with the corresponding period of the previous year? It is interesting to know that in the corresponding period of the previous year, the investment was only Rs. 72.99 crores; nearly Rs. 73 crores. So, you can know that after the policy announcement, the increase in investment is 14 times more than corresponding period of the previous year. This shows that our policy has been widely welcomed; and not only that, our policy has gone very much to the benefit of the nation that we are getting the much needed foreign exchange through investments.

Most of these investments are in the priority sectors also.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to add something to which my colleague perhaps has not come to know. In the next two or three days, we are likely to jump from Rs. 900 or Rs. 1000 crores to another Rs. 1000 crores. Very big projects are in the offing; they are more or less at the final stage, yet I cannot say that it has been done, but there is a likelihood of their being cleared; which

means that from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 crores, there will be a wide jump during the next few days.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: At least, the Leftists and the JD should support the Industrial Policy.

Improvement of Fiscal management

+

*102 **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether the National Development Council met at Delhi in the last week of December, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the steps to improve fiscal management for increasing revenue and reducing expenditure both by the Union and State Governments were also discussed in the meeting; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The 43rd meeting of the National Development Council was held in Delhi on 23rd and 24th December, 1991.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The question of improving fiscal management for increasing revenue and reducing expenditure has been adequately taken care of in para 91 of the Directional paper entitled "Objectives, Thrusts and Macro Dimensions of the Eighth Plan" which was considered and endorsed by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991. The document was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 26th February 1992. The relevant extracts as given in para 91 of the Directional Paper are as follows:

"Improved fiscal management by the States and Centre must aim both at increasing revenue and restricting expenditures. With regard to revenue some of the areas which may need increased attention are; increasing the direct taxes as a proportion of GDP, minimising exemptions and concessions in the computation of taxable income and widening the tax net through such measures as presumptive taxes and bringing agricultural income under the tax net. Besides the disinvestment of shares of public sector enterprises to an extent larger than contemplated in the recent Budget, the sale of public sector enterprises which are not in the essential core sector may form part of an overall strategy to raise receipts. Rationalisation of subsidies and a more appropriate pricing of certain products and services such as electricity, water and transport are also relevant. As for expenditures, besides the containment of growth in staff strength, some thought will have to be given whether in some areas the duplication of functions by the Centre and the States can be avoided leading to a more rational distribution of staff. Pruning of defence expenditures is also needed, if the effort to contain the overall expenditure is to succeed."

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question has come up at a time when we are going to discuss the Budget. I shall not ask any big question relating to the policies of the Government but it appears to me that the policies of the Government presented in the meeting of the National Development Council on December 23-24 and those implemented through the Budget are contradictory. It is contradictory in the sense that here you are stating:

[English]

"Improved fiscal management by the States and Centre must aim both this and that. with regard to revenue some

of the areas which may need increased attention are: increasing the direct taxes as a proportion of GDP...."

[Translation]

Further you are stating that as per expenditure

[English]

"Containment of staff strength, etc. and pruning of defence expenditure is also needed."

[Translation]

Now we are finding that the points included in this document, which might have been passed unanimously by the National Development Council, and those in the Budget for the current year are contradictory. What does the Government want to say in this regard?

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, so far as the question is concerned, the point is how to improve the fiscal management and increasing the revenues and reduce the expenditure. The NDC was unanimous in this, that it is high time that we reduce our expenditure and increase the revenues. There are no two opinions about this. For that, the Prime Minister immediately constituted a committee on austerity headed by Shri Biju Pattnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa in which four Chief Minister and Central Ministers are members. So, austerity is the only measure which will improve fiscal management. Second point is how to augment the revenues. I am not going to answer what is provided in the Budget. But everybody feels that if you have a proper rationale and a proper taxation system, the revenues are going to improve. It is now provided and you will have a full debate on the Budget about the benefits of the proposals in the Budget. That is a different question altogether.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no relevance between my question and the reply given by him. I have asked that the points included in this document in the National Development Council and the policies reflected in the Budget presented just now are not in any consonance. Now the Government has talked about austerity, I would not like to say anything on it because a lot of things can be said on it and there will be separate time allotted for it but he is not saying anything to contradict it.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Let the hon. Member put a specific question where there is *antarvirodh* and all that. I do not find any *Antarvirodh*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: *Antarvirodh* is you are saying that increasing the direct taxes as a proportion to GDP will help is that what you have done?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: It is done to increase volume of taxes. If the realisation of tax increases we get more revenues and by these policies you get more taxes and revenue. There is nothing irrational in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the NDC has recommended. They have born in mind and to the extent possible they have accepted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: NDC has recommended and the Government will consider them in the next year's budget.

MR. SPEAKER: They have accepted to the extent possible.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask more question on the reply given by the hon. Minister. My question is that the Government is stating that it has to reduce expenditure and it has proceeded in that direction. On page 24

in the Economic Survey presented here, the Government has defined fiscal policy. Now I want to submit that there may be contradiction in the policy of the Government and its management as it exists between the document passed by the N.D.C. and the behaviour of the Government. In the same way, the Government has formulated its policy which is contradictory to its statement made just now. Because it states in its fiscal policy:-

[English]

It is done to direct Government expenditure towards providing essential public services of high quality to restore the Government capacity to make higher investment in Infrastructure and human resources and to guide the economy and look after the weak and less privileged.

[Translation]

There is no consonance between the management set-up contained in the Budget for the current year and the policy given in the Economic survey as well as the policy being practised. There is total contradiction. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government...*(Interruptions)*...That means contradiction. I thought that your mother tongue is Hindi. I was not aware that Hindi is not your mother tongue....*(Interruptions)*...Please excuse me. I cannot understand that people face such difficulties even on the use of Hindi. I wanted to submit whether the Governments will take steps to bring about a consonance among all the three different Government Departments, namely the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission and the National Development Council as there is no such consonance among them? I am seeing a gap between words and deeds, it should be made clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Fernandes, comparative analysis of the statements of the Minister of Finance, the N.D.C. and the Planning Commission is not proper during question hour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have already told you...

MR. SPEAKER: Please be a bit specific in your questions.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government has reduced the allocation of funds in all the sectors in comparison with its objectives. But now it is saying here that it is its policy ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: What he means to say is that there is difference between the words and deeds of the Government. Is there anything like this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR., SPEAKER: All this comparison is not possible during Question Hour. You are allowed only two minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. member that there is neither any difference between words and deeds nor is any contradiction. The question is that it is felt that in order to overcome economic crisis, non-plan expenditure should be restricted. Therefore, export subsidy was abolished, fertilizer subsidy was rationalized and programme is going on to reduce some other non-plan expenditure, also. It has to be done by various Governments and the Central Government also. Further, minimising exemption introduction of presumptive taxation etc. are, all aimed in this direction. So far as allocation of money is concerned.. (*Interruptions*)..

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is not true. Sir, he is misleading the House. He should not be allowed to do that. Here is your Budget at a glance. Your revenue expenditure went up from 73,516 to Rs.89,000. Your capital expenditure is down from Rs. 31,800 to Rs.21,530..(*Interruptions*) Sir, he should not be allowed to mislead the House..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, it is not my habit to mislead the House. And it is on the other side. I do not mislead the House. I will not tolerate such remarks..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should allow him to mislead the House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The data can be compared.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Am I not making a pointed question? (*Interruptions*) when you are giving wrong information, should I not be excited? It is not my habit..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: You always do that. You lose your balance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have no business to mislead the House..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Members to address the Chair?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Ministers of all States have supported the call given by the Prime Minister in the N.D.C. meeting to reduce Government expenditure but the Government has taken no steps in that regard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that a sum of Rs. 3, 000 crore was spent on non-plan expenditure in 1975-76 and now this expenditure is Rupees fifteen thousand crore. Now I would like to know as to how much money is to be reduced in next three years to minimise expenditure and in what way the Government would earn money to cover up the reduction?

[*English*]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the decision taken in the NDC meeting is being

implemented. On 19th February, a Committee has been constituted, as I mentioned earlier, consisting of some of the Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers. And the terms of reference are there. That is the only way we can discuss it because it is a national effort. The Centre and the States will have to coordinate on this. And on that matter, I will collect the figures and pass it on to the hon. Member.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the new Industrial Policy of the Government and the new proposals in the present Budget shows the thrust given by the present Government on the fiscal management. Sir, unless the State Governments also function in the same wave length, this new thrust given by the Government of India will not become more effective. What are the steps taken by the Government so that both at the Centre and in the States, there are more or less the same Industrial Policy and more or less the same economic measures and also the things can go in a more effective manner both at the Centre and in the States?

MR. SPEAKER: For Policy co-ordination, at the Central level and at the State level, are there any steps?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as the Industrial Policy is concerned, it is well known that it is formulated and put before the honorable House and debated. And then we take it up in the implementation part in the Planning Commission and all allocations are made according to the discussions that take place between the State and the Centre. Nothing is being decided in isolation or without discussion.

Foreign Capital Investment in India

*103. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the plan chalked out by the Union Government to attract foreign capital investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Various Policy initiatives adopted by the Government to attract foreign capital for industrial investment in India have already been spelt out in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. Under the Policy, automatic approvals are being given by the Reserve Bank of India for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries listed in Annex III to the Statement. To provide access to international markets, majority foreign equity holding upto 51% is also being automatically permitted by the Reserve Bank of India for trading companies, primarily engaged in export activities. Further, automatic approval is also given by the RBI for raising foreign equity upto 51% in existing companies with some foreign equity, provided they undertake an expansion in the high priority sector (Annex III) or if they are already engaged in an Annex III activity. Other foreign investment proposals, outside the parameters for automatic clearance, are also considered and cleared on merits by the Government.

Government have also constituted a special empowered body, namely the Foreign Investment Promotion Board, to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects of benefit to the Indian economy and which do not fall within the parameters of the existing policy for clearance of foreign investment proposals.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, from this Statement it is a not very clear what the further detailed policies the Government proposes to adopt. 51 per cent equity participation by foreign companies has been allowed. May I know from the hon. Minister what has been the result and whether any substantial foreign investment has been coming and if so in which sector? Secondly, is it a fact that there has been a pressure on the Government to allow investment in consumer goods sector particularly the Coca-Cola and the Kellogg breakfast foods?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I have already stated that the response to the new Industrial Policy is very positive. I have also made it clear that we have got nearly Rs. 1000 crores clear foreign investment which is more than 14 times to the corresponding period of the previous time. Honorable Prime Minister has already said that another Rs. 100 crores is in the pipeline.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I would like to inform the House that these investments are mostly in the priority sector and more than 70 per cent of these foreign investments are in the Annexure III, that is priority sector.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to know whether there is any pressure on the Government to allow Coca-Cola and Kellogg foods to have units in the country or not and what is the Policy of the Government in this regard?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to make it very clear that the Government do not go by any pressure from any side. We take decisions which would be best in the interest of the Government.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Just as Insurance Policy or Bank Security Bonds whether the Government has any such proposals to encourage, to enable the Non Residents Indians or foreign investors to buy such bonds and acquire more foreign investment for our country?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has already made it clear what is the Government's policy.

National Renewal Fund

*104. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a National Renewal Fund for the workers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed fund;

(c) whether the Government propose to consult various trade unions and State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Government have constituted a National Renewal Fund. The Fund will provide assistance to meeting costs of retraining and redeployment of labour and also provide compensation to labour in the event of restructuring of any industrial unit. The Fund would help technological upgradation and modernisation in Indian industry. The fund would cover both public and private enterprises with contributions from Government of India, State Governments, Financial Institutions, General Insurance Corporation of India and industrial units.

The Fund will be administered by the Ministry of Industry. Procedures for administering the Fund are being worked out.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Labour has constituted a Special Tripartite Committee to consider the impact of New Industrial Policy on Labour and other related issues. The Concept paper on National Renewal Fund was placed before the Committee at its second meeting held on 20.1.92 in New Delhi.

The Special Tripartite Committee is composed of representatives of Government, employees and Trade Unions.

The Concept paper was also circulated at the State Labour Ministers' Conference on 6th February, 1992.

SHRI V. KRISHANA RAO. Sir, I con-

gratulate our hon. Prime Minister and concerned Ministers for implementing this new Industrial Policy and lifting the poorest of the poor below the poverty line today. May I know from the Government whether the Government has formulated any concrete scheme for implementation of this National Renewal Fund, if not, when the concrete scheme would be implemented?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a concrete scheme and what is the concrete plan of implementing it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, there is a concrete plan. Our Finance Minister has already allocated, as the House is aware, Rs. 1000 crores from IDA and Rs. 1000 crores from disinvestment plan and already during the last Budget there was Rs. 200 crores. Thus, we have a provision of Rs. 2200 crores, out of which Rs. 500 crores will be specially earmarked for weaker sections separately, who are affected by the policy changes and the remaining will be for re-training and redeployment of the workers who are affected by restructuring. And Specific action plan is on the stage of formulation.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether this Fund will be getting Budget allocation at least for the next five years as it was in the case of I.D.B.I.?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, can you guarantee for the next five years?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is already clear for the next year. For the coming years, as the situation demands the Government will react to it.

SHRI SUDRASAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Sir, the concept of National Renewal Fund is closely linked with the present Government's exit policy which is one of the crucial elements of the new economic policy against which there has been a lot of discontentment and today itself the Left Front M.Ps. and M.L.As. from the whole of the country

are staging a *Dharna*. In the written statement, the hon. Minister himself stated that the meeting of the special Tripartite Committee was held on 20.1.1992 and the Concept paper was also circulated at the State Labour Ministers' Conference on 6.2.1992. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what were the reactions of the different central trade unions and of the different Labour Ministers of the States of India towards this National Renewal Fund.

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is ready to reconsider the entire concept of National Renewal Fund and exit policy too in the light of that reaction.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to answer the second part of the question first because Government do not consider it necessary to reconsider the question of National Renewal Fund because Government feel that it is in the interests of the workers, that this Fund should be there and it is not necessary to reconsider it. With regard to exit policy, I do not know from where the hon. Member is saying what he said. What we all said is that sick units will be referred to B.I.F.R. which is the body to find out whether a unit can be revived or not. The question of exit does not come. There is no exit at all. We want to revive, to the extent possible, all sick units and it is for the B.I.F.R. to decide finally. That is the answer to the second part of the question.

With regard to the first part, it is true that a Concept paper has been discussed in the special Tripartite Committee. If you permit, my senior colleague Shri Sangma who was Chairing that meeting and who is here may answer that question and he may be able to give details of it.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not like that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: O.K. I will share whatever information that is available with me. *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The other Minister has been dealing with it. I can always make available to the hon. Members the latest position in the negotiations in the Tripartite Committee. That should be no problem.

SHRI SUDARSANRAY CHAUDHURI: Sir, I would like to know what is the precise reaction of different trade unions expressed in the special Tripartite meeting and also what is the reaction of the State Labour Ministers.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Concept paper was circulated to the State Labour Ministers. I would like to categorically say that the trade unions welcomed re-training and re-deployment of the workers because most of the trade unions are convinced that it is in the interests of the workers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Do you agree to the concept?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will give you the information. Let me say. (*Interruptions*) Please bear with me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it is put to a wrong minister. The point is that a Tripartite conference is going on. Consultations are going on. Now it is not possible from day to day to report what has been the position. I am prepared to tell the hon. Member or any other member what the position as of today is. But that will have to come from the other Ministry or the Minister dealing with that subject. I am sorry that the Industries Ministry is not dealing with this. It is Shri Sangama who is dealing with it. I also the labour Minister. I am under obligation to give that information to the House or to any Member. I am prepared to do that.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, a question was asked whether a concrete plan has been formulated. The reply to it had not come. That means the concrete, it appears, is without cement. Now, my specific question is; Whatever is being drafted or whatever is

being formulated, will the Prime Minister say that is the exact position as on today about this issue so that we will come to know of it. And the Prime Minister has volunteered to say that he will give the information about this issue of the plan which is being formulated—the latest position as to where it stands. If he can inform us, we will be happy.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: One point in the latest position is that not a single worker has been thrown out of employment.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, the National Renewal Fund is an extraordinary step taken by the Government to provide re-training and re-deployment of workers in the event of their suffering due to this new Industrial Policy. A very conscious and concerted vilification campaign is being taken up by some trade unions especially the left trade unions who are sitting on *dharna* for no reason today I want to know whether the Government will call a conference or call these trade unions and try to convince them and try to persuade them from this unnecessary agitation which dilutes the whole benefit which is derived out of this new Industrial Policy and take new initiatives?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as I said, the consultations are going on. So far as the agitation is concerned, we all know that agitation needs no reason

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: It is not correct to say like that. The whole nation knows what were the reasons for which the Left Front M.Ps. are taking a *dharna* there. (*Interruptions*). Yes, political and economic also. That is the precise reason. There is definitely a reason. No, it cannot be distorted like that. The whole nation knows what your policies are aimed at. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not have to reply. You just keep quiet please.

Now question No. 107, Shri Narain Singh Caudhri

[Translation]

Supply of soft Coke to States

*107. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for providing soft coke to various States; and

(b) the quantity provided to each State during the last three years?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Allocations of soft coke are being made by Ministry of Coal on half yearly basis in favour of consuming States/Union Territories *inter alia* taking into account their requirements and past allocations.

(b) Details of soft coke despatches to each State/Union Territory during the last three years are given as under:-

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Upto jan. 92)
1. Bihar	423.1	436.4	343.56
2. West Bengal	379.3	244.4	185.54
3. Uttar Pradesh	33.10	26.0	9.18
4. Orissa	0.10	-	-
5. Madhya Pradesh	1.2	3.8	1.65
6. Maharashtra	-	-	-
7. Gujarat	1.9	1.7	4.36
8. Rajasthan	1.00	0.4	-
9. Delhi	50.1	40.8	21.49
10. Punjab	0.1	-	0.01
11. Haryana	0.1	0.2	0.20
12. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
13. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
14. Karnataka	0.4	0.8	0.38
15. Kerala	-	-	-
16. Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.3	-

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i> <i>(Upto jan. 92)</i>
17. Himachal Pradesh	-	0.2	0.06
18. Chandigarh	-	-	-
19. Assam	7.7	9.5	2.95
20. Sikkim	9.1	9.2	1.85
21. Nagaland	5.2	5.7	2.15
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.34
23. Mizoram	0.7	3.3	0.17
24. Tripura	-	-	-
25. Manipur	-	-	0.15
26. Meghalaya	-	-	0.10

[Translation]

SHRINARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the part (b) of my question it has been stated that except Gujarat coal has been supplied in lesser quantity as compared to the previous years to almost every State in 1991-92. What are its reasons?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, the production of soft coke has been coming down year by year, and I must confess before this august House that partly it has been intentional because the cost of production of soft coke is very high.

Sir, today the cost of production of soft coke per tonne is Rs. 555, and the State Government has fixed the selling price of soft coke only at Rs. 175 per tonne. Therefore, it has become very unviable. And I must also say that Coal India has been

facing lot of problems and our accumulated loss is Rs. 2500 crores and one of the areas where the contribution of the losses has been coming from is this sector and therefore, in order to make Coal India viable we have not been producing much of soft coke as a result of which I must admit that the supply of soft coke to the State Governments had come down considerably over the years.

[Translation]

SHRINARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come to the second supplementary. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether soft coal is produced according to the demand and needs of the States. If not, the percentage of less production than the demand and the measures being taken to remove this shortage.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the production of cooking coal in 1990-91 was 6.52 and

It is certainly less than the previous year. As I have said, the production is coming down and as a result of this, we are not able to meet the requirements of the State Governments. But, we have a plan to make coal as a domestic fuel in this country. We have taken up two major steps for that. One is to have a special smokeless fuel unit and the other is setting up of bricketting Unit. The setting up of bricketting units will be much more easier. There are two problems of coal becoming a domestic fuel. It creates a lot of smoke. Therefore, we have developed a technology for that and that problem has been overcome. The second problem is that the coal takes a long time to burn. It takes five to 10 minutes to burn. We have to put some firewood and then out the coal and then it burns. In some countries like France and Korea, they have developed a technology where coal can be burnt instantly. It can be ignited instantly with a match box. We have sent samples of our coal to France and just about a week ago, it had come back with all the results. France is agreeable to give us that technology also. After having got that technology, I think, we can go in a big way to popularize coal as a domestic fuel, but I must say that it is going to take some time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether coal is supplied to the States according to their demand. Do you supply coal in accordance with the advance deposited under cash and carry system?

MR. SPEAKER: Its reply has already been given. He has already stated that they are not able to supply the coal as per requirement.

[*English*]

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister there is no indication at all regarding the allotment of coke to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Sponge Iron (India) Limited, a public sector under-

taking is being closed in Palvancha for want of supply of coal. So, in view of the fact, will the hon. Minister take note of the requirement of that particular public sector unit and take adequate steps to supply to the unit that the unit do not become sick?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, soft coke is normally used only in those states where the coal is produced. There is a crude way of processing the coal and it is mainly confined to two major states of India, they are West Bengal and Bihar.

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: In Andhra Pradesh also, Singareni collieries is there.

SHRI P.A. SANGAMA: This question has been addressed to Coal India. That is why I have no information, but I will collect the information and give it to you. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I will look into that.

New Drug Policy

*108. **SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:**
SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to revise the national drug policy;

(b) if so, the changes likely to be effected; and

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) to (c). The review of the Drug Policy, 1986 and Drugs (Price Control) order, 1987 is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, the policy is under review, but there are

serious difference about which drugs are to remain under the Price Control Order. The reported decision to reduce the number of drugs from 143 to 63 and dropping of 62 drugs from the Price control Act is considered inflationary and anti-poor. There are representations by many voluntary organisations to review this decision. In view of this, I would like to ask the Minister whether there is any proposal to shift taking pricing decisions from department of chemicals to another body like the Drug Price Control Commission or some other independent body.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: We have appointed a committee to study this pricing scheme. In three months' time, they may give the recommendations. After that, we will be able to say about it.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: It is well-known that action under the U.S. trade Act, Super 301 has been really promoted by the U.S. Pharmaceuticals industry which wants Indian Patent Laws to be changed. If that is accepted, it is going to increase the price of drugs and pharmaceutical items in India by as much as five to ten times.

I want to ask whether the delay in announcing drug policy is as a result of U.S. pressure and whether this question has come up in the bilateral negotiation with the U.S. Government

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: There is no pressure from any side. But before giving the policy to the people, we want to take all the views of Parliament and others.

SHRI DATTACRAYA BANDARU: The answer which the Minister has given is, "The policy is under the active consideration". I want to know, through you, what is the meaning of "active consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: "Active consideration" means consideration.

SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: I want to know the inner meaning. Outer meaning, I understand.

Because of the policy of dilly dally of the Government, adulteration and mushroom growth of industry has come up. Because of this, the prices have also increased.

To control the prices and to avoid adulteration, are any special measure going to be taken by the Government?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: the Ministry of Health is dealing with it. The Drug controller of India is taking the review of that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: While reducing the number of drugs from 120 to 60 under the Drug Price Control Order, will he take cognizance that essential drugs which are being used for purposes like anti-TB, anti-leprosy, anti-malaria are not affected and the prices are not affected by liberalisation?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: About this idea, we will study and take some decision at the appropriate time.

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: The world health Organisation, considering the incidence of diseases in the tropical countries, has worked out a standard list of essential drugs which would be available at reasonable prices for the people. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is, in working out his list of 60 and odd drugs, has he included all those drugs which have been considered essential for the tropical part of the world, for example, our country?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: That is to talk about the future policy. At present, under the 1986 drug policy, all these essential drugs are there.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The basic objective of the drug policy is to provide quality drugs at a cheaper price. For the last two months, more than 12,000 drug manufacturing units which are manufacturing under the loan licensing system with the bigger pharmaceutical industry as ancillary units are closed down due to lack of coordination between the Ministry of Health and the Department of Fertilizers and Chemicals.

The Drug Controller who is supposed to supervise the activities is not in a position to say whether a particular unit is right whether it will not be making spurious drugs.

I would request the Prime Minister that the Ministry will intervene and see that 12,000 units which are established all over India start functioning again.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the policy.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Some people went to the courts and the courts are going into it.

[Translation]

Share of Foreign Borrowings in Capital Investment

*110. NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of foreign borrowings in the capital investment in all the public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the estimated amount paid as interest on these borrowings; and

(c) the net profit earned by these undertakings during 1990-91?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As on 31.3.1991, foreign loans constituted 15.54% of total investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises.

(b) Interest on foreign loans amounted to Rs. 1338.57 crores during 1990-91.

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises earned overall net profit of Rs. 2367.74 crores during 1990-91.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the part (c) of the question, the Government has stated that there was a profit of about Rs. 2367.74 crores in 1990-91, while replying a question in the Rajya Sabha the Government said that the profit was Rs. 3781 crores in 1989-90. It means the profit is decreasing every year. We would like to know from the Government whether there is any time bound action plan to make the public sector more efficient so that more profit can be earned from it, and wasteful expenditure may be reduced. Further, I would like to know whether the Government is willing to prepare any time bound action plan for increasing net profit of this sector.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your question relates to the foreign borrowings in capital investment in all public sector undertakings and the net profit earned by these undertakings.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: The reason for decrease in profit was due mainly to low production of crude oil and also due to rise in wages and cost of inputs besides the Gulf War.

As regards the programme for increase of production, it has been clearly stated already in our new industrial policy that we are striving for more production and for more efficiency.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to extravagance and inefficiency of the public sector, I would like to know from the Government whether it has taken any decision to chalk out such programme for making public sector more viable, whether the Government is going to constitute an expert committee to give suggestions in this regard or whether the Government is going to include employees in the management to improve the functioning of public sector units.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON: Making public sector enterprise efficient is a continuous process. We make a review of the performance of every public sector undertaking almost every month and every year. Modernising and making it efficient is a continuous process. I have already stated that we are taking various measures in the light of the new industrial policy to make the public sector units more efficient and these measures have already been discussed in this House. We have plans and programmes for revival, revitalisation and modernisation of various public sector units. If the hon. Member wants to know the specific units, I can supply him the list later on.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the planned development programme, the Government of India has invested a large amount in the public sector industries. I would like to know from the Government as to how many of them are running in loss and the names of those industries and how much amount has been invested by the Government in these industries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Can you supply the statistics? Do you have them at the moment?

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON: At the moment, I do not have the statistics. But I can say that till 1989-90, the total sick industrial units were 90. There were eight other sick units. Out of the 244, 131 were making profits.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: The Public Sector Undertakings often import foreign technology. For paying the consideration in foreign technology, they might pay either in foreign exchange or are offering equity capital. Is there any proposal in the case of Public Sector Undertakings that, when they import foreign technology, the consider-

ation may be they should pay it by the issue of equity capital for the foreign investors?

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON: So far as this aspect is concerned, I do not have any specific proposal. But our industrial policy is quite clear on this. There is no such restriction up to a certain level of equity.

[Translation]

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*111. **DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the allocation of funds for implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the funds that have been allocated to various States under the Rozgar Yojana? Has allocations to Uttar Pradesh has been increasing keeping in view its backwardness?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking questions about Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Uttar Pradesh has also been allotted funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Government of India had an annual Budget of Twenty one hundred crores for this Yojana. Out of that budget, each state is allocated fund in proportionate to the population living under poverty-line in villages in a particular State. Uttar Pradesh has also been allocated its share in this manner.

DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the allocation to Uttar Pradesh has not been increased, it should be increased now, keeping in view its backwardness.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion, it does not require an answer.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, there are a number of complaints regarding the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana programme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would conduct a concurrent evaluation about the programmes and try to rectify the lacunae and sort out the complaints.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Many Complaints have been received in this connection and we are trying to take action in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: The hon. Minister has stated that there is no increase in the allocation of funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Does the hon. Minister know that by this the creation of rural employment was reduced by 20 per cent due to devaluation of the rupee? To plug the gap, what is the Government going to do?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Devaluation would not affect it.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that due to devaluation allocation would decline by 20%

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to explain a little here. This year has been particularly difficult and we all know that. So, according

to the possibilities of this year, that is the current year 1991-92 there has been a little reduction in all sectors. I did not want this reduction in rural development. But still we had to content with certain reductions. In 1992-93, we have taken prompt action to make up for this reduction, not only to the extent it has been reduced in the current year, but we have gone beyond that. And we have found money from other sources to make up for this. This is the position. I have to admit. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: If You reduce the States allocations then it would stall development process in the State.

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not unaware of the consequences that would follow a reduction in the outlay on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is true that this has happened in the current year. We have taken steps to see that it is not repeated in the next year. In fact, it has been increased and the Finance Minister has already said that in his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir., the honorable Minister has just now said that Government allocates funds to the States under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I would like to know as to whether any monitoring has been done in regard to the funds so allocated by the Central Government. If so, the outcome thereof.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have already stated that some complaints have been received in this respect. State Governments and Central Government both are investigating into them.

SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI: I would like to submit that when Central Government is allocating funds to various State Governments then it should also monitor the alloca-

tion so made. It should not be left on State Governments.

SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: What we are doing, is correct

(Interruptions)

Industrial Estates in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up industrial estates in the rural areas on the lines of big towns and cities; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy proposed in this regard during the Eighth five year Plan?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Industrial Estates in Rural Areas by the Central Government. However, a Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (Including Technological back-up Services) for Small scale Industries in Rural/Backward Areas has been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals in pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991. The draft Scheme is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that China and India are facing similar problems on the population and employment front.

But China has made great progress in rural development by establishing rural industries in their country. Has Government ever made efforts to study the system adopted by China?

[English]

PROF.P.J. KURIEN: I do not think we need to adopt any system of any other country. We have our own system which we feel very effective.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Prime Minister has stated just now that greater emphasis is being laid on rural development since 75% of population lives in villages. I would like to know through you whether Government considers it sufficient to implement the policy of integrated infra-structural Development for the development of villages. Would it be possible to develop villages through it?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please state whether you consider this scheme sufficient for the development of villages?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Nobody can claim that in the five year plan, there will come a plan where everything will be completely done. There will always be deficiency; there will be growing needs. And our capacity to meet those needs is limited by the over all resources available in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it true that under the new policy even in villages export oriented goods are being produced? Even then Government is not promoting them.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Hindi should not be more difficult than English.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Keeping in

view the fact that no foreign exchange is being spent on the production of export-oriented goods the Government should clarify as to whether it intends to provide special grants to promote rural export-oriented goods.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am sorry it is not so. In fact, the whole Industrial Policy of the Government is aimed at promoting and encouraging export-oriented industries. I can quote a number of cases from the Policy itself. We are trying to improve our export potential by improving the quality, technological upgradation and by giving all encouragement to export promotion industries.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Would the honorable Minister be pleased to state the areas which are imbalanced from industrial development point of view. Would the Government conduct any survey to identify the areas where industries can flourish if Government takes initiatives for establishing industries there? Would the Government try to establish industries on the basis of such a survey under the new policy?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, Sir. The Government is already having a list of the backward areas in the country. And the Government is trying, whatever is possible to attract the industries in those areas. We have a Growth Centre Scheme through

which we are trying to provide the infrastructure in the backward areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Jodhpur Lift Canal Project

*106. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a water supply scheme of Jodhpur lift Canal from Indira Gandhi Canal was sanctioned by the Central Public Health and Engineering Organisation in 1989;

(b) if so, the amount made available for this project during 1991-92 from the sources of Ministry of Defence, Life Insurance Corporation/State Plan (Urban and Rural);

(c) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has given its share for this project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan had planned to make Rs. 25.52 crores available for this project during the year 1991-92 from the following sources:-

(Rs. crores)

	Original Allocation	Provision made so far
i) Defence Loan	4.00	4.00
ii) State Plan : Urban	9.50	12.00

(Rs. crores)

	<i>Original Allocation</i>	<i>Provision made so far</i>
Rural	2.02	2.02
iii) LIC Loan (anticipated)	10.00	
Total:	25.52	18.02

(c) The LIC has sanctioned a loan of Rs.23.69 crores in June, 1989 for the project outside plan allocation at the then prevailing commercial rate of interest of 14%. The interest rate on such schemes has now been enhanced to 18% per annum.

Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation has not so far complied with the requirements for lifting any instalment of LIC loan for the project.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan has not yet sent any request for release of first instalment of LIC loan due to high rate of interest. Matter of availing the already sanctioned LIC loan outside plan allocation at commercial rate of interest is under consideration of the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

*109. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) whether this number is low as compared to the previous two years; if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up more small scale industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, the number of registered small scale units set up in Madhya Pradesh during the period April, 1991 to January, 1992 was 18,048. This is higher than the number of registered small scale units set up during the corresponding periods of 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(c) the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises in the country including Madhya Pradesh were laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991.

[*English*]

Project Reports of Growth Centres

*113. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
PROF. (SHRIMATI) RITA
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have sent project reports of growth centres to the Union Government;

(b) the broad details of the proposals sent to the Union Government by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the fund, if any, allocated to these States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Project reports have been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have been allotted 8, 5, 3 and 4 Growth Centres, respectively. The final selection has been made in consultation with the State Governments.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent 13 proposals which were Agra, Aligarh, Barabanki, Bulandshar, Basti, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Kanpur Dehat, Moradabad, Pauri Garhwal and Shahjahanpur. From out of these, the Districts of Bulandshar, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Moradabad, Pauri Garhwal and Shahjahanpur were selected.

The Government of Rajasthan had sent 10 proposals which were Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sirohi, Ajmer, Alwar, Dholpur and Behor. From out of these the Districts of Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sirohi and Dholpur were selected.

The Government of Maharashtra had sent 12 proposals which were Parbhani,

Chandrapur, Nanded, Nashik, Ratnagiri, Gadchiroli, Akola, Wardha, Kolhapur, Yavatmal, Wardha and Dhule. From out of these, the Districts of Akola, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded and Ratnagiri were selected.

The Government of Gujarat has sent 6 proposals which were Kutch, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Surendra Nagar. From out of these, the Districts of Kutch, Banaskantha and Bharuch were selected.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent 8 proposals which were Nalgonda, Medak, Khammam, Vizianagaram, Prakasam Rajamundhry, Chittoor and Anantapur. From out of these the Districts of Khammam, Vizianagaram, Prakasam and Anantapur were selected.

From above States, only 4 projects from Andhra Pradesh, 4 from Rajasthan and 2 from Uttar Pradesh were received upto 31.3.1991 and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs each was released to them.

Minimum Needs Programme

*114. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the performance under the Minimum Needs Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allotment made during the current year for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. There has been no survey or study conducted at the national level to ascertain the progress made

under the Minimum Needs Programme. However, the performance under the programme is revised in inter-ministerial meetings from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An amount of Rs. 4282.07 crores was allocated for the Minimum Needs Programme during 1991-92.

20-Point Programme

*115. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20-Point Programme is likely to be compressed into a 5-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Setting up of Newsprint Industries

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

(a) whether some proposals for setting up of newsprint industries are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals State-wise; and

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

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Government will take a view on these proposals in accordance with established procedures.

STATEMENT

Uttar Pradesh

(I) An application dated 9.1.1991 from Shri R.K. Aggarwal for grant of letter of Intent for manufacture of (i) Sugar (45,000 tonnes), (ii) Newsprint (30,000 tonnes) and (iii) Industrial Alcohol/Potable Alcohol (28,000 tonnes) in district Ghaziabad (U.P.) at a total capital cost of Rs. 81 crores.

Assam

(I) An application dated 17.2.1992 from Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., (Central Public Sector) for the grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of 20,000 tonnes per annum of Newsprint within the overall licensed capacity of 1 lakh tonnes of paper and paper boards at its Cachar Paper Mill in Assam, involving installation of some balancing equipment valued at Rs. 3 crores.

(II) An application dated 17.2.1992 from Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., (Central Public Sector) for the grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of 20,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint within the overall licensed capacity of 1 lakh tonnes of paper and paper boards at its Nagaon Paper Mill in Assam.

Andhra Pradesh

(I) An application dated 10.9.91 from Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of Sugar (1.2 Lakh Tonnes), Newsprint (1 Lakh Tonnes) and Printing/Writing Paper (1 Lakh Tonnes) in District East Godavari at total estimated cost of Rs. 750 crores.

Nagaland

(I) An application dated 26.2.92 from M/s Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Limited for grant of Letter of Intent for manufacture of 20,000 tonnes of Newsprint within the overall licensed capacity of 33,000 tonnes of Pulp & Paper at its existing mill.

[Translation]**Industrially Backward Districts in Bihar**

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

(a) the names of the industrially backward districts in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for industrial development of these districts and the type of industries to which priority is being given by the Union Government; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The names of centrally declared backward districts in Bihar are: Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purnea, Saharasa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr Khagaria and Madhepur.

(b) and (c). For promoting industrialisation of backward areas, Government have announced a Growth Centre Scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan. The growth centres would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunications and banking. Under this scheme, Bihar has been allotted six growth centres, five of which have been selected and announced. Four out of the five are in the backward districts of Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Purnea.

Government have not identified any priority industries for the backward areas. In the case of industries subject of compulsory licensing, backward areas are given consideration while granting letters of intent.

[English]**Crisis in Single Super Phosphate Industry**

*118. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious problems being faced by the fertilizer units producing single super phosphate all over the country;

(b) the total number of SSP units in the country and the number out of these closed recently, together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A number of representations have been received by the Government from the Single Superphosphate (SSP) units about their problems of liquidity and viability.

(b) There are about 80 operating SSP units in the country. Out of them, as per the information available in the Department, 24 units have suspended SSP production. However, some of these units continue to produce Sulphuric Acid. The Units have indicated the following as the main reasons for stoppage of SSP production : severe liquidity problem caused by inadequate/delayed payment of subsidy, imposition of ceiling on subsidy and delay in compensating them for steep escalation in the cost of various inputs.

(d) In the representations, it has been urged that the SSP units are facing hardships on account of ceiling imposed on subsidy, delays in payment, etc. The ceiling on subsidy has since been revised upwards taking into account escalations in the cost of imported inputs. Further, every effort is being made to expedite payment based on relevant data.

Consumer Councils for Coal Sector

*119. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :**
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether one national level and five regional level Consumer Councils for Coal Sector have been formed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the way in which these are likely to

be helpful to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Consumer Councils at the Level of coal companies and at national level have been visualised as an integral part of grievance redressal process for coal consumers. Complaints received from consumers in a coal company, will be monitored by a Regional Coal Consumer Council. For this purpose one council may be set up for each coal company. In case the complainant does not receive a reply within a month or the complainant is not satisfied with the reply, he may prefer a complaint to the National Coal consumer Council proposed to be set up by Coal India Limited. Apart from monitoring complaints the councils may also deliberate on coal requirements, supply of coal, quality of coal, commercial matters etc. Since these councils are to be set up and operationalised by the coal companies, they have been since advised to take necessary action in this regard.

Upliftment of Rural Women folk

*120. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific programmes have been chalked out to improve the condition of the poor rural families headed by women as identified in the National Perspective Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan together with the details of the programmes chalked out therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Poor rural families headed by women are eligible for assistance under the on going programmes like Integrated Rural Develop-

ment Programme (IRD P), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), etc. There is no separate programme for poor women-headed rural households.

Houses for Rural Poor

*121. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE
TINDIVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the last six months to provide low cost fire-proof houses to the rural poor in the country;

(b) whether the Government have sought financial assistance from World Bank and other agencies for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) Roorkee functioning under CSIR has developed several construction techniques for making the houses fire retardant. They have been extending and propagating such construction techniques in various rural regions through their Extension Centres and by organising demonstration programmes at different locations. The actions taken in this regard *during past six to seven months* are as under:-

1. *Fire retardant thatches*

With a view to popularize the technique for making different type of thatches (commonly used as roofing material in rural areas) the CBRI has given demonstration at 8 places in the states of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

2. *Exhibitions*

Exhibitions at Pune, Nagpur, Bhopal, Bikaner and Roorkee have been organised on the low-cost fire retardant house construction for rural areas.

3. *Integrated Training Programmes*

Six training programmes on low cost building materials and housing which include training in fire retardant construction techniques of rural houses also have been organised in recent past.

4. *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*

Under the IAY, which is a programme of building houses for the poor among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers, the houses to be built are required to be durable and lasting, meaning *inter alia* that they should be fire-resistant. The number of houses built under the programme during the period from August, 1991 to January, 1992 is 87199, according to the information furnished by the States/UTs.

5. *Workshops organised by other agencies*

The institute participates in the Workshops/Seminars organised by other agencies and puts up the demonstration/exhibition on various items. Exhibition at 24 Parganas and Nagpur included the low-cost fire retardant construction techniques.

6. *Demonstration Houses*

Low cost fire retardant techniques are being used in the construction of demonstration houses at the following places where the construction is currently in progress;

(a) 63 houses with latrines at village Sonka and Paika-District Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

- (b) 50 houses with latrines and smokeless chullas at village Bhaktadar Bazat - District Barapetta, Assam.
- (c) 100 houses with latrines and smokeless chullas at village - Bidhan Nagar - District West Dinajpur, West Bengal.

7. *Financial assistance from the World Bank*

No assistance has been sought so far by the Government from the World Bank and other agencies for this purpose. The question of furnishing details, therefore, does not arise.

Removal of Carcasses of Dead Animals

1164. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the carcasses of dead animals lying on roads and in the streets of Delhi unattended for many days is a common-sight; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements made to ensure quick removal of carcasses of dead animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that contract has been awarded to one Shri Ramay, S/o Shri Attar Singh, C-48, Kotla Mubarakpur, Trilok Colony, New Delhi for lifting carcasses of dead animals. The contract is valid for the period ending 31.3.1993. Shri Ramay has about 14 vehicles in his fleet to lift the dead animals and four telephone Nos. 690517, 4620321, 4620322 and 460323 (R) for receiving the complaints and this arrangement has been considered to be adequate. The N.D.M.C.

has also entered into the contract with the same person.

The Cantonment Board has reported that as soon as the dead animal comes to the notice of the staff, it is removed immediately and disposed off outside the Cantonment area.

Waiting List of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1165. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar Cooperative Societies have scrapped the waiting list of members of several Cooperative Housing societies;

(b) if so, the names of such Societies and the reasons for scrapping the list; and

(c) whether under the guidelines issued by the Lt. Governor, Cooperative Housing Societies have been permitted to maintain the waiting list by filling up future vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the year 1991-92 wait lists have been ordered to be scrapped in the case of the Cooperative House Building Societies as per details given below :-

1. Ishwar Nagar Cooperative House Building Society—Wait list of 15 members has been scrapped as the number of members had exceeded the number of plots available with the society.
2. Kohat Cooperative House Building Society - The society had prepared three wait lists of the members from

time to time. However, this society has only one plot available. Since land is not available with the society, it was decided to scrap all wait lists except the list of 21 members filed by the society in 1987.

(c) The directive dt. 5.7.77 of Lt. Governor, Delhi specifically provides that in no case the membership in a society shall exceed the number of plots available. However, wait list may be maintained to fill up future vacancies which may occur only after observing all the formalities in this regard.

Accumulated Loss/Profit by Public Sector Undertakings

1166. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total accumulated net losses of loss-making Central Public Sector Undertakings during the period 1970-1991;

(b) the share of the National Textiles Corporation and other Central Public Sector Undertakings constituted by taking over, failed private sector enterprises, in the same period;

(c) the total accumulated net profits of profit-making Central Public Sector Undertakings, in the same period; and

(d) the share in accumulated net profits of Central Public Sector Undertakings dealing in petroleum and petroleum products, in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Accumulated Losses of loss making Public Sector Enterprises increased from, Rs. 427.54 crores as on

31.3.70 to Rs. 15353.97 crores as on 31.3.91.

(b) Accumulated losses of National Textile Group and other taken over Central PSEs was as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

	31.3.70	31.3.91
NTC (Group)	-	1621.97
Other taken over PSEs	7.37	2185.05

(c) Total free reserves of Central PSEs increased from Rs. 248.74 crores as on 31.3.70 to Rs. 31262.35 crores as on 31.3.91.

(d) Free Reserves of Petroleum Sector increased from Rs. 96.45 crores as on 31.3.70 to Rs. 17281.11 crores as on 31.3.91.

Model Industry City

1167. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-committee set up by the Indo-Japan study committee regarding setting up of an industrial model town has submitted its report;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Cracks in walls of Government Quarters

1168. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the walls of a number of Government quarters in Laxmi Bai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar have developed cracks for a long time and as a result of which it becomes damp during the rainy season;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters; and

(c) the reasons for not repairing these quarters in spite of lodging complaints in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Prices of Colour Television

1169. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of colour television have been increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The increase in colour TV prices is

mainly due to increased costs of raw materials, components, manpower, transport, working capital and excise duty.

Per Capita Income of Women

1170. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by Indian Women in participation of work opportunities during the last one decade;

(b) whether there has been a steady increase in the case of women in the country, both rural and urban areas; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the women participation in work as well as the per capita income indicating the economic status of the women in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The provisional figures of Census, 1991 indicate an increasing trend in the female work participation rate in both rural and urban areas. The percentage increase in the number of female workers is 42.26 in all areas, 40.25 in rural areas and 60.99 in urban areas (excluding Assam and J&K).

(c) A statement giving State-wise increase in percentage in the number of women workers during 1981-1991 in all areas, is enclosed. State-wise data on per capita income of women workers indicating the economic status of the women in the country is not available.

STATEMENT

Percentage of Total Female Workers in 1981 and 1991 in All Areas

<i>India/State or Union Territory</i>	<i>Females Percentage of workers</i>		<i>Percentage increase in the number of workers</i>
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991 @</i>	<i>1981-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
India* States	19.67	22.73	42.26
1. Andhra Pradesh	33.54	34.81	28.42
2. Arunachal Pradesh	45.67	39.61	17.74
3. Bihar	13.50	15.69	40.85
4. Goa	21.88	20.48	8.17
5. Gujarat	20.66	27.08	57.78
6. Haryana	10.60	11.29	34.83
7. Himachal Pradesh	31.86	34.79	31.94
8. Karnataka	25.33	29.27	39.35
9. Kerala	16.61	16.90	16.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	30.64	32.53	33.92
11. Maharashtra	30.63	33.02	35.11
12. Manipur	39.48	37.50	21.47
13. Meghalaya	37.49	36.69	28.51
14. Mizoram	37.72	43.94	62.30
15. Nagaland	43.20	39.25	44.85
16. Orissa	19.81	20.65	25.18

<i>India/State or Union Territory</i>	<i>Females Percentage of workers</i>		<i>Percentage increase in the number of workers</i>
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991 @</i>	<i>1981-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
17. Punjab	6.16	6.78	33.08
18. Rajasthan	21.06	27.01	63.72
19. Sikkim	37.61	52.74	84.71
20. Tamil Nadu	26.52	30.88	33.51
21. Tripura	12.78	14.31	49.76
22. Uttar Pradesh	8.07	12.87	99.64
23. West Bengal	8.07	11.67	80.84
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.78	12.86	84.19
2. Chandigarh	9.10	10.52	66.77
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41.33	48.88	56.08
4. Daman & Diu	22.62	23.06	25.26
5. Delhi	6.84	7.67	71.43
6. Lakshadweep	9.16	7.48	3.19
7. Pondicherry	13.48	15.48	52.92

* Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

@ Figures are provisional.

Japanese Investment in India

1171. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the industrial, commercial and financial establishments of Japan to invest in Indian industries; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the response from Japan so far is not encouraging; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to highlight the new industrial policy as well as to create facilities to attract Japanese investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Various policy initiatives detailed in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991 are aimed at generally attracting foreign investment and technology transfer. Companies from various countries including Japan, have shown interest in investment in India. The total direct foreign investment in India proposed by Japanese Companies in the foreign collaboration approvals issued after the announcement of the new Industrial Policy totals Rs. 40.32 crores till 31st December, 1991. This is more than 8 times the Japanese direct foreign investment approved during the calendar year 1990.

[*Translation*]

Report of Ramanujam Committee

1172. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary deliberations have been held with the State Government and Administration of the Union Territories for examining the report of Ramanujam Committee on Industrial disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 40th Labour Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi on 6.2.92. The Conference *inter-alia* considered the report of Ramanujam Committee on Industrial Relations Law.

There was a consensus in the meeting that the recommendations of the committee which are unanimous may be adopted. It was also decided to appoint a committee of five State Labour Ministers to examine the areas of disagreements in the Ramanujam Committee Report with a view to arrive at a consensus. In pursuance of this decision, a committee consisting of Labour Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu under the Chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister for Coal has been constituted.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Non-Payment of P.F. to Working of Closed Industrial Units

1173. SHRI VUJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of non-payment of Provident Fund and other benefits to employees of sick units that have been closed;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to ensure that workers are paid off all pre-closure arrears of wages and other benefits;

(c) whether the Government propose to create a special cell to settle the problems arising due to closure of these industrial units; and

(d) if so, the guidelines that are to be given to the special cell?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The payment of PF, wages and other benefits are regulated by the relevant statutes which provide for suitable remedial action in case of defaults in payment by the employers. The complaints, as and when received, are brought to the notice of appropriate authorities for remedial action.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Industries in Himachal Pradesh

1174. SHRI D. D. KHANORIA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small, medium and heavy industries set up in the public sector in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have submitted any proposal to make available the required power at cheaper rates and funds to install such industries; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Assistance to Coal and Lignite Projects

1175. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German financing agency KFW is providing Financial assis-

tance for different coal and lignite projects;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance forthcoming there from to the open cast mining project at Ramagundam of Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The quantum of assistance for Ramagundam II Opencast Project of Singareni Collieries is DMs 172.388 million equivalent to Rs. 263.75 crores at the present exchange rate.

(c) The broad terms and conditions for assistance for Ramagundam II Opencast Project are as under:-

1. Amount of Credit DMs 172.388 million in two equal portions of DMs 86.194 million.
2. Rate of interest The composite interest rate for the loan as a whole not to exceed 2.1% per annum.
3. Repayment Portion I. In 77 Semi-annual instalments (in DMs) commencing June 30, 2003 A.D.
Portion II; In 20 equal consecutive semi-annual instalments (in DMs) commencing December 31, 1993 A.D.
4. Final Maturity Portion-I June 30, 2039 A.D.
Portion-II June 30, 2003 A.D.

[Translation]

Starting of Projects

1176. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the coal projects likely to be started in the near future and the names of region thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. N. NYAMAGOWDA): (a) and (b). During the current financial year the Govt. have sanctioned 3 new projects viz. Ananta OCP (4 mty), SECL, Ukni OCP (1.10 mty), WCL and Lakhanpur OC (5.0 mty), SECL. some of the other important projects which have been identified for development during the 8th Plan period are the following :

<i>Project</i>	<i>Company</i>
1. Kalinga Project	SECL
2. Dudhichua Expn.	NCL
3. Bakulia UG	ECL
4. Samleshwari	SECL
5. Jharkhand OC	CCL
6. Medapalli Mine	SCCL
7. Bina Mine-II	NCL
8. Parej OC	CCL
9. K.D. Hesalong Expn.	CCL
10. Gondagaon OC	WCL

<i>Project</i>	<i>Company</i>
11. Mugoli OC	WCL
12. Topa Re-orgn.	CCL
13. Padmavati Khani UG	SCCL
14. Kathara	CCL
15. Tawa UG	WCL
16. Karo I OC	CCL
17. Ashok OC	CCL
18. Dipka OC (Expn.)	SECL
19. Block 'B' OCP	NCL
20. Muraidih OC	BCCL
21. Kaveri OC	CCL

The investment decisions on projects are inter-alia dependent on techno-economic feasibility, financial resources, prospects of establishing coal production, environment and forestry clearance etc.

Construction of Earthquake Resistant Huts

1177. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earthquake resistant huts have been constructed for the earthquake affected people of Uttar Kashi;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the time by which the said huts are likely to be allotted;

(d) whether Government are formulating

any scheme to construct permanent houses in the above said earthquake affected areas on this technique; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The State Government is reported to be constructing about 2000 emergency shelters for the affected families.

(d) and (e). HUDCO has sanctioned two schemes of state govt. for the reconstruction of houses of earthquake affected people of Uttar Kashi worth Rs.38.71 crores with a loan commitment of Rs.30 crores, out of which Rs. 14.25 crores has already been released to Uttar Pradesh Rural Housing Board. These Scheme will provide about 20,000 dwelling units. These houses incorporate earthquake resistant techniques and designs.

[English]

Production and Import of Urea

1178. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, demand, supply and import of Urban during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any programme to increase its production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The details of production, assessed demand, estimated consumption and imports of Urea during the last three years, year-wise are given below:-

Lakh tonnes

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Production	118.58	124.81	128.91
Assessed Demand	71.45* Nitrogen	77.64* Nitrogen	141.26 Urea
Estimated Consumption	126.13	125.38 (Excluding Gujarat)**	140.77
Imports	1.11	No imports	No imports

Note: * In respect of 1988-89 and 1989-90, the demand was assessed in terms of Nitrogen and no separate assessment was done in terms of Urea.

** The figures regarding consumption of Urea in Gujarat during 1989-90 are yet to be firmed up.

(b) and (c). As a part of the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up new plants

and also expand existing units, besides modernisation/retrofitting of existing plants,

for increasing the production of various types of fertilizers, including Urea. The Eighth Plan is yet to be finalised and further details will be available only after the Plan is finalised.

Public Sector Bonds

1179. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise funds from the Capital market through issue of Public Sector bonds; is so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore:

(c) whether non raising of funds from the Capital market is likely to affect the investment plans of a large number of Public Sector Undertakings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). In order to partly finance their plan projects, various central public sector enterprises have been raising funds from the Capital market through issue of Public Sector Bonds, details of which are given in the Annual Budget Documents laid in the Parliament every year.

[Translation]

News Item Captioned "DDA Vyavsayik Flats Yojana Kabze Dene Ka Vada Adhura"

1180. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: 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 Vyavsayik flats yojana-Kabze dene ka vada Adhura' appearing in Jansatta dated January 8, 1992; and

(b) if so, the stage taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) As per statement given below.

STATEMENT

The DDA has reported that in 1984 a Self Financing Scheme was advertised for allotment of commercial flats in the following District Centres :-

1. Nahru Place District Centre.
2. Bhikaji Cama Place District Centre
3. Janakpuri District Centre
4. Laxmi Nagar District Centre.

In all 699 applications were received. Out of which 673 were found eligible. The draw for allocation among the registrants was held on 5.9.84 and the following allocations were made :-

1. Nehru Place Distt. Centre	133
2. Bhikaji Cama Place	56
3. Janakpuri Distt. Centre	42
4. Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre	47

The unsuccessful registrants were either given refund of the registration money or the option of re-registration under SFS 1985 scheme. Thereafter demand cum allocation letters were issued to the allottees indicating the scheme of payment of 5

instalments payable by six monthly intervals each, payable between April, 85 to January, 1987. The 6th instalment was to be demanded later and was to include the balance cost of flat.

The proposed building at Nehru Place could not be constructed due to ban on high rise buildings in 1985. Subsequently the idea of construction of commercial building at Nehru Place on the plot earmarked for the same was abandoned and it was decided to offer option to the allottees of Nehru Place for re-allocation at Bhikaji Cama Place. Only 33 Nehru Place allottees accepted the offer and opted accordingly.

At the time of completion of Bhikaji Cama Place building the number of awaiting allottees was as under :-

Bhikaji Cama Place a)	original	33
b)	adjusted from Nehru Place	34

Janakpuri Distt. Centre 12

Laxmi Nagar Dist. Centre 10

The draw was held on 8.3.91 for allotment of 33 flats to the original allottees of Bhikaji Cama Place and allotments made accordingly. The demand letter for the 6th and final instalment were issued in November, 1991. Another draw was held on 6.12.91 for those allottees of Nehru Place who had accepted reallocation at Bhikaji Cama Place and 19 flats were allotted. On flat has been allotted to M/s Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. who was on original allottee of Nehru Place. Demand letters for payment of the balance cost of the flats are being issued shortly to these allottees. There are 14 remaining allottees of Nehru Place and 9 flats available at Bhikaji Cama Place. A draw is being held shortly for allotment of specific flats to these. The unsuccessful allottees

will be adjusted at Dist Centre Janak Puri and Laxmi Nagar as per their options.

There has been an increase in the cost of construction of these flats on account of steep increase in the cost of materials of construction during the period of construction. The building at Bhikaji Cama Place has been fully constructed and is ready for possession. The clearance from the fire authorities has already been obtained. It has been ensured that the building is free from all encumbrances. The possession will be handed over to the allottees after full premium has been realised.

[English]

Installed/Utilisation Capacity of Nuclear Power Plants

1181. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of nuclear power in the country, power Station-wise as on 31st December, 1991;

(b) the additional capacity under installation, project-wise, during 1991;

(c) the capacity utilisation of the existing power stations during 1991; and

(d) whether the Department of the Nuclear Power Corporation has finalised long-term plans for the installation of additional nuclear power capacity; if so, the target in terms of capacity and time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) The rerouted capacities of nuclear power stations in operation are as follows:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Original Rating (MW)</i>	<i>Revised Rating (MW) as on 1.1.92</i>
Tarapur Atomic Power Station 1 & 2	2 x 210	2 x 160 MWe *
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station - 1	1 x 220	1 x 100 MWe
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station - 2	1 x 220	1 x 200 MWe
Madras Atomic Power Station 1 & 2	2 x 235	2 x 220 MWe
Narora Atomic Power Station 1 & 2	2 x 235	2 x 220 MWe **

* Derated in August, 1985.

** The second unit was synchronised to the grid for the first time on 5th January 1992.

(b) The additional units under construction during 1991 are:

Kakrapar Atomic Power Project 1 and 2	2 x 220 MWe
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 3 and 4	2 x 220 MWe
Kaiga Project 1 & 2	2 x 220 MWe

Tarapur Atomic Power Project 3 and 4 with 2 x 500 MWe units has been sanctioned in January, 1991 and commencement of plant construction work is awaiting availability of funds.

(c) The capacity factors achieved during the calendar year 1991 (1.1.1991 to 31.12.1991) in respect of nuclear power stations in operation are as follows:

		<i>Capacity Utilisation</i>	<i>Expressed as a percentage of</i>
Tarapur	- 1	61%	160 MWe
Tarapur	- 2	66%	160 MWe
Rajasthan	- 1	18%	220 MWe *
Rajasthan	- 2	55%	220/200 MWe **

		<i>Capacity Utilisation</i>	<i>Expressed as a percentage of</i>
Madras	- 1	29%	235 MWe ***
Madras	-2	61%	235 MWe ***
Narora	-1	28%	235 MWe ***

* Rerated to 100 MWe w.e.f. 1.1.1992.

** Rerated from 220 MWe to 200 MWe, w.e.f. 1.4.1991.

*** Rerated to 220 MWe w.e.f. 1.1.1992.

(d) Subject to availability of funds, the present plan is to set up a total installed capacity of 7700 MWe by the year 2002 including proposed 2000 MWe as per Inter-Government Agreement of co-operation signed between USSR and India in November 1988 for setting up an atomic power station.

Closure of Industrial Units

1182. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed industrial units in different sectors and at different scales, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers and public capital affected by these closures;

(c) the reasons for such closures; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for revival of these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Based on the latest available information, a statement giving number of units closed, sector-wise, during 1991 in different States is attached. Scale-wise

information on closures is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Number of workers affected by these closures are 4338. Information on public capital affected due to closures is not available as such information is not compiled in this Ministry.

(c) Reasons for such closures are financial stringency, shortage of raw material, shortage of power, lack of demand for products, etc.

(d) Rehabilitation packages in respect of viable sick industrial units are drawn up by the banks and financial institutions concerned on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The banks and financial institutions periodically review the implementation of rehabilitation packages by the management of sick industrial units and initiate corrective action where necessary.

In respect of units coming within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination and enforcement of remedial measures in respect of sick units.

STATEMENT

Number of units closed during 1991 (Provisional)

<i>States</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	-	8
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
Assam	-	-
Bihar	-	1
Goa	-	4
Gujarat	-	26
Haryana	-	5
Himachal Pradesh	-	1
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
Karnataka	-	-
Kerala	-	2
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Maharashtra	-	30
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	..	..
Orissa	-	2
Punjab	-	6
Rajasthan	2	2
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-
Tripura	-	17
Uttar Pradesh	..	..
West Bengal	..	..

<i>States</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>
1	2	3
A&N Islands	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
Delhi	-	2
Daman & Diu	-	-
Lakshdweep	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-
Total	2	113

- = NIL

.. = Not available.

Source = Labour Bureau, Shimla.

[Translation]

Chemical Factories in Rajasthan

1183. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the chemicals industries situated in Rajasthan;

(b) whether ex gratia and chemical allowances are not being given to the employees of these industries; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for ensuring the payment of said allowances to the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The data/information are not available with

the Ministry. It is considered that the time and effort involved in collection/compilation of the same would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

[English]

Subsidising the Price of Rice by Kerala

1184. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala are subsidising price of rice distributed by statutory rationing to avoid price hike; and

(b) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to the Government of Kerala for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) Yes Sir. The Government of Kerala is subsidising the price of rice by an amount equal to the enhancement in its Central Issue Price made by the Central Government w.e.f. 28.12.1991.

(b) The Central Government has increased the Central Issue Price of rice, wheat issued to the States/U.Ts. for distribution under the Public Distribution System for all States/U. Ts w.e.f. 28.12.1991 to partially absorb the increase in the minimum support prices of rice and wheat till 1991-92 kharif and rabi marketing seasons. Even after this increase, the Central Government bears substantial amount of subsidy on the issue of foodgrains distributed under Public Distribution System. No separate financial assistance is given to any State Government/U.T. Administration towards subsidising the price of commodities issued for the Public Distribution System.

Conversion of Residential Plots into Commercial

1185. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residential roadside plots in Rohini have been converted into commercial plots, and

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken to check commercialisation of residential areas in Rohini?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Residential Plots in Rohini have not been converted into commercial plots. However, some cases of misuse of residential pre-

mises for commercial purposes have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority. It is reported by the DDA that in cases where the misuse of premises have been found to be correct, action has been initiated. Such action includes issue of show-cause notices, termination of lease and prosecution under Section 14 read with Section 29 (2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Introduction of Dual Ration Cards in Maharashtra

1187. SHRI RAMNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra introduce dual ration card system;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has approved the above system; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

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

Development of Slum Areas in Hyderabad

1188. SHRI DHARMABIK SHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to take up a master plan for the welfare and development of slum areas in Hyderabad with World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on Recruitment

1189. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Union Government have
decided to put a ban on the recruitment in
jobs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Govern-
ment have not issued any general orders
putting a total ban on recruitment for Govt.
jobs.

Coal Reserves

1190. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to
state:

(a) the estimates of the Coal reserve;

(b) whether the Government propose
to streamline the marketing policy for coal,
if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement an
effective demand - supply management with
a system approach in consumption, produc-
tion and movement of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B.
NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Geological Survey of
India has estimated a total of about 196

billion tonnes of coal reserves in the country
as on 1.1.92.

(b) In order to streamline distribution
policy of coal, periodical reviews are con-
ducted, as and when necessary, to adjust
the changing patterns of demand and sup-
ply to maximise consumers satisfaction.

(c) The existing distribution policy pro-
vides for allocation as well as movement of
coal on priority to core sector industries/
consumers like power, cement, steel, rail-
ways etc., on the basis of sponsorships by
Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of In-
dustries, Railways etc. The demand from
consumers in the non-core sector receives
a lower priority. Coal is also made freely
available to all consumers, 1000 tonnes at a
time, on first come first served basis, from
certain mines placed under 'Liberalised Sales
Scheme'. Recently a decision has also been
taken to release twenty million tonnes of
coal from the accumulated pit-head stocks.

Decline in Production of Electronic Goods

1191. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the production of all type of
Electronic equipments has declined in the
country since last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to
enhance the production of electronic equip-
ments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). While the
total production of electronics has grown
marginally by 5.5% (estimated) in terms of

value during the year 1991, there has been a decline in terms of quantity. This was mainly due to the slackness in demand for TV sets which in turn affected the demand for components. The restrictions on imports too had an adverse impact on production. As various government organisations are the major users in some of the sectors, financial constraints of the government also depressed the demand.

(c) Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of Electronic industry are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Measures taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of electronics industry

I. General Policy and Procedural Measures:

Licensing

(a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the locational limitations imposed on other industries.

(b) Licensing has been abolished for all industrial undertakings including companies covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) except the sub-sectors of consumer electronics and strategic electronics.

(c) The system of phased manufacturing programme (PMP) run on case by case basis has been abolished.

(d) Development of small scale industry is being encouraged. Approvals/registrations have been totally decentralised to the level of State Directorates of Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been

revised upwards to Rs.60 lakhs and that for ancillary units, to Rs. 75 lakhs.

(e) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.

(f) Amendment to the MRTP Act has removed the threshold limit of assets in respect of MRTP companies.

Foreign Collaboration

(a) Foreign Investment-Automatic approval is accorded for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries.

(b) Foreign Technology - Automatic permission is given for foreign technology agreements in high priority industries with certain ceiling on payments.

Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)

Automatic approvals to Non-Resident Indians and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCB) predominantly owned by NRIs for direct foreign investment upto 100% of the equity with full benefits of repatriation in high priority industries.

Import and Export Policies

(a) Access to foreign exchange for the import of capital goods, parts and components required has been provided freely through the system of partial convertibility introduced in the Budget 1992-93.

(b) Tools, Dies, moulds are available under OGL at concessional rate of customs duty.

(c) The import policy is being rationalised with a view to increasing production.

Fiscal Policies

(a) Excise duty has been reduced on the goods permitted to be sold in the domestic tariff area under the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) schemes.

(b) For component industry, the import duty on raw materials, piece parts etc. has been rationalised.

(c) Customs duty on component parts required in the manufacture of C.G., computers, telecommunications equipment etc. has been rationalised and brought down to a level of 50% (Basic and Auxiliary).

Electronic Technology Park

Government is considering a proposal to set up Electronic Technology Parks to attract major international electronic companies to establish global scale manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

Velocity of Business

Action has been initiated for improving the 'Velocity of Business' in the Electronics industry. It aims at removing procedural bottlenecks pertaining to licensing, customs, infrastructure etc. to speed up the development of Electronics industry.

II. Policy initiatives in specific areas**1. Computer Software**

(a) Exemption has been granted under Section 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act on income from export of software.

(b) To encourage software exports, Software Technology Parks (STPs) as 100%

Export Oriented Units have been set up in various parts of the country.

(c) A value added data communication network is being set up to facilitate export of software to all parts of the world initially from Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore.

Computer Hardware

Programmes have been initiated for building institutional infrastructure for training scientific manpower and undertaking R&D to solve some of the industrial problem using computer technology.

III. Infrastructure and other facilities:**Applications of Electronics**

(a) Government is promoting appropriate applications of electron: to improve productivity, quality and safety.

(b) Retrofitting in industries in areas like Cement, Tea, Paper and Pulp Sugar, Textile and Power Sector with process instrumentation, technology developed under funding by Department of Electronics is being encouraged to increase the productivity, efficiency, reliability, energy conservation etc.

(c) For developing awareness of quality, a network of standardisation, testing and quality control laboratories have been set up. Some of these laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the export of electronic products.

(d) Steps are being taken to promote the use of information technology in Government Departments and services.

Technology Development and R&D :

(a) Various projects have been initiated

by the Technology Development Council, National Radar Council, National Microelectronics Council and Electronic Materials Development Council with a view to promote innovation, product design and development and technology development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy electronics industry.

(b) Various research centres and laboratories such as the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, National Centre for Software Technology Centre for Development of Telematics, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology for Development of Material and several Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self reliant industrial base.

Cadre Structure of Scientists

1192. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has finalised its recommendations to bring uniformity in cadre structure of scientists in all the scientific departments?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c): The cadre structure of scientists in a scientific department depends on its organisational needs. The Government, as part of its normal exercise, reviews from time to time the cadre structure with a view to rationalising it. This is a continuous process and appropriate

measures are taken, wherever necessary.

News Item Captioned "The Rich Makes a Beeline for Plots"

1193. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "The rich makes a beeline for plots" appeared in the Hindustan Times of January 21, 1992; and

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

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

(b) As reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, action as per Delhi Municipal Corporation Act/Building Bye Laws is taken as and when unauthorised construction is detected. In Alipur area 101 cases of unauthorised construction are reported to have been booked in the past five years.

Discovery of New Coal Deposits

1194. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate coal reserves in the country at present (gradewise);

(b) whether the Government have recently discovered any new coal deposits;

(c) if so, the details of the new coal reserve areas and quantum thereof;

(d) the steps taken to develop the coal mines so far; and

(e) the specific plan formulated, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP.A. SANGMA):
(a) Geological Survey of India have esti-

mated a total of 1,96,022.90 million tonnes of Coal reserves down to 1,200 metre depth (in seams of more than 0.9 metre thickness) as on 1.1.92. The category-wise details of these reserves are indicated as below:-

Coking Coals	-	29700.23 million tonnes
Non-Coking Coals	-	166322.67 million tonnes
Total :		1,96,022.90 million tonnes

(b) and (c). As a result of exploration carried out during '91 by Geological Survey of India and other agencies, a cumulative total of 1,96,022.90 m.t. of coal reserves have been estimated as on 1.1.92 compared to a total

of 1,92,359.15 million tonnes of coal reserves estimated on 1.1.91, showing an increase of 3,663.75 million tonnes. The details of statewise coal reserves as on 1.1.91 and 1.1.92 are given below :-

(Reserves in million tonnes)

State	Year		Additional reserves estimated
	as on 1.1.91	as on 1.1.92	
Andhra Pradesh	10,771.35	10,810.75	39.4
Arunachal Pradesh	90.23	90.23	-
Assam	295.18	295.18	-
Bihar	62,084.85	63,398.31	1313.46
Madhya Pradesh	37,053.18	38,451.85	1398.67
Maharashtra	6,071.18	6,099.51	28.33
Maghalaya	459.43	459.43	-
Nagaland	19.94	19.94	-
Orissa	44,304.43	45,188.32	883.89
Uttar Pradesh	1,062.21	1,062.21	-
West Bengal	30,147.17	30,147.17	-
	1,92,359.15	1,96,022.90	3663.75

(d) and (e). Development of new coal projects etc. is a continuous activity. During 1990-91, the actual production of coal in the country was 211.73 m.t. According to present long-term projections, the coal production is likely to be about 306 m.t. by the end of 8th Plan i.e. 1996-97. This production is expected to be achieved from existing mines, on-going projects, re-organisation of mines as well as new projects.

[Translation]

Implementation of IRDP/JRY

1196. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to see that the schemes like IRDP, JRY for rural development are properly implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to take this scheme to the needy persons?

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

(b) From time to time, the Ministry of Rural Development has taken up Concurrent Evaluation of various programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. At present, a Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozar Yojana (JRY) has been initiated from January, 1992 through independent research institutions/organisations to assess the impact of the programme. Another (Fourth) round of the Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP is proposed to be undertaken during the year 1992-93.

In addition to the Department, programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has also under-

taken a quick study of JRY in 10 major states of the country to assess usefulness of the assets created etc.

(c) The findings of the Concurrent Evaluations in the past have been utilised for improving the strategies for poverty alleviation. State specific findings have been communicated to the states for rectification of the process of implementation.

Collaboration with Germany for Motor Cycles

1197. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government propose to have joint venture with Germany for the manufacture of Motor Cycles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location of the proposed project;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the share of German Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the production is likely to commence?

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

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

Private Computer Training Institutes

1198 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private computer training institutes recognised by the Union Government during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether the degree or diploma of these institutes is recognised and is equivalent to that of the Government computer training institutes;

(c) whether the Government propose to open new computer training institutes in backward areas of different States;

(d) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Bundelkhand area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). 200 private computer training institutions have been given provisional recognition for conducting the 'O' (Foundation) level course under the accreditation scheme announced by the Government of India. Department of Electronics vide Resolution dated August 16,

1990. The state-wise breakup is given in the statement Under the Scheme, examinations for all the four levels of courses viz. O (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B (Graduate) and C (Post-Graduate) are conducted by two professional bodies namely, the computer Society of India (CSI) and the Institution of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineers (IETE). The successful candidates are awarded certificates/diplomas, which are recognised as equivalent to certificates/diplomas and degree awarded by the Government/Government aided institutes etc.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal to open new computer institutes in backward areas since the Government has already supported a number of institutes at the degree, diploma and certificate levels in all parts of the country. The above accreditation scheme which is directed at private computer training institutes will further augment computer training facilities all over the country.

STATEMENT

O Level Accredited Institutes Statewise Break-up

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Institutes.</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Chandigarh (UT)	2
3.	Gujarat	6
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Karnataka	16
6.	Kerala	33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8	Maharashtra	29
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No of Institutes
10.	Tamil Nadu	33
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Orissa	6
13.	Rajasthan	2
14.	Bihar	1
15.	Goa	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13
17.	West Bengal	14
18.	Delhi (UT)	14
	Total	200

[English]

Industrialisation of Backward and Tribal Areas

1199. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes meant for opening of industries introduced under the new industrial policy have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the subsidy being given for setting up new industries in the backward districts is being discontinued;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to encourage industrialisation of the backward, undeveloped and tribal areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Government are continuing the Growth Centre Scheme and the Transport Subsidy Scheme for promoting industrialisation of backward areas in the country.

(c) and (d). the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme introduced in July, 1971 was withdrawn w.e.f. 1.10. 1988. The Growth Centre Scheme endeavours to create infrastructural facilities on an adequate scale to attract such industries which would become focal points of industrialisation in backward areas.

(e) and (f). industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State government concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever

possible. In respect of industries which require licenses, consideration is given to backward areas in issuing letters of intent.

Export of Maruti Cars to Yugoslavia

1200. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Maruti, Kamane Aur Gawane Ki Kahani' appearing in Hindi Daily Jansatta dated January 27, 1992;

(b) whether 125 left hand driven Maruti cars were sent to Kandla port for shipment to Yugoslavia in 1989 without any letter of credit from Yugoslavia;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these cars were damaged due to poor handling at Kandla and later sold to Hungary without any foreign exchange;

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

(f) whether the speedometers imported from Hungary in lieu of these cars were faulty;

(g) whether the Union Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). A contract for the export of 300 Lefthand Drive cars was signed by Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) with M/s. Balkanija in Yugoslavia on 7-4-89. M/s. Balkanija had desired that shipment of cars be made in the period May-June 1989, and had promised to open the letter of credit. In order to meet the shipment schedule production of vehicles was taken up and despatch of vehicles to the port was started. However, despatches were stopped on 19-5-89 when 120 cars had been sent to Kandla because it then appeared that Balkanija would not open the letter of credit. The production of these cars, and despatch to Kandla, was started in good faith assuming that Balkanija would open the letter of credit.

(d) and (e). There was no serious damage to the cars, and subsequently these cars were exported to Hungary, on payment of the full price in foreign exchange.

(f) The speedometers are being imported to Hungary, as a part of the Frame Agreement signed with that country, and only those speedometers, which meet with specifications, are accepted and paid for by Maruti Udyog Limited.

(g) to (i). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]**Electronic Parks**

1201 SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to accord the approval for the construction of some hardware/Software electronic parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to accord the approval for the construction of such parks in Ahmednagar of Maharashtra and Jaipur of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). Government of India, have already set up seven software Technology parks at Pune, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Gandhinagar and Nodia. The Software Technology park at Jaipur has been set up by the Government of Rajasthan under the aegis of the Rajasthan Electronic Instruments Ltd., Jaipur. It has also been decided to set up 7 more Software Technology parks at Mohali, Gurgaon, Patna, Coimbatore, Bhopal, Calcutta and Guwahati, subject to availability of funds.

A proposal to permit setting up of Electronic Hardware Technology parks in different parts of the country by the State governments & Union Territory administration as

well as the private sector is under consideration of the Government.

Cold Storage Facility

1202. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the storage facility for fruits, vegetables and millets in Bihar is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any report regarding inadequacy of storage facilities for fruits, vegetables and millets in Bihar.

There are 208 Cold Storages already functioning in Bihar with a total capacity of 435 lakh tonnes. Permission has already been granted for construction of 8 more Cold Storages during the last year.

[*English*]**Filling up of backlog of Reserved vacancies for SCs/STs**

1203. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any special drive to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies for SCs/STs and other

backward and economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, when such a drive was launched; and

(c) the extent to which the backlog is cleared and whether any timebound programme has been formulated to fill up the reserved vacancies in various categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A Special Recruitment Drive for filling up of backlog of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31.3.91 in Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government has been launched in October, 1991. A similar drive has also been undertaken by the Central Public Sector Undertakings. The target date for filling up the vacancies identified under the drive is 31st March, 1992. The entire issue of reservation for socially and educationally backward classes and other economically backward sections of people is subjudice in the Supreme Court. Hence, the question of undertaking a special drive to fill up backlog of reserved vacancies for socially and educationally backward classes and other economically backward sections of people, does not arise at this stage.

(c). According to reports received upto now, the backlog of reservations for SC/ST identified in Ministries/Departments is 11056.

As against this, appointment offers have been issued in respect of 3348 vacancies.

[Translation]

Voluntary Organisations receiving grants from CAPART

1204. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the voluntary organisations, state-wise to whom grants are being provided by CAPART in order to encourage their welfare activities;

(b) the amount granted to each of them during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise;

(c) the particulars of the organisations which are not presenting their accounts and annual reports regularly; and

(d) the extent to which these organisations have achieved their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIUTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). CAPART has provided assistance to voluntary organisations during the last three years and in the current year as per details given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vol. Organisations</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1988-89	1257	28.26
1989-90	1154	20.84
1990-91	1157	17.34
1991-92 (upto Jan, '92)	1877	28.50

(c) Organisations which have not presented their accounts and annual reports regularly are 132.

(d) By and large the voluntary organisations are successful in achieving their objectives.

[English]

Subsidy to Imported wheat through Public Distribution System

1205. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of wheat, rice and sugar in the country at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to give subsidy to imported wheat to be distributed through Public Distribution System; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHAMED): (a) The estimated per capita net availability per annum of cereals and sugar are as under:

Cereals (1991)	- 171.6 kg
Sugar (1990-91)	- 12.5 kg

(b) and (c). Imported wheat as well as wheat procured indigenously are issued at the same Central Issue Price by FCI (ex-FCI godowns) to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for the Public Distribution System. The current Central Issue Price of Rs. 280/- per quintal of wheat is below the economic cost incurred by FCI and does involve subsidy on the part of the Central Government.

Unemployment Allowance

1206 SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHANA RAO:

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

(a) the names of the States where unemployment allowance is being paid;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to provide unemployment allowance at all India level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) According to available information the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal have been paying unemployment allowance for a limited period to certain specified categories of job-seekers in their respective States from their own resources.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Gas-Based Petrochemicals Projects

1207. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some gas-based petrochemical projects during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the locations thereof:

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up one such project near Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the likely expenditure on the project and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Letters of intent have been issued by the Government for setting up gas based cracker complexes at Gardhar (Gujarat), auraiya (U.P.) and in assam.

(c) to (d). Gas Authority of India have submitted a proposal for use of C3 steam for manufacture of Propylene (100,000 TPA capacity) based on Propane Dehydrogenation technology at Vijaipur (M.P.). The proposal, however, could not be approved for want of tie up of proven technology.

Drought Prone Areas

1208. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the drought prone areas in various States;

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

(c) the schemes proposed to be launched by the government to assist the farmers of the drought prone areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the identified drought prone areas, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) which is a centrally sponsored scheme is in operation. The details regarding the drought prone areas identified and covered under DPAP are given in the Statement below.

(c) The DPAP is proposed to be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan. This Programme is an areas development programme and is not beneficiary oriented. Nevertheless, the core activities to be taken up in the areas of soil and moisture conservation, water resources development and afforestation and pasture development in the 8th Five Year Plan would ultimately benefit the farmers of the project areas in terms of improved soil, more irrigation facilities and control of soil erosion etc. leading to increased productivity of land, water and human resources.

STATEMENT

Statenise coverage under DPAP		Area (Provisional) Population - 1981 Census Blocks - Recognised by Government of India				
State	No. of Districts covered	No. of Blocks covered	Population in the DPAP areas (million)	Area Covered 000' sq. kms.		
1	2	3	4	5		
1. Andhra Pradesh	8	69	9.41	77.15		
2. Bihar	5	54	4.39	22.25		
3. Gujarat	8	43	4.13	51.39		
4. Haryana	1	9	0.83	3.01		
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2	13	0.25	16.24		
6. Karnataka	11	71	13.46	95.70		
7. Madhya Pradesh	6	49	4.12	40.78		
8. Maharashtra	12	74	14.65	116.48		
9. Orissa	4	39	2.38	22.10		

<i>Statewise coverage under DPAP</i>		<i>Area (Provisional) Population - 1981 Census Blocks - Recognised by Government of India</i>		
<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Districts covered</i>	<i>No. of Blocks covered</i>	<i>Population in the DPAP areas (million)</i>	<i>Area Covered 000' sq. kms.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10. Rajasthan	8	30	3.27	30.05
11. Tamil Nadu	6	43	4.21	17.78
12. Uttar Pradesh	16	87	6.67	49.23
13. West Bengal	3	34	2.98	11.20
Total	90	615	70.75	553.36

[*Translation*]

Official language Implementation Committee

1209. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices of various central public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh where the number of officers and staff is 25 or more than that;

(b) the number of offices out of them where official language implementation committee has been constituted and its regular quarterly meeting is held; and

(c) the number of offices out of them where inspection has been conducted to see that official language is used in official work and whether the official language policy is being followed or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Detergent project

1210. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has offered to make equity investment in SPIC fine Chemicals, a joint venture between Tamil Nadu Petro products Ltd. and Henkel of Germany, for manufacture of detergent products;

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms and conditions of such investment;

(c) whether any decision on location of

the detergent project has since been taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof with target fixed to launch the commercial production;

(e) whether similar projects are proposed to be launched in Mizoram with IFC investment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). M/s Spic Fine Chemicals Ltd., a joint venture company promoted by M/s. Tamil Nadu Petro products Ltd. and M/s Henkel KGaA, Germany, who are setting up a Synthetic Detergents plant in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, has been allowed to issue 23 lakh equity shares amounting to Rs.234 lakh out of the proposed total paid up capital of Rs. 2340 lakh to M/s International Finance Corporation, Washington on repatriation basis.

(c) and (d). The project is proposed to be located in Tehsil & District Karaikal in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The commercial production is expected in November 1992.

(e) and (f). No proposal has been received in this Ministry of setting up industrial units in Mizoram with similar investment from M/s International Finance Corporation, Washington.

[*Translation*]

Class-I Officers in Central Secretariat Services

1211. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class-I officers working in the Central Secretariat Services;

(b) whether the Class-I officers from States are also posted in the Central Secretariat Services; .

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

(d) whether the government have fixed some norms to post certain number of I.A.S. officers from States in the Central Secretariat Services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of Class-I officers (Under Secretary and above) working in the Central Secretariat Under the Central Staffing Scheme is 2072 as on 1.1.92.

(b) Yes, Sir, Officers from All India Services belonging to different State Cadres are posted to Central Secretariat under the Central Staffing Scheme. In rare cases, officers belonging to State Government services are also posted to the Central Secretariat.

(c) The officers from All India Services viz: Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service are drafted to the Union Government at various levels of posts which are covered under the Central staffing Scheme. The Staff-wise break-up in respect of IAS officers may please be seen in the statement. The number of I.P.S. and I.F.S. officers working in the central secretariat is small and as such their state-wise break up is not given.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Each State Cadre of an All India Service has been allotted a central deputation reserve which is proportional to the total size of the State cadre. This is counted as 40% of the senior duty posts of each State cadre in the case of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. and 20% of the senior duty posts in the case of the Indian Forest Service. The number of officers of All India Services from different states selected to work in the Central Secretariat/Central Police Establishments/Office of the I.G. of Forests broadly corresponds to the Central Deputation Reserve of that State cadre

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	as on first January		
		1990	1991	1992
1.	Assam & Meghalaya	30	33	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53	50	51
3.	Bihar	50	56	58
4.	Gujarat	42	339	33
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20	25	20
6.	Haryana	27	28	25

S. No.	State	as on first January		
		1990	1991	1992
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	16	21
8.	Kerala	36	35	36
9.	Karnataka	43	45	46
10.	Maharashtra	51	57	63
11.	Madhya Pradesh	65	66	62
12.	Mainpur Tripura	16	19	22
13.	Nagaland	7	5	5
14.	Orissa	34	38	37
15.	Punjab	33	28	25
16.	Rajasthan	41	40	39
17.	Sikkim	1	2	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	37	45	40
19.	Uttar Pradesh	81	81	83
20.	Union Territories	42	42	46
21..	West Bengal	53	51	50
Total		778	801	798

[English]

Ban on Appointments in Public Sector Undertakings

1212. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have imposed a ban on new appointments and

promotions in all public sector undertakings with effect from January 1, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

Direct foreign investment in Indian Industries

1213. SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:
SHRIPHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited direct foreign investment in a wide range of industries including the infrastructural alliances to cater to the global market;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard and the response thereto;

(c) the facilities proposed to be made available to the foreign investors;

(d) whether priorities have been fixed for investment in industries according to needs of our people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). The Policy adopted by the Government to attract foreign investment has been outlined in the statement of Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1992. Under the Policy, automatic approvals are being given by the Reserve Bank of India for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries listed in Annex III to the statement. After the announcement of new Industrial Policy, 760 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved till the end of January '92. These include 260 pro-

posals for direct foreign investment of about Rs. 580 crores in Indian companies.

[Translation]

Orders for Maruti Cars and Vans

1214. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
DR. LAXMINARAYANA
PANDEYA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received order for purchase of Maruti cars/vans from some foreign countries for the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. has an indicative plan for export of around 25,000 vehicles in 1992-93. The purchase orders are placed by the dealers only when actual production is to be started.

(c) The total foreign exchange likely to be earned from exports during 1992-93 is roughly US \$ 80 million.

Private Capital Investment in Industries

1215. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of investment of private capital in industrial sector has been declining from December, 1990;

(b) if so, the total amount of private capital investment by the end of 1991:

(c) the comparative figures for the last two years; and

(d) the reasons for decline in the rate of private capital investment in industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Gross Capital formation for the industrial sector as a whole as brought out by Central Statistical Organisation is available on annual basis upto the financial year 1990-91. Further information on disbursement by Financial Institutions and Capital Approvals (Excl. Loans) are available upto April -December 1991.

A statement showing the above information since 1988-89 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Investment in Industry - At current prices

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Percentage Change Over Previous Year						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Gross Capital Formation in Industry	Disbursement by Financial Institutions	Capital Approvals (Excl. Loans)	Gross Capital Formation in Industry	Disbursement by Financial Institutions	Capital Approvals (Excl. Loans)	
1988-89	37714.0	9163.1		13.9	35.0	51.4	
1989-90	46607.0	10240.2	12075.9	23.6	11.8	46.6	
1990-91	53422.0	12480.3	12631.5	14.6	21.9	4.6	
Apr-Dec 90		7305.8	9502.1		29.1	-13.9	
Apr-Dec 91		9053.0	12621.1		23.9	32.8	

[English]

Foreign Equity

1216. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit foreign equity upto 100 percent in trading companies predominantly engaged in exports;

(b) if so, whether industrial policy announced in last July had provided for foreign equity upto 51 percent only; and

(c) if so, the reasons for change in the policy?

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

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

Abolition of Posts in Directorate General of Technical development

1217. SHRI RUPACHAND PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have any final decision to abolish hundred of

posts in the office of the Directorate Central of Technical Development (DGTD);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of employees and officers likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Government's recent economic initiatives in the form of major industrial, fiscal and trade liberalisations have led to revised perceptions about the future role, functions and organisational structure of several Ministries/Departments/Organisations. Consequently, it may be necessary to restructure several of these including the Directorate General of Technical development (DGTD). Government have not taken any final decision in this regard. However, following re-appraisal of the role and functions of the D.G.T.D., it has been decided to abolish 176 posts (Group 'A' to group 'D') in the D.G. T. D. Details of these posts are shown in the statement. Only 23 persons would be declared surplus. The Surplus Cell in the Department of Personnel and Training is expected to protect the interests or persons rendered surplus and make arrangements to redeploy them elsewhere.

STATEMENT**ENGINEERING DIVISION:**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the post</i>	<i>scale of pay</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
1	Industrial Adviser	Rs.4500-5700/-	2
2	Additional Industrial adviser	Rs.4100-5300/-	3
3	Development Officer	Rs.3000-4500/-	2
4	Assistant Development Officer	Rs.2200-4000/-	8

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the post</i>	<i>scale of pay</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
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CHEMICAL DIVISION:

5	Industrial Adviser	Rs.4500-5700/-	1
6	Additional Industrial Adviser	Rs.4100-5300/-	2
7	Development Officer	Rs.3000-4500/-	3
8	Assistant Development Officer	Rs.2200-4000/-	11

MISCELLANEOUS POSTS:

9	Director	Rs.3700-5000/-	1
10	Deputy Director	Rs.3000-4500/-	1
11	Research Officer	Rs.2200-4000/-	1
12	Programmer	Rs.2200-4000/-	1
13	Section Officer	Rs.2000-3500/-	8
14	Private Secretary	Rs.2000-3500/-	3
15	Adviser(Information Systems	Rs.4500-5700/-	1
16	Joint director (systems)	Rs.3700-5000/-	1
17	Assistants	Rs.1640-2900/-	8
18	U.D.C	Rs.1200-2040/-	29
19	L.D.C	Rs. 950-1500/-	15
20	stenographer Gr.'C'	Rs.1640-2900/-	14
21	Stenographer Gr.'D'	Rs.1200-2040/-	16

EX-CADRE POSTS:

22	Junior Analyst	Rs.2000-3500/-	1
23	Programme assistant	Rs.1640-2900/-	3
24	Research Assistant(Work Study)	Rs.1640-2900/-	1

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the post</i>	<i>scale of pay</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
25	Technical Field Officer	Rs. 1640-2900/-	16
26	Artist	Rs. 1640-2900/-	1
27	Statistical Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300/-	4
28	Junior Hindi Translator	Rs. 1400-2600/-	1
29	CPV(Checker/Puncher/Verifier)	Rs. 950-1500/-	2
GROUP 'D' POSTS:			
30	Daftry	Rs. 775-1025/-	7
31	Peon	Rs. 750-940/-	9
			179

Permission to Manufacture software

1218. SHRI BIJLOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit some major software manufacturer to duplicate their software in India for sale; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is a proposal to allow the software manufacturers to duplicate the imported software in the country with the permission of the owners, for sale in India.

(b) the main reasons for allowing the duplication within the country is substantial saving in foreign exchange and consequently the availability of the software at a consider-

ably reduced price within the country.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

1219. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total length of the roads in kilometres constructed so far in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the expenditure incurred thereon separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): As per the reports received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the roads constructed and expenditure incurred thereon under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) from the year 1989-90 (i.e. the year of launching of JRY) is as under:-

Year	Uttar Pradesh		Bihar	
	Road constructed (kms.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)	Roads constructed (kms.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)
1989-90	46130.96	23740.98	17224.86	3857.30
1990-91	16671-36	8064.92	24766.81	8935.00
1991-92 (Till December, 1991)	8047.00	5007.20	8766.95	2155.00

[English]

Cadre Review of C.P.W.D. Engineers

1220. SHRI JITENDREA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cadre Review proposal of the Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D is pending clearance for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Second Cadre Review proposals of Junior Engineers and Sectional Officers (Horticulture) CPWD has been under process in consultation with the Departments concerned.

Import of Edible Oils

1221. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH-RAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable amount of edible oils have been imported to curb the rising trends in oil prices;

(b) if so, the quantum of different edible oils imported during July to December 1991 and in January 1992; and

(c) how far these imports have helped to keep a check on prices, indicating the month wise prices, wholesale and retail, during these months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The details of Refined Palmolein imported by State Trading Corporation during July 1991 to January 1992 are as under:

Month	Qty. (MTS)
July '91 to Dec. 91	66,000
January '92	29,000

No other edible oils were imported.

(c) The month end wholesale prices and retail prices of major edible oils are laid on the Table as statement. A declining trend is discernible in the prices of major edible oils from last few weeks.

STATEMENT

Month End Wholesale and Retail Prices of Major Edible Oils at Important Centres

<i>Edible Oil (Centre)</i>	<i>July 91</i>	<i>Aug., 91</i>	<i>Sept., 91</i>	<i>Oct. 91</i>	<i>Nov., 91</i>	<i>Dec., 91</i>	<i>Jan., 92</i>	<i>Feb., 92 (26.2.92)</i>
WHOLESALE PRICE (RS. PER QUINTAL)								
Mustard Oil (Kanpur)	3047.00	3100.00	3050.00	3100.00	3225.00	3200.00	N.R.	2525.00
Ground Nut Oil (Bombay)	3850.00	3800.00	3900.00	3900.00	4000.00	3810.00	3700.00	3650.00
Vanaspati (Delhi)	3943.00	3900.00	3987.00	4257.00	4187.00	4027.00	3802.00	3643.00
RETAIL PRICE (RS. PER KG.)								
Mustard Oil (Kanpur)	32.00	35.00	31.50	34.00	34.00	33.50	35.50	27.50
Ground Nut Oil (Bombay)	40.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	44.00	39.00	41.00	40.00
Vanaspati (Delhi)	40.00	42.00	42.00	45.00	44.00	42.00	42.00	38.00

Fly Overs In Bangalore City

1222 SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought HUDCO assistance for the construction of fly-overs and sub-ways in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

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

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

**Sri Chithira Thirunal Hospital,
Trivandrum**

1223 SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new projects pending with the Union Government for development of the Sri Chithira Thirunal Hospital at Trivandrum;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start some new research projects in the hospital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There are no new projects of the Sree Chira Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum pending with the Government.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, subject to availability of resources the following

activities for development of Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (including the Hospital Wing) are proposed:

- i. Development of biomedical products for disposable and implantable applications;
- ii. Evaluation of implantable materials;
- iii. Pilot Plant scale production of biomaterials and devices.
- iv. Modernisation of hospital management practises;
- v. Upgradation of existing equipments; and
- vi. setting up of Rehabilitation Services.

(b) and (c). The hospital carries out research in cardiac etiology, neurochemistry, vascular diseases and biochemistry in particular. During the last 5 years, 8 research projects have been supported by government funding agencies and private trusts. The Government had also extended support to 12 R & D projects at the Biomedical Technology Wing of the Institute during this period.

**Quantity of Bagasse for Paper
Production**

1224. SHRI SHANKARARAO KALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the quantity of Bagasse being utilised for the production of Paper and Paper Board in the country for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Data regarding quantity of bagasse being used as raw material for produc-

tion of Paper and Paper Board in the country by various mills is not maintained by Government. However, it is estimated that about 18 lakh tonnes of bagasse is used annually in the country for production of Paper and Paper Board.

[*Translation*]

Control on Population in Delhi

1225. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population in Delhi has been increasing fast as compared to other Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to control the population?

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

(b) NCR Planning Board has prepared a Regional Plan with the objective of balanced and harmonious development of the National Capital Region. The Regional Plan which has come into force with effect from 23.1.89 contains proposals for decentralised growth of the region.

[*English*]

Metro Railway in Bombay

1226 SHRI ARVIND TULSIRAM KAMBLE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

introduce Metro Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is already a Sub urban Surface Railway system serving commuters in Bombay. There is no proposal for an underground metro railway in Bombay.

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

[*Translation*]

Marketing of medicines

1227. SHRI SANTHOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medicines made from the same formulation are being sold in markets under different brands; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The terms "formulations" and "medicines" referred to in the question mean the same thing. These are manufactured out of one or more bulk drugs. These are generally sold under brand names, which is permissible under the law. Many manufacturers sell their formulations under generic name. In order to encourage usage of generic name, single ingredient formulations sold under generic name are exempt from price control under DPCO. 1967.

Forest Based Industries in States

1228. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SRIKANT JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up forest based industries in various States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of applications received in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Industry do not have any proposal at present to set up forest based industries in the medium and large sectors. However, three proposals have been received from M/s. Hindustan Paper Corpon. Ltd., a Central Public Sector Undertaking, and its subsidiary, for manufacture of news print at their existing units within their overall licensed capacities. While disposing of such applications, Government take into account the environmental and ecological aspects and the provisions of the National Forest Policy.

Industrial Output Index

1229. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the industrial output index in 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): According to the latest informa-

tion available on the Index of Industrial production compiled by Central Statistical Organisation, the overall rate of growth during April- November 1991 was (-) 0.9%. the rates of growth in the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors were (-) 1.6%, (-)2.3% and 7.8% respectively during the same period.

Rural Development Projects In Bihar

1230. SHRI RAMDEV RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going rural development projects in Bihar, district-wise;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise and projects -wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The district-wise information about rural development projects in Bihar is not maintained by the Government. However, the funds allocated by Government to Bihar for implementation of various Centrally sponsored Programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the enclosed statement

(c) The rural development programmes are ongoing programmes and are continuing on a year to year basis.

STATEMENT

Name of the Programme	Year	(Rs. in lakh) Funds allocated
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana *	1989-90	38711.91
(JRY)	1990-91	38466.78
	1991-92	38466.78

<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh) Funds allocated</i>
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1989-90 1990-91 1991-92	11025.89 11025.89 10361.80
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	1989-90 1990-91 1991-92	2710.00 2710.00 2999.00

* Including state share

Amount spent on Furnishing and Maintenance by CIL

1231. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Coal India Limited on furnishing and maintenance during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the items on which the amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Panchayati Raj Bill

1232. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring a comprehensive Panchayati Raj Bill to delegate more powers to the Panchayats for the rural development activities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof

and the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 relating to Panchayats has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.9.1991. The Bill is now pending before a Joint committee of Parliament.

Maruti Cars for handicapped

1233. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exemption from excise duty was applicable on the maruti cars designed for handicapped;

(b) whether from December, 1990 till date the cost of Maruti car designed for handicapped has gone up by about Rs. eighty thousand due to withdrawal of this exemption;

(c) whether the Government propose to waive excise duty on such cars to bring down the cost; and

(d) whether some other car companies

also propose to manufacture cars for the handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). MUL had claimed excise duty exemption in respect of 34 vehicles for handicapped between 1-8-90 to 9-12-90. This claim was, however, not accepted by Collector (Appeals), Central Excise. MUL, therefore, had to pay full excise duty in respect of these 34 cars which were cleared at nil rate of duty. The ex-factory price of CTD model of such vehicles without any excise duty was Rs. 81757 till 9-12-90. The ex-factory price with normal excise duty was Rs. 1,10,362/- in December, 1990. The current ex-factory price (less dealer's commission) is Rs. 1,56,942.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal in the Department of heavy industry.

Exit Policy for Sick Public Sector Units

1234. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA
PATTANAYAK:
SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA
SHIVAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any exit policy for the sick public sector units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the total number of workers likely to be affected therefrom, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). As per amended

Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, all sick industrial companies in the public sector would be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes, as per provisions contained in the said Act. Details of Enterprises and the number of workers in these are given in Volume-I of the Monograph on the performance status of Central Public Sector Enterprises circulated to all the Members of Parliament in December 1991 and workers who may be affected will be considered by BIFR.

Housing Facilities under housing Policy

1235 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE
TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any schemes proposed to provide housing facilities for LIG, weaker sections and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the financial assistance and loan facilities given for construction of housing during the last three years; and

(c) the projection made till 2,000 A.D. and the percentage likely to be covered of each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Housing is a State subject and state Governments and UT Adms. are free to formulate and implement housing schemes for various income groups according to priorities and available resources. Several Housing schemes for EWS & LIG in rural and urban areas are under implementation in the States under 20 Point programme and other social housing programmes in the State sector. Certain percentage of dwelling units constructed

under these schemes are earmarked for SC/ST as per quota determined by each State Government/UT Admn. In addition a Central scheme named India Awas Yojana is in operation to provide free housing facility to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers in rural areas. Financial assistance in the form of central grant and HUDCO loans are also available under Nehru Rojgar Yojana and Night shelter scheme for providing housing

facilities to the urban poor including footpath dwellers.

(b) Following financial assistance has been given to the implementing agencies during last three years for construction of dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group category:

(Rs. in crores)

HUDCO loans	89-90	90-91	91-92 (Upto 31-1-92)
i) EWS (Urban)	108.91	158.12	91.81
ii) EWS (Rural)	84.49	115.18	48.26
iii) LIG	154.39	172.12	99.43
Indira Awas Yojana (Central grant)	175.86	189.96	119.00 (Upto Dec. '91)
House -sites-cum- construction Assistance	156.13	129.65	22.91
(20 Point Programme under MNP) (State Plan provision)			

(c) As per the revised draft national Housing Policy the main goals upto to be achieved are to reduce houselessness and assisting in the upgradation of all unserviceable houses in rural and urban areas to benefit the inadequately housed Slum dwellers SC/ST and other Vulnerable sections. The coverage of each category would however, depend on the resource allocation in the housing sector.

Shifting officers from capital

1236. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offices of Central government and Public Sector Undertakings have been shifted outside Delhi since December, 1991; and the number of offices yet to be shifted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided to shift 13 offices of the Central government and 24 Public Sector Undertakings out of Delhi as per list enclosed statement. However, as per informa-

tion available with this Ministry, no office of the Central Government or Public Sector Undertaking has shifted out since December, 1991.

STATEMENT

List of Offices of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings to be shifted out of Delhi

a) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES:

S.No. Name of the Office

1. Coast Guard Hqr.
2. Research & Development Centre, Postal Department.
3. Dte. of Inspection, Northern Inspection circle, Deptt. of supply
4. Publication division, Films division, Song and Drama Division and the Dte. of field Publicity under the Ministry of I & B.
5. National Crime Records Bureau. Under Min. of Home Affairs.
6. Deptt. of Light House and Light ships.
7. Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment
8. Commissioner of Payments, Deptt. of Industrial Development.
9. Deptt. of Publication.
10. CPWD Training Institute.
11. National Academy of customs, Excise and Narcotics.
12. All India Soil and Land Use Survey, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.

S.No. Name of the Office

13. Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Min. of Finance.

b) PUBLIC SECTOR

1. National Seed cooperation Ltd.
 2. State Farms Cooperation of India Ltd.
 3. Central Warehousing Corporation.
 4. Food Cooperation of India.
 5. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India Ltd.
 6. Helicopter Corporation of India.
 7. Airlines Allied Services Ltd.
 8. National Airport Authority of India.
 9. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
 10. National Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
 11. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
 12. Fertilizers Corporation of India.
 13. Pyritis, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
 14. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
 15. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemical Division)
 16. National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.
 17. National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd.
-

S.No. Name of the Office

18. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
19. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
20. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
21. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.
22. National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.
23. Bharat Heavy Electricales Ltd.
24. Cement Corporation of India.

Trade Mark Laws

1237. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to the State Governments and Union Territories to tighten the trade mark laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Flats Through Private Builders

1238. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision that Delhi development Authority would construct flats through Private builders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Government have advised the DDA to explore the possibility of involving private builders/developers in the process of house construction.

[English]

Projects in Maharashtra Under I.R.D.P.

1239. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned under the IRDP in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of subsidy given under the programme during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). IRDP is a programme for assisting families below poverty line by giving them loan and subsidy to pursue income generating activities. Projects in the normal sense of the term are not sanctioned under IRDP. The number of families assisted and amount of subsidy given under IRDP during the last three years in Maharashtra is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Families Assisted (nos. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Subsidy (Central & State) (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1988-89	2.52	5009.69
1989-90	2.48	5670.04
1990-91	2.14	5314.61

**Withdrawal of Food Subsidy from
Public distribution system in
Kerala**

1240. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether food subsidy to Essential Commodities like Rice, Wheat and Sugar to be distributed through Public Distribution system is withdrawn recently;

(b) whether some States have demanded that either the food subsidy be reintroduced or adequate financial assistance be given to States to compensate food subsidy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Central Government increased the Central issue price of rice and wheat (ex-FCI godowns) to State Governments and UT administrations for PDS by Rs. 88/- and Rs. 46/- per quintal respectively effective from 28th December, 1991 to partially absorb the increase made in the minimum support price of paddy and wheat till 1991-92 kharif and rabi marketing season respectively. Even with these in-

creases, the Central Government would still be incurring a substantial amount on subsidies on account of issues of foodgrains to States/UTs for the Public Distribution System.

The consumer price of levy sugar was raised from Rs. 6.10 a kg. to Rs. 6.90 a kg with effect from 21.1.1992, taking into account the increases in Statutory Minimum Prices for sugarcane and other cost increases.

The Central issue Prices are uniform throughout the country and no financial assistance is provided to any State Government/UT Administration apart from the overall subsidy borne by the Central Government for distribution of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System.

**Funds Allocated and Progress made
Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

1241. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to and utilized by the State Government under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the target fixed and achieved, State-wise during the above years, year-wise;

(c) the efforts being contemplated to make Jawahar Rozgar Yojana more result oriented;

(d) whether any complaint in regard to non-implementation of this scheme has been received by the Union Government; and

(e) If so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Resources allocated/utilized, the target of employment generation fixed and achieved, State-wise from the years 1989-90 to 1991-92 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is given in the Statement.

(c) The JRY is constantly being monitored and supervised by the Government of India so that the objectives of the Yojana are achieved. Besides, the Government of India has also taken up the work of concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana through independent institutions/organisations to assess its impact in rural

areas in relation to state objectives of the programme. In the concurrent Evaluation, which has already been launched, the impact of programme on the type of assets created under JRY, its usefulness to the society, in general, and to poor sections of the community, in particular and the contribution of the JRY to the welfare of the families below the poverty line are the main points of the evaluation.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has also undertaken a Quick Study of JRY in 10 major States of the country to assess the extent of employment provided, quality and usefulness of the assets created etc.

The Government will restructure the programme if the results of the Concurrent Evaluation and Quick Study undertaken by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission warrant it.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19319.51	18415.55	19166.20	19317.09	19166.20	11355.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	307.15	165.40	330.68	223.75	330.67	120.67
3.	Assam	5278.90	4801.66	5114.59	5648.57	5114.59	2576.12
4.	Bihar	38711.91	31690.69	38466.78	42645.86	38466.78	18554.33
5.	Goa	378.75	325.42	357.28	277.12	357.27	348.57
6.	Gujarat	7954.79	8073.28	8090.71	7513.03	8090.71	6494.51
7.	Haryana	2068.19	1970.95	1926.83	2085.43	1926.82	1097.14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1153.50	987.48	1135.28	1270.68	1135.28	689.59
9.	J & K	1682.74	1770.50	2000.00	1636.30	1611.51	788.92
10.	Karnataka	12093.58	10942.81	12059.70	10684.41	12059.70	6100.11

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	6569.99	6587.35	6396.19	6819.92	6396.19	4368.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25618.79	20562.93	26402.50	24234.17	26402.50	16647.19
13.	Maharashtra	20993.90	21059.06	20424.84	19254.92	20424.85	11723.90
14.	Manipur	441.73	440.01	423.83	490.06	423.83	103.41
15.	Maghalaya	458.13	172.29	495.91	339.35	495.91	341.62
16.	Mizoram	187.41	188.07	208.90	833.41	208.90	186.32
17.	Nagaland	504.99	504.99	610.00	617.46	531.58	285.75
18.	Orissa	12655.81	10445.27	13094.93	12845.26	13094.93	7992.45
19.	Punjab	1608.66	1720.68	1675.65	1222.55	1675.65	751.36
20.	Rajasthan	12694.24	10648.94	12805.28	17,29.54	12805.28	9408.60
21.	Sikkim	197.83	155.85	193.54	197.78	193.54	198.97

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	17659.64	20162.77	17223.66	19661.60	17223.66	14749.50
23.	Tripura	54143	542.26	550.49	525.40	550.49	312.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51706.13	529.50.57	51093.28	45773.98	51093.28	27929.53
25.	West Bengal	21610.16	19975.36	21766.94	17019.09	21766.94	12104.18
26.	A & N Islands	164.80	95.59	156.56	102.02	156.56	46.77
27.	Chandigarh	40.77	27.00	36.81	12.29	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Havell	83.80	89.01	84.99	66.53	84.99	69.45
29.	Daman & Diu	52.40	32.28	50.07	15.46	50.07	23.25
30.	Delhi	167.42	90.39	194.18	56.84	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	81.75	62.15	78.49	64.11	78.49	39.18
32.	Pondicherry	157.80	194.20	153.25	164.48	153.25	147.42
Total		263066.60	245853.76	262760.27	258648.46	262090.38	155450.27

(Rs. in Lakhs,

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772.78	727.43	919.98	810.66	691.53	431.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.60	7.25	12.40	8.44	22.27	3.54
3.	Assam	155.26	122.51	122.75	126.02	114.99	56.53
4.	Bihar	944.19	907.31	1125.86	1130.11	923.20	467.48
5.	Goa	10.52	8.62	11.91	8.86	11.05	6.85
6.	Gujarat	198.87	202.93	242.72	100.82	246.05	153.98
7.	Haryana	34.12	34.13	37.60	35.03	28.97	18.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32.04	37.86	33.68	35.86	29.06	21.25
9.	J & K	54.86	52.19	61.68	54.27	70.63	26.76
10.	Karnataka	490.11	407.56	570.87	473.20	429.36	219.92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation Incd. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Kerala	214.18	231.79	244.83	180.96	140.58	107.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1129.83	932.24	1156.31	958.57	966.90	674.60
13.	Maharashtra	749.60	795.93	859.99	650.22	787.33	451.69
14.	Manipur	10.84	10.50	9.83	12.16	8.67	2.21
15.	Meghalaya	15.27	4.02	18.98	7.88	8.69	8.71
16.	Mizoram	3.35	4.79	4.48	19.69	3.40	4.28
17.	Nagaland	16.63	20.29	21.26	18.98	15.95	11.07
18.	Orissa	612.13	517.63	324.61	341.97	346.44	196.60
19.	Punjab	28.88	34.23	31.72	21.81	29.81	13.00
20.	Rajasthan	439.21	443.77	392.43	506.01	308.72	274.32
21.	Sikkim	7.07	6.28	7.91	8.80	5.79	7.32

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation	Allocation incld. State Share	Utilisation
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	776.39	910.81	688.95	755.21	585.81	579.44
23.	Tripura	18.88	19.53	19.81	19.06	17.88	8.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1436.28	1624.93	1708.11	1628.27	1631.66	959.51
25.	West Bengal	572.15	538.81	643.16	516.85	706.85	299.91
26.	A & N Islands	4.37	3.08	4.44	2.97	6.52	1.47
27.	Chandigarh	3.70	3.04	3.47	2.84	3.71	2.97
28.	D & N Havelli	0.94	0.42	1.08	0.11	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	1.43	1.08	1.61	0.63	2.55	0.75
30.	Delhi	4.34	2.30	5.12	0.89	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	2.27	2.53	2.62	2.23	3.97	1.74
32.	Pondicherry	6.96	8.08	5.87	4.89	4.56	4.23
	Total	8757.25	8643.87	9291.04	8732.29	8152.90	5015.44

*[Translation]***Report of Expert Team on Rural Population**

1242. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the planning Commission has set up any task force under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.K. Singh to study and develop appropriate self managing organisations delivery systems for integrated development at the villages/block and distinct levels;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the task force;

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

(d) of not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Task force are as follows;

- i) A study of the prevailing administrative structure of the Central Government with a view to make change towards quick and timely decision-making; opening up the decision-making process so that creative options are presented to the political decision makers. structural adjustment so as to achieve greater coordination among departments and reduced fragmentation in planning and implementation; and procedural simplification to reduce inter-min-

isterial consultations.

Towards these ends it has recommended some specific steps such as; clearer definition of the roles of ministries/departments to stress policy planning rather day-to-day administration; increased use of professional expertise by Government; setting up of inter-ministerial/departmental task forces charged with achieving results; shift of the basis of evaluation of performance from achievement of expenditure of financial targets to that of various objectives leading to clearly defined missions; and an attitudinal change from "regulate and control" and "Play safe" to a "developmental and result oriented approach".

- ii) In order to achieve greater integration in the entire developmental administration at the district and block levels, it has suggested the merger of existing civil and developmental administration as has been done in West Bengal. It has also suggested regrouping of village level functionaries to form cohesive and coordinated functions with consequent reduction of staff.
- iii) Simplification of the cooperative Societies Act and the Societies Registration Act.
- iv) It has suggested the setting up of a village institution to be called "gram vikas sangam" for purposes of development without political overtones so as to unite people for a common cause instead of dividing their interests for contradictory objectives. The leaders of such institutions are to be chosen by consensus and only if this is, infea-

sible, should an election be held. The common properties of the village should be vested in this institution so that they are put to best use and the community takes the responsibility for the development of wastelands situated in the village. Various education/developmental department personnel should be accountable to the village community. The village should be guided by exposure to expertise and training through a nucleus of consultancy organisations at the block level. The village institution should also take up reforms such as eradication of illicit distillation, improvement of educational system, promotion of family welfare, elimination of untouchability etc.

- v) It has recommended a national nucleus for promotion of voluntary institutions at the Centre, not as a Government organisation but as a registered society.
- vi) It finds that the ideal financial support system should be a single window system, so that the process of obtaining clearances is streamlined.
- vii) While encouraging growth of institutions it observes the need to provided adequate safeguards against unscrupulous ones with doubtful motives. Misuse of power and financial resources is most likely to take place in such institutions as are not accountable to users, producers etc. It points out that in the gram vikas sangam, accountability alone will check misuse of power and/or funds by the Panchayats or voluntary institutions. Similarly in the case of voluntary institutions, it has recom-

mended that it be made mandatory that they open their accounts for inspection by the community/users/members.

- viii) It has suggested a "snowballing approach" which will mean supporting the identified institutions with a track record to undertake the same or similar work in different villages so as to create a multiplier effect.
- ix) It has recommended that packages be developed for training and building up of community leaders for management of voluntary institutions.

(c) and (d). As is evident from the recommendations of the Task Force, it requires extensive consultations with Ministries, Departments, Governments of States, voluntary agencies etc. The Planning Commission is in the process of sending the report of the Task force to all such bodies/persons. After consulting them, appropriate measures will have to be devised so that they bear on the process of planning and implementation in the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Refund of Money by CIL

1243. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. had collected Rs. 150 crores about a year ago from the small scale industries;

(b) whether CIL had neither supplied coal/coke against this deposit nor had refunded the advance money; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raw material shortage in Paper Industry

1244. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SRENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paper Industry is facing raw material shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be contemplated to meet the shortage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). On account of the National Forest Policy, the use of forest based raw material for industrial purposes is not being encouraged. Therefore, inadequate supply of raw material is one of the problems being faced by paper industry. As a remedial measure, Government encourages the use of agricultural residues, bagasse and other non-conventional raw materials. Paper units based on minimum 75% pulp from these raw-materials are exempt from compulsory licensing provisions.

Investment by NRI in Housing

1245. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a scheme for inducing larger

investment by the Non-Resident Indians in housing and other forms of real estate with the attraction of appreciation in capital value; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Pursuant to the announcement made in the Budget for 1991-92 regarding encouragement to NRI investment, the Government is engaged in the process of formulating a scheme for encouraging investment by NRIs in housing, real estate, housing finance institutions and manufacturing units for building materials. Since this involves certain policy decisions to be taken, it may take some time before a final decision is taken.

Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act

1246. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to be followed by Public Undertakings while initiating eviction proceedings against their tenants under the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government has asked Administrative Ministries to issue guidelines that are to be followed by the Public Sector Undertaking under them in order to Prevent arbitrary use of the provisions of the Public Premises Act 1971 to evict genuine tenants and to limit

the use of the summary powers under the act primarily to evict unauthorised occupants and retired employees of the enterprises. An extract of the guidelines is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Extracted Version of Guidelines for Public Premises Act

- i) The provisions of the P.P. Act should be used primarily to evict totally illegal occupants of the premises of public authorities or unauthorised sublettees, or employees who have ceased to be in their service and thus ineligible for occupation of the premises. The proceedings should be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Act only in cases where the occupation becomes unauthorised on genuine grounds of law.
- ii) The provisions of the Act should not be resorted to either with a commercial motives or to secure vacant possession of the premises in order to accommodate their own employees, where the premises were in occupation of the original tenants to whom the premises were let either by the public authorities or the persons from whom the premises were acquired.
- iii) A person in lawful occupation of any premises should not be treated or declared to be an unauthorised occupant merely on service of notice of termination of tenancy, nor should any contractual agreement be build up by taking advantage of the provisions the Act. At the same time, it will be open to the public authority to secure periodic revision of rent in terms of the provisions of the Rent control Act in each State, or to move under genuine grounds under the Rent Control Act for resuming posses-

sion. In other words, the public authorities would have rights similar to private landlords under the Rent Control Act in dealing with genuine legal tenants;

- iv) It is necessary to give no room for allegations that evictions were selectively resorted to for the purpose of securing an unwarranted increase in rent, or that a change in tenancy was permitted in order to benefit particular individual of institutions in order to benefit particular individual of institutions in order to avoid such imputations or abuses of discretionary powers. The release of premises or change of tenancy should be decided at the level of Board of Directors of the Public Undertaking.
- v) All the Public Undertakings should immediately review all pending cases before the Estate Officer or Courts with reference to these guidelines, and withdraw eviction proceedings against genuine tenants on grounds otherwise than as provided under these guidelines. The provisions under the P.P. Act should be used henceforth only in accordance with these guidelines.

[Translation]

Issues Discussed in NDC Meeting

1247. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA :
SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

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

(a) the issues discussed in the meeting of the national Development council held in

December, 1991 and the decisions taken thereon;

(b) whether the Planning Commission proposes to allocate more financial assistance to States;

(c) the criteria for allocation of funds to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The following issues were discussed in the 43rd meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held in December, 1991:

- (1) Directional paper on " Objectives, Thrusts and Macro Dimensions of the Eighth Plan "
- (2) Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes;
- (3) Distribution of Central Assistance and Open Market Borrowings among the States during the Eighth Plan; and
- (4) Population Control
 - (i) Perspective & Planning
 - (ii) Challenges & Strategies.

The following decisions were taken at the meeting:

1. The Directional paper on the Eighth Plan was approved.
2. It was agreed that 113 Centrally sponsored Schemes, as suggested by Narasimha Rao Committee, will be transferred to the States along with Central share of funding.
3. The NDC also approved the formula for

the distribution of Central Assistance to Non-special Category States.

4. The NDC also approved the two Papers on:

Population Control:

- (i) Perspective & Planning
- (ii) Challenges & Strategies.

- (b) Out of the budgetary support available, Planning Commission has allocated Central assistance to the States for the Annual Plan 1992-93

There is no scope to allot more funds to the States.

- (c) The formula for Distribution of Central assistance to States as approved is presented below:

- I. From the total Central Assistance, setting apart the funds required for externally aided schemes, as is now being done;

- II. providing from the balance, reasonable amounts for Special Area programmes; viz.,

- (a) Hill Areas;
- (b) Tribal areas;
- (c) Boarder Areas; and
- (d) N.E.C;

- III. Keeping from the balance 30% for the ten Special Category States; and

- IV. allocating the balance among the fifteen non-Special Category States as per the following criteria;

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
I Population (1971)	
II. Per capita income of which:	25%
(a) According to the "deviation" method covering only the States with per capita SDP below the national sewerage	20%
(b) According to the "distance" method covering all the fifteen States	5%
III. Performance of which:	7.5%
(a) According to "Tax effort" as defined in the previous Gadgil formula	2.5%
(b) According to fiscal management, as defined in the previous revised formula; and	2.5%
(c) According to progress in respect of national objectives	2.5%
IV. Special Problems	7.5%

Under the criterion of the performance in respect of certain programmes of national priority the approved formula covers four objectives viz., (i) population control; (ii) elimination of illiteracy; (iii) on-time completion of externally aided projects; and (iv) success in land reforms.

[English]

Agricultural Land Ceiling Act

1248. SHRI P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land declared surplus in

the country is far short of the estimated surplus land under the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act;

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between the estimated/declared surplus land; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Revenue Minister's Conference, 1985 regarding the reduction in land ceiling limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States have been advised from time to time to plug legal loopholes, tighten up administrative machinery and associate beneficiaries with the implementation of the land ceiling programme.

(c) The recommendations of the Revenue Minister's Conference, 1985 were communicated to the States for implementation. However, the Conference of Chief Ministers in June, 1990 held that the existing ceiling limits were sufficient.

[*Translation*]

Availability of Coal

1249. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of the net quantity of coal in metric tonne available as on December 31, 1991; in B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. of coal India Ltd.;

(b) the details of the quantity stored in each mine; and

(c) the details of the categories of coal storage and its total value in each mine category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Area-wise pithead raw coal stock in B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. as on 31.12.91 are given below:-

(Lakh Tonnes)

<i>(Provisional)</i> B.C.C.L.		<i>(Provisional)</i> C.C.L.	
<i>Area</i>	<i>Pit-head stock</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Pit-head stock</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Barora	9.76	1. Barkakana	16.33
2. Block-II	15.69	2. Argada	3.76
3. Govindpur	11.77	3. N.K.	11.70
4. Kat. Proj.	1.57	4. Rajhara	0.44
5. P.B. Proj.	3.08	5. Piparwar	1.99
6. Bhal. Proj.	0.25	6. Deonad	0.31
7. Chanch-Victoria	10.32	7. Rajarappa	2.23
8. Mahuda	0.51	8. Kuju	10.20
9. Katras	1.98	9. Hazaribagh	6.98
10. Sijua	3.31	10. Kargali	3.48

(Lakh Tonnes)

<i>(Provisional)</i> B.C.C.L.		<i>(Provisional)</i> C.C.L.	
<i>Area</i>	<i>Pit-head stock</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Pit-head stock</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11. Kusunda	8.27	11. Girdih	3.82
12. Bastacolla	15.28	12. Dhori	11.76
13. Lodna	4.44	13. Kathara	10.65
14. Bhowrah	6.70		
15. Amlabad	0.02		
16. Sudamdih	0.03		
17. Moonidih	0.01		
18. Kustore	9.61		
Total	102.60		83.65

(c) Gradewise pit-head raw coal stock of B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. as on 31.12. 91 were as under:-

(Lakh Tonnes)
(Provisional)

<i>Grades</i>	<i>Stock as on 31-12-91 in</i>	
	<i>B.C.C.L.</i>	<i>C.C.L.</i>
Steel-I	0.06	-
Steel-II	0.32	-
Washery-I	3.47	0.59
Washery-II	5.66	4.40
Washery-III	17.03	10.92
Washery-IV	49.16	25.46

(Lakh Tonnes)
(Provisional)

<i>Stock as on 31-12-91 in</i>		
<i>Grades</i>	<i>B.C.C.L.</i>	<i>C.C.L.</i>
A	0.03	0.29
B	-	7.19
C	1.03	4.70
D	14.81	10.76
E	2.70	18.26
F	0.47	0.89
Sp. Low Volatile	7.86	-
Natural Soft Coke	-	0.10
Total	102.60	88.65

On the basis of gradewise pithead raw coal price the approximate value of the above stocks of B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. works out to Rs. 370 Crores and Rs. 290 Crores respectively.

[English]

Equity Shares in Public Sector Undertakings

1250. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the particulars of the Public Sector Undertakings in which foreign companies have been allowed to hold 51% equity shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Government have not allowed any foreign companies to hold 51% equity

shares in any of the public sector undertakings.

[Translation]

Electric Engines by BHEL

1251. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electric engines manufactured by BHEL during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Government are taking any steps to export these engines; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) BHEL has been manufac-

turing locomotives both AC & diesel electric. The total number of locomotives manufac-

tured by BHEL during the last three years are given below:

<i>Locomotives</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>90-91</i>
A.C.	4	7	12
Diesel Electric	9	9	12

(b) BHEL has making efforts to upgrade the technology for the manufacture of locomotives. Export market would be explored after the technology upgradation.

[*Translation*]

Employees working in NBCC

1253. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

[*Translation*]

Industrial Projects In Maharashtra

1252. SHRI VILAS RAO NAG NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in National Building Construction Corporation category-wise;

(a) the details of the industrial projects sanctioned for Maharashtra during 1990-91, 1991-92 till date;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise;

(b) whether any one of the sanctioned projects is being re-examined; and

(c) the number of sub-contractors appointed by N.B.C.C. in the country and abroad during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) the number of sub-contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) During the period 1990-91 and from 1st April, 1991 to 31st January, 1992, 185 and 102 Letters of Intent were issued respectively for setting up of industrial units in Maharashtra. During the same periods, 83 and 86 Industrial Licenses were issued respectively for Industrial Units in the State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving necessary details is attached.

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

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

STATEMENT

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1	2	3	4

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Director (Projects)	01	-	-
Director (Planning)	01	-	-
General Manager	02	-	-
General Manager (E&M)	01	-	-
Chief Engineer	02	-	-
Chief Consultant	01	-	-
Executive Director (Vig.)	01	-	-
Chief Project Manager	23	01	-
Chief (Systems)	01	-	-
Chief Manager (Arch.)	01	-	-
Project Manager (Civil)	30	03	-
Project Manager (Elect.)	01	-	-
Project Manager (Mech.)	01	01	-
Manager(Arch.)	03	-	-
Dy. Project Manager (Civil)	50	05	-
Dy. Project Manager (Elect.)	02	-	-
Dy. Project Manager (Mech.)	04	-	01
Dy. Manager (Structural)	01	-	-
Senior Architect	02	-	-
Sr. Structural Engineer	03	-	-
Resident Engineer (Civil)	141	13	01
Resident Engineer (Mech)	09	01	-

Category	Total No.	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
Resident Engineer (Elect.)	17	-	-
Resident Engineer (ES)	02	-	-
Resident Engineer (CP)	01	01	-
Project Consultant	02	-	-
Structural Engineer	03	-	-
Sr. Quantity Engineer	01	-	-
Architect	03	-	-
Deputy Architect	03	-	-
Asstt. Engineer (C) Gr. I	114	19	01
Asstt. Engineer (E) Gr. I	11	01	-
Asstt. Engineer (M) Gr. I	16	01	-
Asstt. Engineer (E.S.)	01	-	-
Asstt. Engineer (E.P.)	01	-	-
Management Trainee(Civil)	16	01	-
Management Trainee(Arch.)	06	01	01
Surveyour	07	02	-
System Analyst	02	-	-
Senior Planner	02	01	-
Asstt. Planner	10	01	-
Asstt. Engineer Gr. II (Civil)	219	46	01
Asstt. Engineer Gr. II (Mech.)	08	-	01
Asstt. Engineer Gr. II (Elect.)	06	02	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Asstt. Engineer Gr. II (PH)	01	-	-
Architectural Assistant	01	-	-
Sr. Draftsman (Struct.)	03	01	-
Sr. Draftsman (Civil)	01	-	-
Draftsman (Civil)	03	-	-
Graduate Engineer (Civil)	32	10	-
Graduate Engineer (Elect.)	05	-	-
Graduate Engineer (Mech.)	01	01	-
Junior Engineer (Civil)	70	12	01
Junior Engineer (Mech.)	11	05	-
Junior Engineer (Elect.)	22	03	-
Foreman (PC)	01	-	-
Sr. Foreman (PC) (SG)	02	-	-
Sr. Foreman (Elect.)	01	-	-
Sr. Foreman (Mech.)	01	-	-
Sr. Foreman (Civil)	01	01	-
Foreman Gr. I (Civil)	09	-	-
Foreman Gr. I (Mech.)	03	-	-
Foreman Gr. II (Civil)	08	-	-
Foreman Gr. II (Mech.)	02	-	-
Foreman Gr. III (Civil)	01	-	-
Foreman Gr. III (Mech.)	07	-	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Foreman Gr. III (Elect.)	01	-	-
Foreman Gr. IV (Civil)	03	-	-
Foreman Gr. IV (Mech.)	08	-	-
Foreman Gr. IV (Elect.)	06	01	-
Foreman Gr. V (Civil)	07	-	-
Foreman Gr. V (Mech.)	02	-	-
Foreman Gr. V (Elect.)	06	-	-
Foreman Gr. VI (Civil)	02	-	-
Foreman Gr. VI (Mech.)	03	-	-
Foreman Gr. VI (Elect.)	01	-	-
Senior Store Keeper (SG)	07	-	-
Senior Store Keeper	42	08	02
Senior Store Keeper	30	04	-
Senior Store Keeper Gr. II	42	01*	-
Dy. General Manager (Finance)	01	-	-
Chief Manager (Finance)	04	-	-
Manager (Finance)	08	01	-
Dy. Manager (Finance)	16	02	-
Asstt. Manager (Finance)	30	05	-
Accounts Officers	41	03	-
Supdt. Accounts Gr. I	67	07	01
Supdt. Accounts Gr. II	44	06	02

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Asstt. Accountant	136	24	05
Office Asstt. Gr. II (A/Cs)	63	27	03
Office Asstt. Gr. III(A/Cs)	09	-	-
Manager (Admn.)	01	-	-
Manager (Personnel)	01	-	-
Manager (Industrial Relations)	02	-	-
Manager (Training)	01	-	-
Dy. Manager (Law)	01	-	-
Dy. Company Secretary	01	-	-
Deputy Manager (Pers/Admn.)	04	01	-
Asstt. Manager (Pers/Admn.)	11	03	-
Administrative Officer	14	02	01
Office Superintendent	28	05	01
Sr. Private Secretary	03	-	-
Private Secretary	14	-	-
Receptionist	01	-	-
Office Asstt. Gr. I (G)	49	11	-
Office Asstt. Gr. I(Hindi)	03	-	-
Office Asstt. Gr. II(G)	39	11	01
Senior Stenographer	21	02	-
Junior Stenographer	11	-	-
Computer Operator	02	01	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Office Asstt. Gr. III(G)	34	03	-
Office Asstt. Gr. III(Hindi)	03	02	-
General Clerk III	43	04	-
Materials Manager	01	-	-
Asstt. Materials Manager	02	-	-
Materials Officer	05	02	-
Asstt. Materials Officer	10	03	-
Crane Operator Gr. I	05	01	-
Crane Operator	11	-	-
Fitter Slip Eorm Gr. I	01	-	-
Sr. Staff Car Driver	01	-	-
Sr. Ferro Printer	01	-	-
Staff Car Driver (SG)	13	01	-
Operator-cum-Mech	04	-	-
Staff Car Driver	19	01	-
Driver Gr. I	20	01*	-
Driver Gr. II	30	04*	-
Driver Gr. III	09	-	-
Sr. Road Roller Driver	01	-	-
Road Roller Driver	01	-	-
Mechanic Gr. I (Special)	01	01*	-
Mechanic Gr. I	21	01*	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Mecahnic Gr. II	08	01*	-
Mechanic (Heavy Earth Moving Grill)	05	-	-
Fitter Slip Form Gr. II	09	01*	-
Fitter Gr. I	02	-	-
Fitter Gr. II	13	01*	-
Operator (Crusher)	01	-	-
Operator (Vibrator)	01	-	-
Winch Operator	01	-	-
Operator (Mixer)	09	-	-
Operator (Pump)	01	-	-
Operator Static Plant Gr. I	17	02*	01*
Optr. Static Plant Gr. II	128	14	-
Optr. Static Plant Gr. III	13	05	-
Senior Orderly (SG)	01	-	-
Senior Operator	04	-	-
Operator Gr. I	23	02	-
Operator Gr. I (Earth Moving)	06	02	-
Sr. Gestetner Operator	01	-	-
Gestetner Operator	03	01	-
Auto Electrician Gr. I	02	-	-
Electrician Gr I	14	01	-
Electrician Gr. II	04	01	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Electrician (Power) Gr. II	01	-	-
Operator Gr. II(Earth Moving)	05	-	-
Operator Gr. II	19	01	-
Operator Gr. III	14	01*	-
Senior Mali	01	-	-
Electrician Gr. III	03	01*	-
Wireman Gr.I	12	-	-
Lift Operator	02	02	-
Daftry (Senior)	07	01	-
Daftry -cum-Peon	25	04	-
Head Chowkidar	02	-	-
Senior chowkidar	32	06	-
Senior Security Guard	01	-	-
Work Supervisor (SGM)	02	-	-
Work Supervisor Gr. I (Spl.)	02	-	-
Work Supervisor Gr. I (C)	30	05*	-
Work Supervisor Gr.II(E)	01	-	-
Work Supervisor Gr. II (C)	29	04*	-
Work supervisor Gr. III (C)	19	03*	01*
Peon	94	24*	-
Chowkidar-cum-Khalasi	44	06	-
Security Guard	205	40*	03*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Senior Sweeper	02	02	-
Sweeper	08	08*	-
Cook	01	-	-
Helper	152	36*	03*
Helper (E&M)	63	04*	01*
Helper (Mech.)	01	-	-
Sr. Helper	02	-	-
Bandhani	02	01*	-
Med Attendant	01	-	-
Plumber	01	01*	-
Plumber Gr. II	04	01*	-
Carpenter Gr. II	08	03*	-
Barbender Gr. II	02	-	-
Barbender Gr., III	09	02*	-
Weldar Gr. I	01	-	-
Welder Gr. II	12	01*	-
Welder Gr. III	01	-	-
Mason Gr. I	04	-	-
Mason Gr. II	44	09*	-
Mason Gr. III	01	-	-
Technician Gr. III	18	03*	-
Technician Gr. III (Bandhani)	04	-	-

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Technician Gr. IV	03	-	-
• Mail	01	01	-
	3108	482	32
Regularised for WE/NMR w.e.f. 02.04.91 as per agreement with the Union. Their SC/ST status (+) 45 has yet to be ascertained.			
Grand Total	: 3153	482	32

* the above figures is provisional as it includes SC/ST employees out of 1133 employees regularised (w.e.f. 2.4.90 & 2.4.91) whose SC/ST status is being verified separately on production of proper certificates.

[English]

Allocation of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to Tripura

1254. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of rice, sugar and wheat to Tripura during the last 12 months, month wise;

(b) whether majority of these supplies are smuggled to Bangladesh and other neighbouring parts including Assam by the majja gang operating in the area;

(c) if so, the number of cases of smuggling of the food items which have come to notice of the Union Government and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Condemned to live" appearing in the Sun-

day Magazine of the Hindustan Times dated December 15, 1991; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). No specific reports of large scale diversion of PDS commodities to these areas from Tripura have come to the notice of the Central Government. The Central Government has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to strictly enforce the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and other similar legislations to apprehend hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements to curb hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements to curb unfair trade practices and diversion of PDS commodities into open markets. The State Governments/UT Ad-

ministrations Officials regularly undertake checks and surprise visits to fair price shops to oversee the supply and availability of PDS Commodities at the FPS and its distribution to consumers. However, the information regarding the actual number of cases of smuggling of foodgrains from Tripura to Bangladesh is being obtained.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Similar reports had

appeared in other sections of the press. An Inter-Ministerial team of Officers of the Central Govt. was sent to Agartala to discuss these issues with the State Government Officers. The State Government which is responsible for administering the PDS in the State denied all these reports. The Central Govt. is continually monitoring the delivery of allocated quantities of PDS commodities to Tripura.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Rice, Wheat and Levy Sugar to Tripura Since March, 1991 (Month-Wise)

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Allocation of Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Levy Sugar</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
March, 91	12850	2500	1001
April, 91	12850	2500	1001
May, 91	22850	2500	1001
June, 91	12850	2500	1001
July, 91	12850	2500	1001
August, 91	15850	2500	1001
September, 91	15850	2500	1101*
October, 91	16850	2500	1353 (Includes festival quota of 302 tonnes)
November, 91	20850	2500	1051
December, 91	16850	2250	1051
January, 92	16850	2250	1001
February, 92	16000	2000	1051@

*includes 5% ad-hoc increase for August and September, 91
@50 tonnes advance allocation adjusted during this month.

[Translation]

Launching of Insat-2-A

1255. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI YASHWATRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to launch INSAT-2-A in space has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the said satellite is proposed to be launched;

(d) whether the Government have yet to take assistance of other countries to launch such satellites in space; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to launch such satellites from the country itself in future?

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

(b) INSAT-2A is to be launched by ARIANE-4 Launch Vehicle along with a satellite belonging to EUTELSAT organisation in a dual launch configuration. Even though INSAT-2A is fully ready and tested, EUTELSAT is able to ready its satellite for launch only by June, 1992 and hence the three months delay. The launch date adjustments have to be made in order to find launch date suitable for both parties.

(c) INSAT-2A is now scheduled to be launched before the end of June, 1992.

(d) Yes, Sir. As of now, India's Geosyn-

ing commercially available launch vehicles from other countries.

(e) A development programme for Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has been initiated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The GSLV is likely to be test flown in 1995-96 time-frame and after this successful development, satellites of INSAT-2 class could be launched from India itself.

[English]

Provision of drinking water facilities in Urban Areas

1256. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a time bound programme to provide drinking water facilities to the entire urban population in the country;

(b) if so, whether any long term scheme has been prepared for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the estimated cost of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Water Supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Government and urban local bodies to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the people in the urban areas. In the approach to the 8th Five Year Plan, 100% coverage of urban water supply has been recommended by the Working Group to the Planning Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of NCR

1257. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the develop-
ment of National Capital Region has not
been executed at the pace stipulated origi-
nally; and

(b) If so, the salient features of the plan
during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) It is a fact
that the pace of work on the development of
National Capital Region has been adversely
affected till now, due to no-availability of
adequate financial resources to the National
Capital Region Planning Board.

(b) Statement giving salient features of
the proposals for Eighth Five Year Plan is
enclosed.

STATEMENT

<i>State Sector</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1	2
1. Land Acquisition and Development for:	
(a) Residential use.	648.00
(b) Economic Activities.	
2. Development of Sub-regional Centres	66.00
3. Development of Counter Mugnel Areas	100.00
4. Bridging the Interest Rate Gaps	10.00
5. Institutional Strengthening for Plan Implementation.	5.00
6. Upgradation of Regional Roads (Inner and Outer Grids)	176.00
7. Power Development	(Under discussion)
8. Augmentation and Rehabilitation of Urban Infrastructure in DMA and Priority Towns	111.00
Total:	Rs. 116.00 Crores

<i>Central Sector</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
National Highways Ministry of Surface Transport	259.00

<i>Central Sector</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Expressways Ministry of Surface Transport	95.00
Railways Ministry of Railways	443.00
Telecommunications Deptt. of Telecommunications	
a) Within NCR	375.00
b) Counter Magnel Areas	155.00
Total:	Rs. 1327.00 Crores

Functioning of DDA

1258. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is quite apathetic towards timely construction of flats, metalled roads and laying of sewerage lines in Rohini, one of the highest residential colonies of Asia; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on complaints being received from the residents and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) DDA is not apathetic towards Development work in Rohini. However, impediments such as the non-availability of land, resource constraints and the slow pace of development of trunk infrastructure by the civic bodies in regard to water supply and sewerage, have led to the problems being faced by the inhabitants of Rohini.

(b) Government has advised the DDA to tie up their house construction programmes with the provision of infrastruc-

ture by the MCD, not only in respect of Rohini, but in all their ongoing and future works.

Allotment of Land to Co-operative Housing Societies

1259. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies those have been allotted land since 1986, year-wise;

(b) whether some of such societies have been allotted land out of turn;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi are yet to be allotted land; and

(e) whether the Government have chalked out any specific scheme to allot land within a reasonable period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No. cooperative group housing society was allotted land since 1986 to 1990. In January, 1991

allotment cum demand letter were issued to 227 group housing societies. However, these allotments were set aside by the High Court. Court of Delhi vide order dated 10.6.91. Against the order of the High Court a special Leave Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) As on date 1450 Group Housing societies are expected to be allotted land.

(e) About 400 cooperative group societies are expected to be allotted land in Dvarka and Narela during the VIII Plan period.

Drugs under Drugs Price Control Order

1260. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drugs which are under the purview of the Drug Price Control Order at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to decontrol certain drugs from the purview of the Drugs Price Control Order;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to lift the said order under the new Drug Policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) At present 143 bulk drugs are under price control.

(b) to (e). The Drug Policy 1986 including DPCO, 1987 is presently under review.

Disinvestment of PSUs

1261. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to disinvest a number of public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As announced in the Budget for 1991-92, in order to raise resources and encourage wider public participation, Government decided to disinvest a part of its shareholding in selected public sector enterprises in favour of public sector investment institutions and mutual funds. Against a total target of Rs. 2500 crores fixed for 1991-92, about 8% shares in 30 companies have been disinvested to various public sector investment institutions/mutual funds/merchant banks, fetching Rs. 3038 crores.

Problems of Bombay City

1262. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing population of Bombay had adversely affected the infrastructural facilities like water supply, road transport, housing, environmental, sanitation and health;

(b) whether the Ninth Finance Commission has made special recommendations for tackling the problems of Bombay City;

(c) whether the Government have finalised the proposal of grant for the year 1991-92 to meet the requirements of the city; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 50 Crores has been sanctioned by the Ninth Finance Commission for providing necessary infrastructure & essential civic services in Bombay.

(c) and (d). The development of cities & towns is a State subject. In certain special cases where the physical condition in the city warrant and immediate action, Central Government provides assistance in a very limited way. The funds for the development of infrastructure in urban areas are routed to the State Govt./Union Territories through the Planning Commission under their annual plan scheme, on the basis of the proposals, received from the concerned State Govts./Union Territories. This is applicable to Bombay city also.

Rise in Coal Prices

1263. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rise in coal prices of various grades effected by the Government recently and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the likely impact thereof on the consumer, both in the public and private sectors and anticipated overall escalation in the production cost?

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

(a) The revision of coal prices w.e.f. 28.12.1991 has increased the average pit-head prices of coal produced by Coal India Limited (CIL) by 29.3% and that of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) by 30.6%. The prices of coal have been revised to recoup the increase in the cost of Wages and other inputs.

(b) The estimated increase in production cost of three major coal consuming sectors because of increase in the price of coal w.e.f. 28.12.91 is as follows:-

	<i>CIL Coal</i>	<i>SCCL Coal</i>
Power (paise/KWH)	5	6.48
Steel (Rs./tonne)	250.50	
Cement (Rs./tonne)	18.25	22.75

[Translation]

SC/ST quota in BHEL

1264. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prescribed reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited

have been filled up;

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited since July 1991;

(c) whether the prescribed reservation quota upto 1991 have been filled up; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working at present?

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

(b) BHEL has recruited 345 persons during the period July 91 - Dec. 91. Out of this, 119 persons i.e. about 34.5% belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in BHEL as on 31-12-1991 is 12,756.

[English]

Discussions with Trade Unions over Sick Units

1265. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to have discussions with trade unions and local public representatives of the sick public sector units before sending them to the Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction;

(b) if so, whether any such discussion, was held;

(c) if so, the details where such discus-

sions were held; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Labour constituted a Special Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of Central trade union organisations, employers' organisations and Central Government. The Committee held its first meeting on 21.12.1991 in which it was decided that the Committee would consider the general principles for rehabilitation of chronically sick units and ensure protection of workers' interest and Industrial Committees in respect of those industries where the number of sick units is large should be revived. In the second meeting held on 20.1.92, it was decided that reconstituted Industrial Committees on various industries, namely, textiles, jute, electricity generation, road transportation, engineering and chemicals would review the sick units in those industries, unit-wise, and would prescribe appropriate remedies. The referral to the Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR) is automatic as per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. However, the consideration of the sick units by the different re-constituted Industrial Committees/Special Tripartite Committee and BIFR are not mutually exclusive.

[Translation]

Manufacturing of low cost Personal Computers

1266. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture low cost personal computers in the country;

(b) if so, the cost thereof and whether the Government propose to export these computers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), a public sector corporation under the administrative control of Department of Electronics, propose to manufacture low cost personal computers.

(b) and (c). The cost of low cost personal proposed to be manufactured by ET&T is expected to be 15-20% lower than the prevailing level of prices in the market. ET&T also propose to explore the possibility of export of these computers.

[English]

Employment by Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Lakshadweep

1267. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been formulated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide employment to the educated and uneducated unemployed persons in Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of the unemployed persons likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Specifically no such proposal has been formulated by Khadi and

Village Industries Commission. However, since programmes at the state level are implemented through state khadi and village industries boards, the commission has requested the Lakshadweep Khadi and Village Industries Board to identify suitable implementing agencies for taking up K.V.I. programmes for the benefit of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in Lakshadweep.

Unemployed Medicos

1268. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduates and post graduates in medicine on the live register of employment exchanges in Maharashtra, with particular reference to Bombay as on December 31, 1991; and

(b) the extent to which this number increases every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of Graduate & post-graduate job-seekers in medicine on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra and Bombay as on 30th June, 1990 (latest available) are as follows:-

	(Number on Live Register) (In thousand)
Maharashtra	3.95
Bombay	0.70

(b) The number of Graduate & post-graduate job-seekers in medicine on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra and Bombay for the last five years is furnished below:-

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>Number in Thousands</i>	
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
1985	3.51	0.58
1986	4.46	0.74
1987	3.79	0.61
1988	3.82	0.64
1989	3.79	0.63
1990(June)	3.95	0.70

Growth Centres in backward areas

1269. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of growth centres selected in the country for promoting industrialisation in the backward areas;

(b) the criteria adopted for selecting these centres;

(c) the progress made so far in developing industries in these growth centres; and

(d) the extent, to which the infrastructure facilities have been provided to these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Out of Seventy Growth Centres proposed to be developed under the Growth Centre Scheme, 64 have been selected and announced.

(b) The broad criteria for selection of these growth centres are that they shall not be within 50 Kms. from the boundary of

cities with a population above 25 lakhs; 30 Kms. from the boundary of cities with a population of above 15 lakhs but below 25 lakhs; and 15 Kms. from the boundary of cities with a population of 7.5 lakhs but below 15 lakhs as per 1981 census. They shall be located close to district/sub-divisional/block/Taluk headquarters or developing urban centres and shall have access to the basic infrastructural facilities.

(c) and (d). The selected growth centres under the Scheme would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities particularly in respect of power, telecommunication, water and banking in order to attract industries to these centres. Project reports in respect of 10 Growth Centres have been approved and Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 crores has been released. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Installed capacity of rice bran refineries

1270. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of the rice

bran refineries set up in the country to produce edible oil from rice bran;

(b) the total quantity of rice bran oil produced during the year 1988 to 1990; and

(c) whether the rice bran refineries are facing closure to lack of encouragement from the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) The total installed capacity of refineries producing edible grade ricebran oil is round 5 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) The total quantity of ricebran oil produced during the oil year (Nov.- to Oct.) 1988-89 to 1990-91 is as under:-

<i>Qty. in lakh tonnes</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of ricebran oil</i>
1988-89	3.16
1989-90	3.49
1990-91	3.57

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of banks of Yamuna River

1272. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for developing banks of Yamuna river which was to be started in 1987-88, has since been put into cold storage;

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

(c) if not, the obstacles being faced in implementing the scheme and the time by which the work on the scheme is likely to commence?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to 'a' above.

(c) The work is in progress in a part of the land identified for development of the bank of Yamuna river.

A study of the river's behaviour during different discharges has been undertaken. There are also stay-order by the court apart from the hindrances by the cultivators, in respect of the remaining area. The development work can be taken up only after the results of the study become available and other hindrances are removed.

[*English*]

Voluntary retirement by employees of Coal India Ltd.

1273. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers sought voluntary retirement under Section 943 of NCWA IV in each Coal Company during the last three years year-wise; and company-wise;

(b) the procedure adopted by the man-

agement in accepting these applications;

(c) whether it has been decided not to pursue the implementation of the clause further; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

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

"Quick hire" System of recruiting Scientists in C.S.I.R.

1274. DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has introduced a "Quick Hire" system of recruiting young scientists on an adhoc basis in various National Laboratories in India under its control;

(b) whether such scientists are absorbed on a regular basis in these laboratories; and if so, after how much time;

(c) whether the adhoc service rendered prior to regular absorption counts for the purposes of their seniority, increment, promotion etc; and

(d) the number of scientists presently working under 'Quick-Hire' system in National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and National Institute of Oceanography, Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) CSIR has a Quick Hire System of recruiting young scientists in its various National Laboratories on contract basis for a period not exceeding 3 years.

(b) No, Sir. The scheme does not provide for automatic absorption of the scientists on a regular basis. However, there is no bar for these scientists being appointed on regular basis in case they are selected by duly constituted selection committees against open advertised posts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of scientists working under the scheme in the three laboratories is six (6), eight (8) and one (1) respectively.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh

1275. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of profit and loss in each of these Undertakings for the last three years and the number of such Public Sector Undertakings which have been closed down due to losses suffered by them;

(c) the reasons for the sickness of these units and the steps taken for their revival;

(d) whether the Government propose to protect the interest of workers/employees; and

(e) the details of the proposal about the setting up of a new public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Details of Central Public Sector Undertakings which have their registered office in Uttar Pradesh, along with

the details of Profit and loss incurred by each of them during the last three years are given in the statement. No such undertaking has been or proposed to be closed down at present.

(c) to (e). Main reasons of their sickness are under utilization of capacities and ex-

cess manpower. Each administrative Ministry/Department is taking appropriate steps for their revival which vary from enterprises to enterprise. The interest of labourers/employees would be safeguarded through the National Renewal Fund. Setting-up of public sector units at a Particular location depend upon the techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources.

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(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the PSEs	Net Profit/Loss during				
		1989-90	1988-89	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	-166	-193	-198		
2.	Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.	0	0	0		
3.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	-82	-51	-68		
4.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-919	-2616	-873		
5.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	1	1	1		
6.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	-1566	-180	78		
7.	Brushware Ltd.	-2	0	1		
8.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	-362	-505	-884		
9.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.	-3062	-3107	-2179		
10.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	10	17	17		

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the PSEs	Net Profit/Loss during				
		1989-90	1988-89	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	National Handlooms Development Corpn. Ltd.	129	23	76		
12.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	-2948	-3048	-3087		
13.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	162384	160158	150753		
14.	Scooters India Ltd.	-4289	-3721	-2712		
15.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1610	-1404	-1069		
16.	Triveni Structuralis Ltd.	-442	-282	-410		
17.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-128	-47	-27		

Fixing of royalty on price of Coal

1276. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which demands raised by Bihar and other States to fix royalty on the price of Coal rather than on weight and to exempt them from the equal freight policy are to be implemented; and

(b) the financial impact on the Union Government and the States thereof?

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

(a) There is no scheme of freight equalisation on coal and therefore the question of its abolition does not arise. Under the existing law any proposal for upward revision of rates of royalty on coal can be considered only after July, 1994 when the next revision becomes due.

(b) The rates of royalty on coal have been revised w.e.f. 1.8.1991 from an average of Rs. 5.30P per tonne to an average of Rs. 70/- per tonne for all States except Assam and West Bengal. The revision has no financial impact on the revenues of Union Government. However, the overall revised revenue from coal to a State Government will be higher or lower from the pre-revision revenue depending upon whether their earlier rates of cases and royalty put together were less or more than revised rates of royalty.

Termination of Lease System

1277. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to terminate the lease system in Delhi.

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision thereto, till date; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay therein and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). For conversion of leasehold system for land tenure in Delhi into freehold, detailed instructions have been issued on 14.2.92. A copy of the order will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Salient features of the orders are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the orders relating to conversion of leasehold system of land tenure in Delhi are as follows:

1. Sanction would be applicable to lease which are residential and where the land use in the Master Plan is residential.

2. This would apply to built-up plots of 500 sq. Mtrs. and below, flats and tenements allotted by DDA, tenements allotted by the Department of Rehabilitation/L&DO and flats constructed by Group Housing Societies on lands leased by the DDA.

3. One time conversion charges would be payable in the case of plots. This would be according to a formula linked to notified land rates in the case of plots. In the case of flats this is dependent on the category of flat and the zone in which the flat is situated.

4. Applicants would be required to file an affidavit that there is no unauthorised construction.

5. In cases where a portion of the house is used for non-residential purposes, additional conversion charges would be payable which would be three times the normal conversion charges for the area put to non-residential use.

6. Conversion would be allowed in cases where property transfer has taken place on general power of attorney provided applicant has proper power of attorney from the lessee to alienate the property and the applicant is in possession of the property. In such case surcharge of 33-1/3% on the conversion charges would be payable in addition.

7. Public notices will be issued within 60 days by the agency administering the leases setting out the modalities for implementation of the order.

8. In cases of future allotment of flats, allotment will be on freehold basis and in cases of plots on leasehold basis and conversion of property to freehold once completion certificate is obtained from the local body.

[English]

Representation from Andhra Pradesh in Central Services

1278. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage of representation from Andhra Pradesh in IAS, IPS, IFS and IAAS as on January 1, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The percentage representation of officers, who have Andhra Pradesh as their home state, is 5.6% in the Indian Administrative Service. Information about the representation of officers from

A.P. in the other three services is not readily available. The same would be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Overseas Development Authority Scheme

1279. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals to include Chittoor and Punganur Municipalities of Chittoor, (district) Andhra Pradesh in the Overseas Development Authority Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals were received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No detailed reports were received for Chittoor and Punganur Municipalities. The State Government has been informed that it is not possible to support any additional project in Andhra Pradesh as three projects in Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam & Vijaywada are already in progress with the assistance from Overseas Development Authority.

Resettlement of Slum Dwellers and Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

1280. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the essential services in

Delhi are under serious strain;

STATEMENT

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to aliminate the severe strain on essential services;

Three pronged strategy drawn up by the Delhi Administration with effect from 1990-91 is as under:-

(c) the number of slum dwellers in the country at present;

Strategy I- Deals with the rehabilitation of those eligible Jhuggie households in alternate sites where the land owning agencies are in a position to implement the projects on the encroached land pockets in the larger public interest and submit request to DDA for clearances of jhuggie jhonpri clusters.

(d) the number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi as on date; and

(e) the time schedule for resettlement of the slum dwellers and regularisation of the unauthorised colonies?

Strategy II- Contemplates in-situ upgradation of eligible JJ clusters and informal shelters in case of those land pockets where the land owning agencies issue No Objection Certificates to the Slum Wing for utilisation of the encroached land pockets for squatters. This project envisages re-adjustment of jhuggie households in a improved/modified layout by equitable distribution of land amongst the squatter families.

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

(b) The substantial increase in the population causes serious strain on essential services in Delhi. The NCR Plan envisages bringing down the growth of Delhi so as to lessen the strain on the civics services.

Strategy III- Contemplates provision of minimum basic civic amenities under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in eligible Jhuggie Clusters.

(c) 467.85 lakhs approximately.

(d) The MCD has reported that as per Govt. of India's order dated February 1977 a list of 607 unauthorised colonies in existence in June 1977, was prepared. No survey of unauthorised colonies has been undertaken since then. Therefore the total number of colonies as on date is not available.

[Translation]

Development of Towns of Bihar Under U.B.S. Scheme

1281. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(e) No time schedule can be given for the resettlement of slum dwellers. However, a three pronged strategy has been drawn up by the Delhi Admn. for dealing with the problems of Jhuggi-Jhonpari Clusters in Delhi. This strategy has been explained in the statement attached. So far 553 unauthorised colonies have been regularised. However, no time schedule can be given for regularising the remaining colonies.

(a) the names of the towns of Bihar that have been developed during 1990-91 and 1991-92 under the Urban Basic Seivices Scheme; and

(b) the details of the towns of Bihar identified to implement the said plan during 1992-93 and the amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Urban Basic Services Scheme was revised in 1990 and a new scheme called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was launched in 1990-91. The following eighteen towns have been taken up by the State Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92 under the scheme of UBSP.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Muzaffarpur | 10. Ranchi |
| 2. Darbanga | 11. Gaya |
| 3. Munger | 12. Bhagalpur |
| 4. Chapra | 13. Bihar Sharif |
| 5. Bokaro | 14. Jamshedpur |
| 6. Simdiga | 15. Arah |
| 7. Jamtara | 16. Katihar |
| 8. Lapehar | 17. Dhanbad |
| 9. Kharwawa | 18. Patna |

(b) Coverage of towns during 8th Plan period has been left to the State Government/UTs and the actual coverage will depend upon the size class of towns selected. A tentative allocation of Rs. 70.19 lacs has been earmarked for Bihar for 1992-93 for the implementation of the said Scheme.

Construction of Houses for Government Employees

1282. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built in each State by the Union Government for providing accommodation to the Government employees during the last three years;

(b) the year upto which the applicants of various categories of employees have been provided accommodations in various cities by the Directorate of Estates; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement a special plan for the employees belonging to Class III and IV during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As given in the attached Statement.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 390 crores is provided for construction of about 9850 residential units in various cities in the 8th Five Year Plan period. Construction of residential accommodation for employees belonging to Class III & IV would also be taken up from time to time depending upon the availability of funds.

STATEMENT

No.	Year completed	No. of Crs.	City	State Type-wise Break-up													Hostel Total
				A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	V(Spl)	12	13	14	15	
1.	1988-89	1419	Delhi	28	56	116	-	6	114	128	24	-	184	655			
			Chandigarh	-	-	-	45	68	52	-	-	-	-	165			
			Simla	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	32			
			Madras	-	-	-	48	120	112	-	-	-	30	310			
			Hydrabad	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32			
			Lucknow	-	-	-	56	56	80	32	-	-	-	224			
				28	56	116	165	298	358	160	24	-	-	1419			
2.	1989-90	1681	Delhi	-	184	-	-	90	300	-	-	-	-	574			
			Kanpur	-	-	-	121	145	54	30	4	-	-	354			
			Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3			
			Hydrabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32			
			Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30			
			Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4			
			Kohima	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40			

No.	Year completed	No. of Qrs.	City	State Type-wise Break-up											
				A	B	C	I	II	III	IV	V	V(Spl)	Hostel	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Bombay	Maharashtra	-	-	-	90	210	60	-	-	40	-	400
			Nagpur	-do-	-	-	-	56	-	-	32	24	-	-	112
			Indore	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	42	54	-	6	-	-	-	132
			Calcutta	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					0	184	0	309	529	454	72	31	102	-	1681
3.	1990-91	1108	Bangalore	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	64	70	42	8	-	-	164
			Madras	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	54	102	-	-	-	-	156
			Cochin	Kerala	-	-	-	32	48	-	24	4	-	-	106
			Calcutta	West Bengal	-	-	-	288	112	88	-	-	-	-	488
			Nagpur	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	72	80	-	-	-	-	152
			Shillong	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
			Imphal	Manipur	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
			Total		-	-	-	320	366	340	70	12	-	-	1108

*Year Upto which Applicants of various category of employees have been provided Accommodation
(i.e. Date of Priority covered as on 31.12.1991)*

Type	I	II	III	IV
Bombay	Dec. 80	Jan. 71	May 65	Sept. 73
Calcutta	Nov. 81	Feb. 65	Aug. 65	Feb. 63
Madras	Oct. 66	May 54	Feb. 55	April 58
Chandigarh	April 71	Sept. 52	Nov. 60	April 565
Shirnia	Aug. 65	Jan. 66	May 61	Feb. 59
Ghaziabad	Aug. 70	March 61	April 56	-
Bangalore	Feb. 72	May 68	Dec. 62	April 65
Nagpur	March 71	Dec. 66	Feb. 63	Dec. 76
Delhi	28.11.78	21.07.68	07.02.62	28.10.66

N.B. : For Type V and above and Hostel accommodation the date of priority is not on the basis of the date of entry into Govt. service but as per pay on the crucial date relating to any particular allotment year.

[English]

**Industrial Cooperative Labour Society
At M.F.L.**

1283. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Industrial Co-operative Labour Society at Madras Fertilizers Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no proposal to start an Industrial Co-operative Labour Society at Madras Fertilizers Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Supply of Fertilisers to Uttar Pradesh

1284. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of fertiliser is being made to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Kharif and Rabi crops in 1991-92 as per its demands;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to set up some fertiliser plants in the State to avoid recurrence of such situation in future; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

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

and (b). The fertilisers have been supplied to Uttar Pradesh to meet the requirements of Kharif and Rabi crops in 1991-92. The requirement of fertilisers of any particular State is met not merely by plants located in that State but also from the Plants outside the State depending on the overall considerations. Temporary shortage of urea was experienced in certain pockets in Uttar Pradesh during the current Rabi season. Arrangements were made to meet the shortfall by supplying urea even from plants located outside the State.

(c) and (d). New area plants at Bapraia (Distt. Budaun) and Shahjahanpur are currently under construction. Some more projects for expansion of the existing plants have been identified in Uttar Pradesh as part of the Eighth Plan proposals. However, Eighth Plan is yet to be approved.

**Wage negotiations with Trade Union of
Public Sector Undertakings**

1286. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to enter into wage negotiations with the Trade Union of the Public Sector Undertakings where earlier wage settlement has expired or is likely to expire;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The wage settlements in almost all major Public Sector Enterprises have expired by 31.12.1991. The new wage policy for the next round wage negotiations is under active consideration of the Government.

Reduced Outlay for Khadi and Village Industry

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

1287. SHRI HABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan outlay for khadi and village industries sector has been successfully reduced after Second Five Year Plan; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No Sir. On the contrary the outlay for khadi and village industries sector has increased during the successive Plan periods as reflected below:-

<i>Funds made available to KVI</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Second Plan	78.71
Third Plan	86.90
Annual Plan (1966-67 to 68-69)	53.05
Fourth Plan	97.73
Fifth Plan	118.26
Annual Plans (1978-79 & 79-80)	154.20
Sixth Plan	521.72
Seventh Plan	613.46

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above this does not arise.

like water supply, health cover and house construction within the ambit of the act;

Extension of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

1288. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Government had constituted a high power Working Group to suggest suitable amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 to make it more effective. In

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with a view to bringing civic services

its report, the Working Group has suggested bringing civic services like water supply, health and housing within the ambit of the Act. The report will be discussed in the next meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council which will make suitable recommendations to the Government for amending the Act.

News Item Captioned Water Shortage in Capital Likely

1289. SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDLWAL:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned Water shortage in capital likely appearing in the Economic Times of February 5, 1992;

(b) whether the Government of Haryana has not been supplying additional water from Yamuna to Delhi;

(c) whether Delhites are likely to suffer acute shortage of drinking water this summer; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to ensure sufficient water supply in Delhi?

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

(b) Normally Delhi has been managing its requirements from the supplies received from the Bhakra System, Ganga canal,

Ranney Wells and from the River Yamuna. At times, specially during summer when regeneration in the Yamuna River falls, additional requirements become necessary. For this, Government of Haryana has been, in the past supplying additional water to Delhi on payment out of their share of irrigation waters as and when requested by Delhi.

(c) and (d). Government is closely monitoring the water supply position in Delhi. A Statement is enclosed indicating the long-term as well as short-term measures to augment Delhi water supply position.

STATEMENT

i. Construction of second 100 MG, Water Treatment plant at Haidarpur has been started;

ii. Construction work of 40 MG Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi has been awarded;

iii. Construction work of 20 MG Water Treatment Plant near Bhavana Escape has been proposed;

iv. Discussions with Haryana Government are in progress for the supply of adequate raw water to above plants in exchange for treated effluent;

v. Construction of 5 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block is in progress. In addition, 27 tube wells have been installed 15 more tube wells will be energised shortly;

vi. Steps have been taken to rationalise the distribution system. Ground reservoir and booster pumping stations have been commissioned in 7 colonies and are likely to be commissioned shortly in more colonies. This work is in progress in 4 colonies and is also being planned for 5 more colonies as soon as the land becomes available.

vii. Steps have also been taken for detection of leakage of water and to minimise the leakage. 23 shallow tube wells have been installed for horticulture purposes to save filtered water. 101 open wells in city and Sadar Pahargunj (S.P. Zones) are also provided with submersible pumping sets to supply water for horticulture purposes; and

viii. Water supply arrangements in re-settlement colonies, J. J. clusters and regularised unauthorised colonies are being continuously improved through tube wells, handpumps/ hydrants, and water supply connections according to prescribed norms.

Long Terms Measures

It is proposed to earmark specific quantities of water from the reservoirs created through the construction of Tehri Dam, Kishau Dam and Renuka Dam.

Bhabha atomic research centre reactors

1290. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre propose to use thorium instead of uranium to fuel the pressurised heavy water reactors;

(b) whether addition of thorium would be a regular feature in future reactors; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. BARC is pursuing research & Development activities towards thorium utilisation in future power reactors. It has been found that thorium can be advantageously used in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors.

(b) and (c). No such plans have been finalised at present. However, research is underway to master the technology of thorium utilisation in our future reactors as our thorium resources are vast.

[Translation]

Review of Staff to Meet the Production Target

1291. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has been made by the Government to find out the actual number of workers and officers required to meet the production target of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that in Coal India Limited, the target of coal production of 210.00 Million tonnes during 92-93 would be achieved by a combined strength of 6,85,092 officers and workers.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Import of Palmolein

1292. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported palmolein during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 as on date;

(b) If so, the State-wise and year-wise distribution thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are supplying the full quota of palmolein through the Public Distribution System;

(d) whether the palmolein thus imported is also supplied for free market distribution;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof and the efforts made to supply palmolein on the basis of 1991 census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statewise and yearwise allocation and lifting of edible oils are given in statement below.

(c) The imported edible oils are allocated to States/UTs for Public Distribution System and thereafter its actual distribution to the consumers is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs.

(d) and (e). 12 1/2% of imported Palmolein is presently being supplied to NDDB for their Market Intervention Operations.

(f) The Palmolein is allocated to States/UTs for Public Distribution System keeping in view the stock available with STC and the requirements of States/UTs etc. to supplement open market availability of edible oils.

STATEMENT

The Year-wise and State-wise Allocation and Lifting of Edible Oils for OIL Years (Nov. to Oct.), 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92

S.No.	States/UTs	Years					
		1989-91		1990-91		1991-92	
		Alloc.	Lifting	Alloc.	Lifting	Alloc.	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48250	37710	9360	9875	4500	3090
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	930	53	200	82	150	18
3.	Assam	2500	324	950	600	600	72
4.	Bihar	10700	6882	5000	3662	4500	1090
5.	Goa	7200	6170	2500	1703	1200	300
6.	Gujarat	78450	66443	15800	18797	4500	3107
7.	Haryana	7350	5238	2500	2586	1800	223
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9700	6665	3550	3709	1500	493
9.	J & K	7500	3504	2275	2298	1500	358
10.	Karnataka	49950	44696	9460	9200	3600	2651

Years

S.No.	States/UTs	Years							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Alloc.	Litig.	Alloc.	Litig.	Alloc.	Litig.	Alloc.	Litig.
11.	Kerala	43000	36674	8560	8566	2000	2755		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40000	22018	9700	9761	3600	-		
13.	Maharashtra	142000	135678	22600	23705	8000	2756		
14.	Manipur	2760	1342	900	700	600	200		
15.	Meghalaya	2150	1321	1000	998	600	185		
16.	Mizoram	3250	943	1700	711	600	200		
17.	Nagaland	3800	2936	2600	1780	600	400		
18.	Orissa	23000	12835	6920	6485	3000	2000		
19.	Punjab	3950	1725	3100	3358	2100	511		
20.	Rajasthan	9000	2562	3940	2898	2600	637		
21.	Sikkim	1450	504	650	422	450	-		

S.No.	States/UTs	Years							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
		Alloc.	Lifting	Alloc.	Lifting	Alloc.	Lifting	Alloc.	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
22.	Tamil Nadu	49800	45407	9075	12724	1500	689		
23.	Tripura	2300	578	800	1752	600	175		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16050	4913	7500	4587	4500	243		
25.	West Bengal	67400	35021	13100	18501	4500	1209		
26.	A & N Islands	2550	1100	900	600	300	200		
27.	Chandigarh	760	377	400	484	300			
28.	D & N Haveli	700	709	290	235	150	98		
29.	Delhi	19900	13701	7000	7324	4500	301		
30.	Daman & Diu	1430	1138	460	365	300	200		
31.	Lakshadweep	420	314	265	165	100	49		
32.	Pondicherry	6850	6713	1150	1396	800	230		

X - The allocation for the year 91-92 is upto Feb., 92 and lifting is upto January, 92.

Increase in Prices of Tyre

1293. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of tyres have been increased in August/September, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the views of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on this issue; and

(d) the steps taken to bring down the prices of tyres?

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

(b) There was an increase in Tyre prices in August, 1991, as a result of increase in raw material prices, devaluation etc.

(c) No views of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been received with regard to price rise in August, 1991.

(d) There is no statutory control over the prices of tyres.

Employment to Women Under J.R.Y.

1294. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana has contemplated to generate 25% employment to the women in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements year-wise and State-wise in this regard since its inception; and

(c) the reasons of short-fall of the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) manual prescribes that 30% of the employment opportunities under the Yojana will be reserved for women.

(b) and (c). The share of women in employment generation under JRY from the year of its launching i.e. 1989-90, State-wise and Year-wise is given in the statement. The shortfall in the share of employment generation for women under the Yojana is due to the fact that many women may not be coming forward for manual labour due to social taboos.

STATEMENT

Work position of Employment Generation under J.R.Y.

(lakh mandays)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92 (Upto January, 1992)		
		Total Empl. Gen.	Women		Total Empl. Gen.	Women		Total Empl. Gen.	Women	
			Empl. Gen.	% of Empl. Gen.		Empl. Gen.	% of Empl. Gen.		Empl. Gen.	% of Empl. Gen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	727.43	107.46	14.777	810.66	288.57	35.66	396.35	128.53	32.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.25	0.21	2.90	8.44	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	122.51	7.57	6.18	126.02	10.51	8.34	56.53	4.88	8.63
4.	Bihar	907.31	145.33	16.02	1130.11	219.32	19.41	467.48	92.49	19.78
5.	Goa	8.62	2.39	27.73	8.88	2.18	24.55	6.85	2.02	29.49
6.	Gujarat	202.93	61.47	30.29	188.82	79.14	41.91	153.98	38.27	24.85
7.	Haryana	34.13	6.29	18.43	35.03	4.88	13.93	18.26	12.36	67.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37.86	1.90	5.02	35.86	1.59	4.43	21.25	1.40	6.59

(lekh mandays)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	1990-91				1991-92 (Upto January, 1992)				
		Total Empl. Gen.		Women Empl. Gen.		Total Empl. Gen.		Women Empl. Gen.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.19	0.08	0.15	54.27	0.00	0.00	26.76	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	407.56	79.57	19.52	473.20	100.45	21.23	219.92	39.81	18.10
11.	Kerala	231.79	65.81	28.39	180.96	57.76	31.92	107.36	32.12	29.92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	932.24	285.44	30.62	958.57	289.62	30.21	571.92	197.96	34.61
13.	Maharashtra	795.93	232.84	29.25	850.22	265.82	31.26	451.69	138.87	30.74
14.	Manipur	10.50	1.30	12.38	12.16	2.15	17.68	2.21	0.43	19.46
15.	Meghalaya	4.02	0.52	12.94	7.86	1.35	17.13	8.71	1.50	17.22
16.	Mizoram	4.79	1.38	28.81	19.69	5.94	30.17	4.28	1.30	30.37
17.	Nagaland	20.29	0.00	0.00	18.98	0.00	0.00	11.07	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	517.63	107.25	20.72	341.97	83.19	24.33	196.60	43.23	21.99

(lakh mandays)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	1989-90				1990-91				1991-92 (Upto January, 1992)			
		Total Empl.	Women Empl.	% of Women Empl.	Total Empl.	Women Empl.	% of Women Empl.	Total Empl.	Women Empl.	% of Women Empl.	Total Empl.	Women Empl.	% of Women Empl.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
19.	Punjab	34.23	2.58	7.54	21.81	0.02	0.09	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Rajasthan	443.77	107.19	24.15	506.01	119.55	23.63	274.32	68.33	24.91	68.33	24.91	
21.	Sikkim	6.20	0.90	14.33	8.80	0.41	4.66	7.32	0.97	13.25	7.32	0.97	
22.	Tamil Nadu	910.81	232.29	35.49	755.21	285.70	37.83	579.44	207.30	35.78	579.44	207.30	
23.	Tripura	19.53	5.89	30.16	19.06	5.61	29.43	8.16	2.80	34.31	8.16	2.80	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1624.93	203.13	12.50	1628.27	160.22	9.84	959.51	96.30	10.04	959.51	96.30	
25.	West Bengal	558.81	150.55	26.94	516.85	161.23	31.19	299.91	89.14	29.72	299.91	89.14	
26.	A & N Islands	3.08	0.76	24.68	2.97	0.35	11.78	1.47	0.36	24.49	1.47	0.36	
27.	Chandigarh	0.42	0.10	23.81	0.11	0.02	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	D&N Haveli	3.04	0.68	22.37	2.84	1.78	62.68	2.97	1.91	64.31	2.97	1.91	

(lakh mandays)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92 (Upto January, 1992)		
		Total Empl. Gen.	Women Empl. Gen.	% of Women Empl.	Total Empl. Gen.	Women Empl. Gen.	% of Women Empl.	Total Empl. Gen.	Women Empl. Gen.	% of Women Empl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Daman & Diu	1.08	0.54	50.00	0.83	0.33	52.38	0.75	0.33	44.00
30.	Delhi	2.30	0.64	27.83	0.89	0.18	20.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	2.53	0.58	22.13	2.23	0.56	25.11	1.74	0.39	22.41
32.	Pondicherry	8.08	1.55	19.18	4.89	1.19	24.34	4.23	1.07	25.30
	Total	8643.87	1905.17	22.04	8732.29	2149.62	24.62	4877.58	1204.07	24.69

**Losses by Indian Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals Ltd**

1295. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:
DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is sustaining loss continuously;

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

(c) the approximate amount required in setting up of a similar unit;

(d) whether the IDPL is not getting patronage from the Government Hospitals for its products;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether the company is going to be sold out or closed down;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make up the losses and to revamp the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has been incurring losses for past several years. The net loss incurred by the company was Rs. 42.74 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 88.26 crores in 1990-91. The major reasons for losses are high wage component, low capacity utilisation, obso-

lescence in technology, high interest burden and fixed costs, non-availability of raw materials and the constraints of working capital.

(c) The cost of setting up of a similar unit would be approximately Rs. 400 crores.

(d) and (e). The average share of IDPL in the estimated Central/State Government annual purchases of medicines is 10%. There is no special patronage of preference in Government purchases to IDPL.

(f) to (h). There is no proposal of either sale or closing down of IDPL at present. The package for improvement in the performance of IDPL would involve stepping up of capacity utilisation, emphasis on higher sales, exports, increase in efficiencies by savings on services and utilities, cost reduction, improvement in the system of collection of outstanding dues and voluntary retirement schemes etc. Besides, it would involve heavy investments, write-off of Government loans and funds for working capital.

Change of Syllabus by UPSC

1297. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has made any changes in the syllabus for the subject of Political Science and International Relations for the Civil Services Examination;

(b) whether the academic bodies have represented to the UPSC in this context; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The new scheme of

Civil Services Examination was introduced in the Year 1979 replacing the erstwhile Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination. The subject of Political Science and International Relations has been in the scheme of Civil Services Examination from the year 1979 itself - as Political Science for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination and as 'Political Science and International Relations' for the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

(b) and (c). The syllabi for the subjects included in the schemes of various examinations conducted by the Commission are reviewed and revised from time to time. Suggestions are received by the Commission from different quarters for incorporating changes in the syllabi of various subject(s) included in the schemes of different examinations. These are taken into account at the time of revision of the syllabus of the relevant subject.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1298. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised colonies which came up in Delhi during 1990 and 1991; and

(b) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the investors and to prevent such unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No survey of unauthorised colonies which came up during 1990 and 1991 has since been carried out.

(b) Action against unauthorised construction is taken under various provisions of existing Acts, namely Public Premises

(Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Delhi Development Act, etc.

New Registration by DDA

1299. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to launch some new schemes for allotment of flats under General Category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Considering the heavy backlog under the on-going schemes, it is not proposed to undertake fresh registration in the near future.

Supply of Coal

1300. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether middling and rejected coal extracted from the captive mines given to TISCO and shown as having been supplied to their ancillary units/companies/concerns is, in fact, being sold at premium at arbitrary prices in the market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any inquiry to know the factual position;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof stating the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether Government propose to supply such coal to the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation; and

(e) If so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this direction?

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

(a) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal Controller, after ascertaining the quality, the coal found unfit for use by Steel Plants, such as rejected coal and washery tailings is being released by him from time to time which is being sold by Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO), to non metallurgical consumers. Accordingly to Coal Controller such material (rejected coal) can neither be used for metallurgical purpose nor in any other industries belonging to TISCO. Coal Controller has informed that he has not received any complaint regarding excessive prices being charged by TISCO for such coal and as such no enquiry has been made in this regard.

(d) and (e). In case Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation are interested in purchasing such coal they may approach TISCO and Coal Controller in this regard with their proposal.

Opening of New Godowns

1301. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new civil supplies godowns in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the places where these godowns are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The Food Corporation of India proposes to undertake construction

of godowns for storage of foodgrains in Kerala Region during the 8th Five Year Plan period. The places and the capacity proposed are as under:-

1. Chingavanam	10000 tonnes
2. Mararikulam	10000 tonnes
3. Mullangunathukavu	5000 tonnes
4. Payyanur	25000 tonnes
5. Thirunavaya	10000 tonnes.

Facilities and Grants to Joint Consultative Machinery

1302. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the facilities and grants given to Joint Consultative Machinery for the Central Government employees annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(a) *Duty Period:*- The time spent in attending the JCM Committees including time of travel, is treated as duty (since 1966).

(b) The Staff Side members of the National Council (JCM) and Departmental Councils are also allowed atleast 2 days in advance of the meetings of these Councils for discussion among themselves (since August 1978). (*Only one day in the case of Regional Councils, since November, 1985).

(c) TA/DA including Conveyance hire, at the scheduled rates for JCM meetings (since the inception of the JCM Scheme in 1966-67).

(d) *CGHS Facilities:* CGHS facilities wherever available are extended to members of the Departmental/National Council (since December 1974).

Nursing Home facilities wherever available are given to Staff members of National Council (since January, 1976).

(e) *Telephone facilities:* The members of the National Council are accorded priority for installation of telephone at their residence, on normal rental basis, 'on-out-of-turn basis' without OYT deposit and without reference to Telephone Advisory Committee (since January, 1970).

(f) *Supply of copies of orders/circulars etc.:* Copies of all orders, circulars etc. of general nature and of interest to employees are circulated among all staff members of the National Council/Departmental Councils.

(g) *Accommodation:* A bungalow at 13-C Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi, has been given to the Staff-Side for the Secretariat of the National Council. They were also provided non-recurring grant for setting up of the secretariat and purchase of furniture etc., type-writer, duplicating machine etc.

(h) Recurring annual grant-in-aid is given to the Staff Side secretariat of the National Council to meet part of recurring expenditure. Initially since 1972, this grant was to the extent of Rs. 26,000 which was increased to Rs. 29,000 during 1981-82 and Rs. 39,000/- since 1990-91. The telephone rental charges for the telephone provided at the Staff Side secretariat of the National Council as also the 20% water and electricity charges are reimbursable.

(i) *Training facilities:* A decision was taken in November, 1970 that Staff Side members of the National Council may be deputed for management training courses

within India. Since, 1976 members of Departmental Councils are also eligible.

(j) *Staff members appearing before the Board of Arbitration:* The period spent by Government servant in appearing as witness before the Board of Arbitration is treated as duty with normal TA/DA. Since 1969, this facility was restricted to two persons which was extended to three in September, 1985.

Rural Development Project of Kerala

1303. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from Government of Kerala for rural development projects has recently been received by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, proposals for a composite Housing Project and Rural Water Supply project have been received.

(b) A proposal for a Composite Housing Project named "Rajiv One Million Housing Scheme" has been received. Another proposal for Rural Water Supply project has been forwarded by Government of Kerala. Both are pending for want of clarification's from the Government of Kerala.

Funds to Orissa for Rural Drinking Water Projects

1304. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocation to

government of Orissa for rural drinking water projects and rural development projects for 1992-93; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The allocation to Government of Orissa and other States/Union Territories for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and other Rural Development Programmes has not been finalised for 1992-93. However, for coverage of 'No Source' problem villages in 1992-93, a special assistance of Rs. 12.81 crore was allocated to the State Government of Orissa. Out of this, Rs. 10 crore has already been released and the balance Rs. 2.81 crore will be released in 1992-93.

(b) 682 problem villages (including 187 spill over problem villages of 1991-92) are proposed to be covered with safe drinking water facilities in 1992-93.

[Translation]

Illegal deductions from the Salary of Workers

1305. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the factories in Delhi are making illegal deduction from the salary of the workers especially those who had taken part in the strike against the Economic and Industrial policies of the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH

GHATOWAR): (a) As per the information received from Delhi administration, they had received one such complaint from the worker's Union of Weston Electronics Ltd., Okhla, New Delhi. 112 workers of two of its factories located in Okhla Industrial area absented themselves on 7.11.91 for participating in a Trade Union Programme on workers rights and conditions of I.M.F. loan. Eight days wages of these workers have been deducted from the wages of December, 1991. The management has taken the stand that these deductions have been made in accordance with the proviso to Section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, due to concerted action of the workers, in absenting themselves from the work place.

(b) This complaint was investigated by Delhi administration under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. A written direction was sent to the management by the concerned Inspector, refraining the management from making deductions of 8 days wages for absence of these workers on 7.11.91. This written order of the Inspector has not been complied with by the Management, who made these deductions and also challenged the jurisdiction of the Inspector to issue such directions. The complaint Union has been directed to furnish details of the deductions for considering further appropriate action by Delhi Administration.

[English]

Growth Centres in Andhra Pradesh

1306. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial growth centres proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any growth centre in the coastal district like East Godavari particularly Anaparthi area which is industrially under

developed but where lot of resources of natural gas and crude oil are available;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Andhra Pradesh has been allotted four growth centres to be located one each in the districts of Anantapur, Khammam, Prakasam, and Vizianagaram. The scheme would be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

(b) No Sir.

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

Funds Allocation to Tamil Nadu under Rural Development Programmes

1307. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu under NREP, RLEGP and IRDP in the year 1992-93; and

(b) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised by the Government of Tamil Nadu last year Under various heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were discontinued with effect from 1.4.1989. Statewise allocation of funds for the year 1992-93 for Inte-

grated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has not been made so far.

(b) Information asked for is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	Allocation	Utilisation
NREP	Nil	Nil
RLEGP	Nil	Nil
IRDP	49.40	49.04

Assistance to Tribals of Maharashtra Under JRY

1308. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals benefited in Thane, Nasik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last three years; and

(b) the quantum of amount (for each of the above districts) sanctioned and released during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VEKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). It is not possible to give the number of tribals benefited in Thane, nasik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, as the Government of India does not monitor the benefits if the programme in terms of persondays of employment generated. Amount allocated and released under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 (upto January, 1992) in the districts of Thana, Nasik and Dhule is detailed in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of District	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Amount allocated	Amount released	Amount allocated	Amount released	Amount allocated	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thana	1291.63	1285.56	1352.22	1289.53	1352.22	1081.44
2.	Nasik	1438.53	1431.77	1350.68	1267.45	1350.68	1077.46
3.	Dhule	1698.65	1690.87	1602.41	1505.60	1602.41	1278.21

Restructuring of the Board of management of CIL

1309. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to restructure the Board of Management of Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NAYAMAGOUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have reconstituted the Board of Directors of CIL with the following composition, with effect from 2.12.1991:-

1.	Chairman, Coal India Limited.	Full time
2.	Director (P & IR), CIL	-Full time
3.	Director (Finance), CIL	- Full time
4.	Director (Technical), CIL	-Full time
5.	Two CMDs to figure on rotational basis annually from	
6.	CIL subsidiaries and SCCL - part time.	
7.	Adviser, Railway Board	- Part time.
8.	Director (Operation), SAIL	- Part time.
9.	Member (Operation), CEA	- Part time.
10.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal	-Part time.
11.	Joint Secretary & FA, Ministry of Coal	- Part time
12.	FICCI/ ASSOCHAM etc. representative (individual) representative to be nominated for one year	- Part time.
13.	Labour representative - individual representative to be nominated for one year.	- par time.
14.	Management expert - individual representative to be nominated for one year	-Part time.

The appointments against serial numbers 12 and 13 will be notified by the Government after finalisation of the modalities of selection of these representatives.

Performance of Seventh Plan

1310. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPL-

MENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning commission has reviewed the performance of the seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the positive and negative aspects of the appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ); (a) Yes, Sir. The performance of the economy during the Seventh Plan has been reviewed in terms of broad macro indicators on the basis of latest available information.

(b) The overall performance of the economy during the seventh Plan in terms of selected macro aggregates is indicated in the table below:-

Performance of the economy during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) in terms of selected indicators

	<i>Seventh Plan Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. GDP growth rate (% per annum average)	5%	5.6%
2. Production (in Mill. Tonnes) terminal year (1989-90)		
a) Foodgrains	175.0	171.0
(b) Oil seeds	16.2	16.9
(c) Sugaracane	212.0	225.6
3. Industrial Production (growth Rate-Annual Average)	8.7%	8.5%
(a) Manufacturing	8.0%	8.8%
(b) Mining & Quarrying	13.0%	5.7%
(c) Electricity	12.0%	9.4%
4. Current Account Deficit as % of GDP at market prices*	1.6%	2.2%
5. Export (volume growth rate-% per annum average)	7.0	7.8 (12.8)*
6. Savings as % of GDP m.p	1984-84 (Actuals)	1989-90 (Actuals)
6.1 Gross Domestic Savings	18.2	22.3
6.2 Public Savings	2.62	1.56

Note to the table above

* Estimated average based on actual quantum of three

Years (1986-87 to 1988-89) and estimated growth for 1989-90.

Significant increase in the rate of growth of per capital consumption and reduction in the percentage of people below poverty line are some of the other positive features of the performance during the Seventh Plan. Decline in the rate of public savings is one of the important negative features of the performance.

Recession in Coir Industry

1311. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coir industry is facing decline/recession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any plan is under consideration to re-vitalise this industry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Coir is largely an export oriented industry. The export performance of coir and coir products is recent times has been quite encouraging. During the April, 1991-January, 1992 the export earnings from coir were Rs. 55.97 crores as against Rs. 39.68 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Increase in exports indicate a favourable trend in the coir industry.

(c) and (d). The Coir Board, with the assistance of the Central Government has been implementing various programmes for development of coir industry. Some of the programmes are:-

- (i) Centrally sponsored scheme for co-

operativisation in coir industry.

(ii) Rebate scheme for market development.

(iii) Foreign publicity and market promotion programmes.

(iv) Research and Development Programmes for improving productivity and introduction of modified equipments.

(v) Improving conditions and working environment of workers.

India-Japan Study Committee report

1312. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese investors are still quite uncertain about India's investment climate as revealed by the India-Japan Study Committee Report as reported in the Times of India dated January 29, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the requests/demands made by the Japanese investors; and

(c) the response of the Union Government to these requests/demands

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Times of India Report refers to the visit of the Japanese Economic Mission to India in January, 1992 and the Meeting of the India of the Indo Japanese Business Cooperation Committee which coincided with the Mission's Visit. The Mission's visit was to assess the new investment climate and to explore possibilities of upgrading Japanese investment levels in India. As is normal during such discussions, the members of the said Mission sought clarifications, on certain issues relat-

ing to the policies & procedures regarding foreign investment in India during their meeting with the concerned Ministers and officials of Government of India. Necessary clarification was provided to the Mission on these issues.

The total Direct foreign investment in India proposed by Japanese companies in the foreign collaboration approvals issued after the annulment of the new industrial policy totals Rs. 4.32 crores till 31st December, 1991. This is more than 8 times the Japanese investment approved during the calendar year 1990.

[Translation]

Reservation for Women Employees

1313. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the reservation for women has been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). the matter regarding reservation for women in services under the Central Govt. is under consideration.

'Loan Licence Scheme' in Drug Industry

1314. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the suggestions and representa-

tions received in connection with 'loan licence scheme' in drug industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (SR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The suggestions and representations received from the Drug Industry in connection with the loan licence scheme have been taken into consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Health. The matter is currently subjudice.

[English]

Allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1315. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allot land to the registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the criteria for the allotment of land; and

(c) the proposed cost of such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The criteria for allotment of land to group housing societies in Delhi is at present sub-Judice before the Supreme court of India.

(c) allotment of land to Group Housing societies is made on pre-determined rates notified from time to time.

Use of Foreign Brand Names

1316. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to allow the use of foreign-brand names of the goods manufactured by the domestic industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Government has decided not to place any restriction on the use of brand names/trade marks, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statute, rules or regulations in this country.

Agricultural Labour

1317. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census has been conducted regarding the number of people engaged in agriculture at present, State-wise;

(b) if so, whether there has been any fall or increase in the number of those working as agricultural labourers, as cultivators, land owners or share-croppers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). a Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1981 Census		1991 Census (Provisional)			Increase	
		Cultivators	Agr. Labour	Cultivators	Agr. Labour	Cultivators	Agr. Labours	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	INDIA	92,522,835	55,499,704	110,598,822	74,619,217	18,065,987	19,119,513	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,407,938	8,325,017	7,880,336	11,573,566	472,398	3,248,549	
2.	Assam	No Census conducted		3,622,017	911,386	-	-	
3.	Bihar	9,042,085	7,556,973	11,136,077	911,386	-	-	
4.	Gujarat	4,114,744	2,488,300	4,721,655	3,242,069	606,912	753,769	
5.	Haryana	1,636,882	590,324	1,807,196	895,957	170,314	305,633	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,001,529	40,072	1,127,199	60,886	125,670	20,814	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,033,897	63,540	No. Census conducted		-	-	
8.	Karnataka	5,222,032	3,655,197	5,924,533	4,957,496	702,501	1,302,299	
9.	Kerala	387,232	1,917,362	1,014,678	2,103,395	127,446	186,033	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10,414,270	4,857,829	12,947,296	5,863,961	2,533,026	1,006,132	

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1991 Census			1991 Census (Provisional)			Increase	
		Cultivators	Agr. Labour	3	Cultivators	Agr. Labour	6	Cultivators	Agr. Labours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
11.	Maharashtra	8,535,910	6,470,855	10,133,638	8,311,402	1,597,728	1,840,547		
12.	Manipur	364,621	28,613	389,890	63,350	25,069	34,737		
13.	Meghalaya	363,010	57,899	404,561	95,895	41,551	37,996		
14.	Nagaland	266,241	2,979	344,666	23,889	78,425	20,910		
15.	Orissa	4,053,310	2,396,974	4,556,737	2,973,455	503,427	576,481		
16.	Punjab	1,767,286	1,092,225	1,981,675	1,406,953	214,389	314,728		
17.	Rajasthan	6,431,263	764,625	8,204,267	1,404,387	1,773,004	639,762		
18.	Sikkim	88,610	4,887	96,528	13,280	7,918	8,393		
19.	Tamil Nadu	5,559,103	6,037,601	5,729,487	7,846,190	170,386	1,808,589		
20.	Tripura	263,427	146,089	301,856	186,671	38,429	40,582		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18,957,772	5,177,074	21,846,902	7,952,047	2,889,130	2,774,973		
22.	West Bengal	4,590,934	3,891,531	5,895,172	5,037,075	1,244,238	1,145,544		

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1981 Census		1991 Census (Provisional)		Increase	
		Cultivators	Agr. Labour	Cultivators	Agr. Labour	Cultivators	Agr. Labours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	AAAN Islands	10,274	2,337	14,440	4,867	4,166	2,530
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	223,358	7,796	237,918	19,074	14,560	11,278
25.	Chandigarh	2,164	856	2,228	•1,564	117	708
26.	Dadar & Nagar Havelli	26,144	4,592	36,101	6,424	9,957	1,832
27.	Delhi	34,841	16,131	37,569	25,526	2,728	9,395
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	62,572	32,394	56,474 Goa +3,294 DD	35,162 Goa +1,174 DD	(-) 2,804	3,942
29.	Lakshdweep						
30.	Mizoram	145,545	5,118	176,713	10,835	31,168	5,717
31.	Pondicherry	15,841	54,514	17,863	76,937	2,022	22,323

Figures include 'Share Croppers' and 'land Owners' if they work on land or direct or supervise cultivation.

Source : Census

[*Translation*]

Action of Plots

1318. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 21, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2 and state:

(a) whether the information with regard to the auction of plots has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Govt. and a final decision is Yet to be taken.

[*English*]

Investment in Drug Industry

1319. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the country's requirement of medicines by the end of the century;

(b) the estimated expenditure likely to be involved thereon;

(c) whether the resources required for investment during that period have also been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

is estimated that approx. Rs. 16, 000 crores worth of medicines will be required by the turn of the century and that investment to the extent of approx. Rs. 3, 000 crores more would be required to achieve this level of production.

Funds for Housing plans for J.J. dwelling Units

1320. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds were allotted to the Slum Department of Delhi Development Authority for housing plans for J.J. dwelling units;

(b) the funds utilised for the purpose and the amount surrendered, if any; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the full amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) It is reported that funds amounting to Rs. 1582.40 lakhs were released by Delhi Administration to enable Slum Wing, Delhi development authority, to take up preliminary steps for implementation of the scheme of providing developed plots for self help housing to the economically weaker sections.

(b) An amount of Rs. 65,000/- only was spent out of the funds released by Delhi Administration, as the scheme was not approved by government. Steps for refunding this amount have been already initiated and so far funds amounting to Rs. 581.75 lakhs have already been refunded to the Delhi Administration.

(c) The amount released under the scheme could not be utilised fully because of

non-approval of the scheme by the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Shifting of Vegetable Market,
Shahadara**

1321. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to shift vegetable market, Shahadara (Delhi) to some other place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As informed by the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board the vegetable market now at Shahadara is proposed to be shifted to Ghazipur where 5 acres of land has been allotted by the DDA.

[*English*]

**Coal Handling Agents of Coal India
Limited**

1322. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has abolished its services of Coal Handling Agents in its new policy for the distribution of coal to consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited (CIL) do not appoint any agents for distribution of coal.

They however appoint agents for managing their stockyards after inviting open tenders. In view of several complaints against the working of Coal India Limited stockyards. Government is of the view that coal stockyards should be set up and managed by State Governments or their agencies.

**Integrated Infrastructural Development
Schemes In Backward Districts**

1323. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop integrated infrastructural development schemes in the backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the districts in which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) the criteria for selecting the district as backward; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent under these schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). In pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a draft scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward areas has been prepared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals. Details of the Scheme are being worked out in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/ UT Governments.

**Houses constructed by HUDCO in
Himachal Pradesh**

1324 SHRI D.D. KHANDRIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by HUDCO and other agencies for providing accommodation in rural areas in Himachal Pradesh during in the last three years;

(b) whether any other housing scheme apart from "Antyodaya" and "Indira Awas Yojana" for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas in Under consideration of the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) HUDCO is not directly involved in the construction of houses in rural areas. However, it provided loan assistance to public housing agencies and other eligible institutions for the construction and upgradation of houses for different sections of rural population, with particular emphasis on the needs of the landless poor. During 1988-89, HUDCO sanctioned loans for construction of 11190 dwelling units in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh. During 1989-90 to 1991-92, no rural housing schemes has been received by HUDCO from Himachal Pradesh Under the Central Scheme of Indira Awas Yojana, for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Freed bonded labour below poverty line, 1307 houses were reported to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh during 1988-89 to 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Govt. has formulated a Rural Housing Scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan for providing starter houses with a covered area of 20 sq. meters for the people below poverty line in rural areas. The details are yet to be finalised.

Gadgil Formula

1325. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

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

(a) whether the committee to review the Gadgil formula has submitted its report;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Recommendations of the Committee were considered by the N.D.C. in its meeting held on 23rd and 24th of December, 1991 and the formula was approved as indicated below:

I. From the total Central assistance, setting apart the funds required for externally-aided-schemes, as is now being done;

II. Providing from the balance, reasonable amounts for Special Area Programmes, viz.,

(a) Hill Areas;

(b) Tribal Areas;

(c) Border areas; and

(d) N.E.C.;

III. Keeping from the balance 30% for the ten Special Category States; and

IV. Allocating the balance among the fifteen non-special category States as per the following criteria:

	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
I.	<i>Population (1971)</i>	60%
II.	<i>Per capita income of which</i>	25%
	(a) According to the 'deviation' method covering only the states with per capita SDP below the national average.	20%
	(b) According to the 'distance' method covering all the fifteen States.	5%
III.	<i>Performance of which:</i>	7.5%
	(a) According to 'Tax effort' as defined in the previous Gadgil formula.	2.5%
	(b) According to Fiscal Management, as defined in the previous revised formula; and	2.5%
	(c) According to progress in respect of national objectives.	2.5%
IV.	<i>Speial Problems.</i>	7.5%

Under the criterion of the performance in respect of certain programmes of national priority the approved formula covers four objectives viz.

(i) population control; (ii) elimination of illiteracy;

(iii) on-time completion of externally aided projects; and

(iv) success in land reforms.

Working of C.I.L. and its Subsidiaries

1326. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are satisfied with the working of the Coal India and its subsidiaries;

(b) whether the Government have received a number of complaints of difference in rates of coal delivery and the one notified;

(c) if so, the total number of complaints received thereof;

(d) whether directions have been issued to them to improve the working; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries have improved?

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

(a) Presumbaly the Honourable Member is referring to the production performance of Coal India Limited and it subsidiary complains. During the period April '91-January '92, Coal India Ltd. companies produced 157.73 million tonnes of coal as against 142.86 million tonnes produced during the corresponding period last year, thus regis-

tering a growth of 10.4% in coal production over the same period last year.

(b) to (e). Complaints against elippages of grades are received from the consumers by the Coal Controller. Details of complaints received and action taken thereon by the Coal Controller during '90-91 and 1991-92 given below:-

Year	No. of complaints			Action taken
	Opencast Mine.	Under ground Mine.	Total	
1990-91	80	11	91	27 seams down grades.
1991-92	99	15	144	5 seams downgraded, 33 samples collected for checking the grade:

In large opencast mines coal quality at mines suffers due to unevoldable admixture of shale and other extraneous materials. However stringent measures are being taken for checking the quality for coal so that the consumers get the quality of coal they pay for. The coal companies have been advised to be extra careful in the methood of ming so as to eliminate the possibility of deterioration in the coal grade. Limited attempt has been made also for picking the extraneous materials. The producing units are installing in-pit crusher to avoid supply of oversize coal and to bring out uniformity in coal quality.

[Translation]

Fertiliser Factories

1327. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) the number of fertiliser factories in

the country at present;

(b) the installed capacity and the quantity of fertiliser being produced in each of these factories;

(c) whether the government propose to set up some 'new fertiliser factories with foreign collaboration;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the fertilizer factories in the country including those producing shingle super phosphate, with their installed capacity and production from April, 1991 - January, 1992 is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Plantwise annual Installed Capacity, Actual Production during 1991-92***Nitrogen****('000' MT)**

Name of the Plant	1991-92	1991-92
	Installed capacity in terms of 'N'	(April-January) Actual prodn.
1) Public sector:-		
F.C.I		
Sindri Modn.	219	78.2
Coradkhour	131	
Ramagundam	228	70.4
Talcher	228	42.8
TOTAL F.C.I	806	191.4

H.F.C.L.:-

Namrup-I	21	0.1
Namrup-II	152	25.9
Namrup-Iii	177	67.4
Durgapr	152	36.8
Barauni	152	23.8
TOTAL H.F.C.L.	654	154.0

F.L.:-

Nangal-I	60	43.3
Nangal-II	152	116.8
Bhatinda	235	202.9

('000'MT)

Name of the Plant	1991-92	1991-92
	Installed capacity in terms of 'N'.	(April-January) Actual prodn.
Panipat	235	167.1
Vijaypur	334	348.8
TOTAL N.F.L.	1036	878.9
FACT:-		
Udyogamandal	98	44.3
Cochin-I	152	74.6
Cochin-II	96	92.4
TOTAL FACT	346	211.3
R.C.F.:-		
Trombay	90	62.4
Trombay-IV	575	48.6
Trombay-V	152	96.0
Thal	683	481.7
TOTAL R.C.F.	1008	688.7
M.F.L: Madras	176	117.9
SAIL: Rourkela	120	39.3
		52.9
NLC: Neyveli	70	52.9
PPL: Paradeep	130	104.4
By product	38	16.8
TOTAL Public Sector	4332	2455.6

('000'MT)

<i>Name of the Plant</i>	1991-92	1991-92
	<i>Installed capacity in terms of 'N'</i>	<i>(April-January) Actual prodn.</i>
II) Coop. Sector:		
IFFCO: Kalol	182	157.2
Kandla	120	113.1
Phulpur	228	205.6
Aonla	334	325.7
TOTAL	864	801.6
KRIBHO: Hazira	668	638.3
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR	1532	1439.9
III) Private Sector:		
GSFC: Baroda	236	255.7
CFL: Vizag	84	80.3
SFC: Kota	152	139.7
IEL: Kanpur	310	241.5
ZAC: Goa	198	209.6
SPIC: Tuticorin	312	315.2
MCF: Mangalore	181	119.6
EID Parry Ennore	15	13.9
ONFC: Bharuch	340	311.5
TAC: Tuticorin	16	12.6
PNF: Nangal	16	7.5

('000' MT)

<i>Name of the Plant</i>		<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
		<i>Installed capacity in terms of 'N'</i>	<i>(April-January) Actual prodn.</i>
HLL:	Haldia	29	23.0
IGDCC:	Jagdishpur	334	270.9
GSFC:	Sikka	59	53.5
GFC:	Kskinada	54	51.8
	By Product	6	2.9
TOTAL Pvt. SECTOR		2342	2109.2
Total	(I+ II III)	8250	6004.7
I. PUBLIC SECTOR			
FACT:-			
	Udyogamandal	3	24.0
	Cochin II	114	104.2
TOTAL FACT		144	128.2
R.C.F.:			
	Trombay	45	42.7
	Trombay-IV	75	48.6
TOTAL R.C.F.		120	91.3
MFL:	Madras	112	108.8
PPL:	Paradeep	331	266.9
@ SSP Units in			
	HOL: Khetri	30	8.8
	PPCL: Amjhore	42	22.6

<i>Name of the Plant</i>	('000 MT)	
	<u>1991-92</u> <i>Installed capacity in terms of 'N'</i>	<u>1991-92</u> <i>(April-January) Actual prodn.</i>
SSP Units in Assam & Maharashtra	13	4.9
Total SSP Units	85	36.3
TOTAL PUBLIC Sector	792	631.5
II. COOP. SECTOR		
IFFCO: Kandla	309	294.4
III. PRIVATE SECTOR		
GSFC: Baroda	50	70.5
CFL: Vizag	104	84.5
ZAC: Goa	111	103.0
SPIC: Tuticorin	191	179.3
CF: Mangalore	63	62.7
GNFC: Bharuch	33	20.4
EID Parry Ennore	19	17.1
HLL: Haldia	71	58.9
GSFC: Sikka	150	136.7
GFC: Kakinada	138	133.0
⊙ SSP Units	738	403.2
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	1668	1269.3
Total (I+II+III)	2769	2195.2

⊙ The total Installed Capacity of GSP units in the Public & Private Sector is 85000+736000 = 823000 mts. in terms of P205 vide details in Annexure-II

Lists of Single Super Phosphate Producing Units

Name of Unit	Location (Estate)	Material-Wise ('000 MT)	
		Annual Production	Installed capacity
PUBLIC SECTOR :			
1. Assam State Fertilizers & Chemical Limited - Chandrapur	Assam		
2. Hindustan Copper Limited - Khetri	Rajasthan	187.9	55.0
3. Maharashtra Agro Indus Development Corporation - Prabhadevi, Bombay	Maharashtra	46.0	14.6
4. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited - Anjhore	Bihar	264.0	141.3
Total (Public Sector)		530.0	213.5
PRIVATE SECTOR :			
1. Andhra Sugars Limited - Tanuku	AP	66.0	42.8
2. Krishna Indl Corporation Limited - Nidadavole	AP	60.0	18.8
3. Pragati Fertilizer Limited - Vizag	AP	33.0	13.5
4. Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers Limited - Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	41.0	28.3
5. EID Parry (India) Limited - Madras	Tamil Nadu	50.0	42.4

	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Location (Estate)</i>	<i>Material-Wise ('000 MT)</i>	
			<i>Annual Production</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>
6.	Indag Products Limited - Gudalore	Tamil Nadu	41.0	2.0
7.	Kothari Indl. Corporation Limited	Tamil Nadu	66.0	42.0
8.	Shaw Wallace & Company Limited - Avadi	Tamil Nadu	98.0	62.7
9.	Hindustan Farms & Fertilizers Limited	Maharashtra	50.0	
10.	Bharat Fertilizers Indus Limited - Bombay	Maharashtra	86.0	33.5
11.	Bharat Fertilizers Indus Limited (Unit-III) - Bombay	Maharashtra	88.0	18.4
12.	Dharansi Morarji Chemicals Company - Ambernath	Maharashtra	300.0	185.9
13.	Noble Fertilizers Limited	Maharashtra	20.0	7.4
14.	Rama Krishi Rasayan Limited - Poona	Maharashtra	66.0	14.3
15.	Raashi Fertilizers Limited - Nasik	Maharashtra	33.0	26.5
16.	Vidarbha Phosphates & Fertilizers Limited - Nagpur	Maharashtra	66.0	46.3
17.	Patel Naraindas Bhagavandas Fertilizers Limited - Jalgaon		33.0	4.6
18.	Bhilai Engineering Corporation Limited - Bilaspur	M.P.	86.0	58.8

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Location (Estate)</i>	<i>Material-Wise ('000 MT)</i>	
		<i>Annual Production</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>
19. DMCC, Kumhar	M.P.	212.0	109.0
20. Swastik Fertilizers	M.P.	33.0	-
21. Harshvardhan Chemicals & Minerals Limited	M.P.	40.0	15.0
22. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited - Indore	M.P.	66.0	84.9
23. Rama Phosphates Limited - Indore	M.P.	66.0	84.9
24. Uniakem Fertilizers Limited - Raisew	M.P.	66.0	84.9
25. Bharat Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited - Alwar	Rajasthan	66.0	52.0
26. Liberty Pesticides & Fertilizers Limited - Udaipur	Rajasthan	40.0	19.2
27. Madhuvan Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited - Udaipur	Rajasthan	40.0	8.0
28. Shurvi Colour Chemicals Limited - Udiapur	Rajasthan	44.0	7.7
29. Shurvi Colour Chemicals Limited - Udaipur	Rajasthan	45.0	9.6
30. Udaipur Phosphate & Fertilizers Limited - Udaipur	Rajasthan	66.0	68.0

	Name of Unit	Location (Estate)	Material-Wise ('000 MT)	
			Annual Production	Installed capacity
31.	Surajgarh Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited	Rajasthan	15.0	-
32.	Adarsh Chemicals Limited - Surat	Gujarat	136.0	67.1
33.	Anil Starch Products Limited - Bhavanagar	Gujarat	34.0	-
34.	Gujarat Superphosphate Indus Limited - Ahmedabad	Gujarat	18.0	-
35.	Gromore Fertilizers Limited - Baroda	Gujarat	33.0	23.1
36.	DMCC - Jhar	Gujarat	66.0	30.1
37.	Rama Fertilizers Limited - Junagarh	Gujarat	66.0	26.9
38.	Narmada Agro	Gujarat	50.0	-
39.	Agro Chem Punjab Limited - Chandigarh	Punjab	66.0	46.1
40.	HSB Fertilizers Limited - Hoshiarpur	Punjab	33.0	21.8
41.	Modern Agro Chemicals Indus Limited - Punjab	Punjab	33.0	12.8
42.	Munak Chemicals Limited - Bhatinda	Punjab	130.0	44.0
43.	Shivalik Fertilizers Limited - Ropar	Punjab	132.0	77.0

	Name of Unit	Location (Estate)	Material-Wise ('000 MT)	
			Annual Production	Installed capacity
44.	Vardar Agre Chemicals Limited - Barnala	Punjab	66.0	75.7
45.	Awadh Fertilizers Limited - Bahrich	UP	33.0	2.3
46.	Brij Fertilizers Limited - Shikohabad	UP	33.0	2.1
47.	Ganges Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited - Kanpur	UP	66.0	52.9
48.	Girraj Fertilizers Limited - Shikohabad	UP	18.0	3.1
49.	Kashi Urvarak Limited - Jagdishpur	UP	30.0	5.6
50.	Madan Madhav Fertilizers Limited - Fatehgarh	UP	22.0	10.3
51.	Mahadeo Fertilizers Limited	UP	66.0	47.1
52.	Mital Fertilizers Limited - Rai Bareil	UP	66.0	53.6
53.	Nairaj Organics Limited - Muzaffarnagar	UP	45.0	2.8
54.	Neera Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited - Ghazisbad	UP	30.0	11.2
55.	Rampur Dietitry & Chemicals Limited - Rampur	UP	66.0	71.6
56.	Ranganga Fertilizers Limited - Gajraula	UP	66.0	67.4

	Name of Unit	Location (Estate)	Material-Wise ('000 MT)	
			Annual Production	Installed capacity
57.	Shree Acids & Chemicals Limited - Gajraula	UP	65.0	33.5
58.	Shree Beharji Fertilizers Limited - Kanpur	UP	25.0	3.7
59.	Shrinvas Fertilizers Limited - Jhansi	UP	66.0	58.3
60.	Sri Durga Bansal Fertilizers Limited - Faizabad	UP	66.0	52.5
61.	S.D. Fertilizers Limited - Kanpur	UP	49.0	10.4
62.	Trinurtee Fertilizers Limited - Kanpur	UP	66.0	49.5
63.	Vijay Fertilizers Limited - Mohannagar	UP	33.0	12.1
64.	India Cerolite Limited - Dharuhera	Haryana	18.0	31.9
65.	Jayshree Chemicals & Fertilizers (Unit-III) - Padaudi	Haryana	66.0	29.0
66.	Nitin Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited - Chandigarh	Haryana	45.0	1.7
67.	Oriental Carbon & Chemicals Limited - Dharuhera	Haryana	66.0	41.4
68.	Surya Phosphates Limited	Bihar	36.0	.
69.	Srikrishna Fertilizers Limited - Muzzarpur	Bihar	33.0	6.8

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Location (Estate)</i>	<i>Material-Wise ('000 MT)</i>	
		<i>Annual Production</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>
70.. Tulsī Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited - Patna	Bihar	33.0	1.7
71. East Coast Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited - Kalma	Orissa	66.0	11.3
72. Jayshree Chemicals & Fertilizers (Unit-I) - Calcutta	West Bengal	94.0	44.6
73. Jayshree Chemicals & Fertilizers (Unit-II) - Calcutta	West Bengal	66.0	60.0
74. Phosphate Company Limited - Calcutta	West Bengal	108.0	66.1
75. Sarada Fertilizers Limited - Calcutta	West Bengal	66.0	41.4
76. Sundarban Fertilizers	West Bengal	66.0	-
Total		4284.0	2339.4
Grand Total (Pub + Pvt)		5144.0	2747.0
P205		823.0	439.5

[English]

**Industrial Policy based on Population/
Local resources**

1328. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking any steps to formulate industrial policies based on the population, local resources etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering proper linkages between big, medium, small scale and village industries for the economic growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The new Industrial Policy announced on 24.7.91 has done away with licensing except for short list of Industries covered under compulsory licensing. No license is also required for setting up units in cities having population less than 1 million. The entrepreneurs are free to locate their projects anywhere depending upon techno-economic viability in which availability of local resources will be a major factor. The new Industrial Policy aims to encourage all sectors of industry whether small, medium or large to grow and improve on their past performance. As a part of the Policy and strategy for promoting Small Scale Sector, Government is laying emphasis in establishing linkages between different Industrial sectors so that the benefits of accelerated growth is not confined to any one sector. Since the Small Scale Sector cannot develop in isolation without the development of Large and Medium scale sectors, the schemes in this regard are outlined in the policy measures for promoting and

strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced by the Government on 6th August, 1991.

Project Sanctioned by H.U. D.C. O.

1329 SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects sanctioned by HUDCO since its inception upto 31st March, 1992 state-wise;

(b) the total number of dwelling units and developed plots covered by these projects state-wise; and

(c) the names of the agencies responsible for implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). HUDCO, since inception and upto 31-1-1992 has sanctioned 8254 schemes, covering 30 States/U.Ts. According to HUDCO, these schemes would enable construction/upgradation of 4973757 dwelling units and development of 363341 plots, the State-wise break up of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The various state Housing Agencies including Housing Boards, Rural Housing Boards, Slum Clearance Boards, Development Authorities City Improvement Trusts, Municipal Corporation, Town/areas Committees, Garhwal Mandal, Panchayat Samitis, State Governments, as well as various Public and private sector agencies, Apex Co-operative Societies, Primary Co-operative Societies, Universities and various Voluntary Organisations whose schemes are sanctioned by HUDCO are responsible for implementation of the schemes.

STATEMENT*State-wise break up of dwelling units and plots sanctioned by HUDCO upto 31-1-1992*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dwelling Units</i>	<i>No. of Plots</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1127	6505417	5943
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	938	-
3.	Assam	48	13689	145
4.	Bihar	99	123118	4078
5.	Goa	8	612	1526
6.	Gujarat	812	481920	7673
7.	Himachal Pradesh	82	15271	798
8.	Haryana	182	78302	109
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	49	15299	10254
10.	Kerala	500	566555	880
11.	Karnataka	606	634553	4110
12.	Meghalaya	8	2765	-
13.	Mharashtra	844	326213	15586
14.	Manipur	7	3630	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	583	357257	116361
16.	Mizoram	3	1756	-
17.	Nagaland	5	6020	-
18.	Orissa	245	120852	4023
19.	Punjab	272	119220	4573
20.	Rajasthan	588	178876	16997
21.	Sikkim	22	7367	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dwelling Units</i>	<i>No. of Plots</i>
22.	Tamil Nadu	936	540934	119227
23.	Tripura	9	3084	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	970	565455	44345
25.	West Bengal	130	101455	974
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	6	264	-
27.	Chandigarh	70	25016	5739
28.	Delhi	46	16256	-
29.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	42	-
30.	Poddicherry	23	6497	-
Total		8254	4973757	363341

Industrially backward districts in Bihar

1330. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Bihar which have been declared as industrially backward districts as on December 31, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for their industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) and (b). The centrally declared backward districts in Bihar are Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanaga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal, Pargansas, Saran, Nalands, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria and Madhepur.

The central Government have allocated 6 Growth Centres which would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities for promoting industrialization of backward areas in Bihar. out of six, locations of 5 growth centres have been selected and announced, which are as follows:

	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
2.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh

	<i>Name of the Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
3.	Jasoria	Aurangabad
4.	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
5.	Purnea	Purnea

Under the erstwhile Central Investment subsidy Scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.34 crore has been reimbursed to Bihar in 1990-91.

Industries in Kerala

1331. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the industries which are likely to be set up in Kerala with participation of foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): As approvals for foreign investment are accorded in response to proposals made by entrepreneurs, foreign Collaboration proposals specific to a location is not centrally maintained.

Indo-French Project for Polio Vaccine

1332. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding Indo-French project for production of Polio Vaccine appearing in the Statesman dated January 15, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government has seen the item pertaining to Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL) that appeared in the statesman dated 15th January, 1992.

(b) Based on the advice of the Expert committees and with government approvals, an agreement was signed in 1989 between Government of India, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda and Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccines (the then Institute Meriux), Lyon, France to incorporate the IVCOL in India under the Companies Act, 1956 as a joint venture company, each of the three partners holding 25% of the equity capital. An Indo-French agreement was also signed for the above project under which the know-how costs are borne by Government of France as an aid to India along with long-term mixed credit to meet the foreign exchange requirements. IVCOL would manufacture enhanced potency IPV (in the form of DPT + Polio) as well as highly effective rabies and measles vaccines using the state-of-the-art technologies. As per the present schedule, manufacturing activities under Phase-I of IVCOL are expected to begin during 1993. The feasibility studies towards introduction of DPTD into polio control programme of India are in progress and till such time these studies are completed and evaluated, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare would continue to use OPV in the programme of immunization. The project implementation has not been affected so far due to any controversy.

Dearness Allowance to Public Sector Employees

1333. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to resolve the long-pending issue of dearness allowance for public sector employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Government have appointed, in September, 1988, a Tripartite Committee, consisting of representatives of Government of India, Central Trade Union Organisations and Public Sector Enterprises to review the formula for payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Central Public Sector Enterprises governed by the Industrial Dearness Allowance Formula. The term of the Committee has been extended upto 31.3.1992.

Autonomy to Panchayats

1334. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give full autonomy to the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also received any memorandum from the Government of Rajasthan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Administration in the country was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.9.91. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not received any memorandum in this regard from the Government of Rajasthan. However, the Government of Rajasthan have submitted a memorandum to the Joint Committee of Parliament, which the Committee may consider for appropriate action.

[*Translation*]

Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant

1335. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI ASHTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRI BALARAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI:
SHRI RAJENDERA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the fertilizer Plant in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh has been lying closed for the last more than one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the health survey of the plant to reopen it has since been carried out;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it is likely to be reopened; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRICHINTAMOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was an accident in Co-conversion Section of the Ammoina Plant in Gorakhpur Unit on 10.6.1990 and since then the unit has been laying closed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The final health survey report will be available to the company by the end of February, 1992 and thereafter the report will be considered by the Board of Directors of the company.

(d) and (e). The feasibility of reopening the factory will depend on the recommendations of the Board of Directors of FCI based on the health survey report. At this stage it is, therefore, not possible to indicate any date for re-start of the factory.

Import of Technical know-how for Saleempur Aeromentic Complex

1336. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:**
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARI:
SHRI RAM PAL SINGH:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed any proposal for import of technical know-how and capital goods for Saleempur Aeromatic Complex of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). M/s J.K. pertochemicals hold a Letter of Intent dated 13rd May, 1989 for setting up an Aromatic Complex at Saleeempur in Uttar Pradesh. The said company has filed an application for approval of foreign collaboration for getting the technical know-how for the aforesaid project. No application for import of Capital goods for the project from the company has been received.

Decision of the Government in regard to the application for foreign collaboration filed by the company is likely to be taken shortly.

[English]

Conversion of Warehouses into Shops Under Safdarjung Flyover

1337. **SHRI ARJUN CHARN SETHI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has permitted conversion of warehouses under the Safdarjung Flyover into shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allowing such conversion;

(c) whether NDMC has suffered huge losses in regard to the above and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NDMC has allotted open space behind shops in Pandara park at much lesser rate;

(e) if so, the details of the land so allowed to be used and the cost thereof; and

(f) whether same policy is to be followed

elsewhere also and if not the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, ques-

tion does not arise.

(d) and (e). NDMC has allotted the back space behind the shops as per its policy and as per the rates approved by the NDMC vide its Resolution No. 8 dated 20.11. 1981 as detailed below:

<i>Shop No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Purpose for which allotted</i>	<i>Rates at which allotted</i>
6	1501 sq.ft.	For construction of Kitchen	Rs.1/-per sq.ft.
7.	322 "	-do-	-do-
8	305 "	-do-	-do-
9.	307 "	-do-	-do-
10	331 "	-do-	-do-
11	315 "	-do-	-do-
12	317 "	-do-	-do-
13	313 "	-do-	-do-
14	311 "	-do-	-do-
15	313 "	-do-	-do-
16	806 "	-do-	-do-

(f) No, Sir.

The NDMC has adopted different policies for different markets depending upon the circumstances of each market.

Withdrawal of Fertiliser Subsidy

1336. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATGL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to withdraw all subsidies on the fertiliser;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the alternative measures proposed to be taken to mitigate the burden of the farmers; and

(c) the details of the policy proposed to be uniformly followed in regard to the subsidy on fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Retention price-cum-Subsidy Scheme is being reviewed once in three years. The reviews for the 6th Pricing Period starting from 1st April, 1991 onwards is in progress and will be completed shortly. Necessary changes in policy, if any, will be made after completion of the on-going exercise in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Welfare of Child Labourers in Bidi Industries

1339. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make provisions for an insurance of Rs. 50, 000 by the bidi manufacturers for the child labour engaged in bidi industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR); (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Desert of Rajasthan

1340. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have aware that the desert of the United Arab Emirates is being developed into green pastures and cultivable land;

(b) whether the Government propose to develop the desert of Rajasthan by adopting the techniques similar to those adopted for development of UAE desert; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY); (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Desert Development Programme, a Central Sector Scheme, is already being implemented in Rajasthan with the basic objective of controlling desertification and achieving ecological balance in the long run. These objectives are sought to be achieved through adoption of low cost indigenous technologies in the areas of afforestation with special emphasis on sand-dune stabilisation, and shelter belt plantation grass-land development. The Central arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur has also been instrumental in the upgradation of these local technologies as well as in the development of new technologies for desert development. Adoption of technologies from outside is not presently being considered under this Programme.

[*English*]

Loss Making Public-Sector Units

1341. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to write off losses of sick public sector units in case the workers of these units form cooperatives to run these units;

(b) if so, the details of the public sector units proposed to be handed over to workers' co-operatives;

(c) whether the Government have also agreed to provide all other necessary assis-

tance and cooperation to run such sick units by workers' co-operatives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the terms of transfer of management to workers' cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNDGON): (a) to (e). Some trade unions have suggested the setting up of workers' cooperatives during the meeting of special Tripartite Committee held on 20-1-1992. Government is prepared to consider viable proposals for running sick PSUs through workers' cooperatives where the workers were willing. However, the details in this regard have to be worked out based on specific proposals from workers' co-operatives company-wise.

Linking of Villages with Roads

1342. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, state-wise,

that have been connected with Government or private bus routes;

(b) the number of villages in the country having pucca roads and rail or bus link with in 2 km area; and

(c) the total amount allotted and spent for construction of rural-road during Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Connecting of villages with Government and private bus routes and railway points, inter-alia, involves construction of rural roads and operation of Government and private buses on them. These are State subjects. Funds for construction of rural roads are provided in the State Plans under Minimum Needs Programme. Government of India do not maintain State-wise information on this subject.

(c) A Statement giving State-wise outlay and expenditure on construction of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan is annexed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Seventh Plan Outlay	Seventh Plan Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.00	24.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	26.00
3.	Assam	42.00	39.31
4.	Bihar	175.00	188.23
5.	Goa	0.35	0.88
6.	Gujarat	150.00	28.80

No.	State	Seventh Plan Outlay	Seventh Plan Expenditure
7.	Haryana	0.10	0.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	55.84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	40.99
10.	Karnataka	60.00	51.91
11.	Kerala	25.00	56.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	115.00	115.00
13.	Maharashtra	48.00	44.86
14.	Manipur	15.00	18.39
15.	Meghalaya	10.00	6.66
16.	Mizoram	20.00	47.60
17.	Nagaland	2.50	2.40
18.	Orissa	50.00	41.51
19.	Punjab	-	0.41
20.	Rajasthan	45.00	67.30
21.	Sikkim	14.00	11.74
22.	Tamil Nadu	70.00	64.72
23.	Tripura	20.00	26.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	650.00	566.85
25.	West Bengal	35.00	29.95

Visit of Japan-India Business Cooperation Committees

India Business Cooperation committees has recently visited India;

1343. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether the Chairman of the Japan-

(c) whether any issue to strengthen the bilateral trade and investment between In-

dia and Japan has been discussed during the visit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to suggest Japan-India Business Cooperation Committees to explore the possibilities of Japanese investment in Mizoram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Chairman of the Japan India Business Cooperation Committee, Dr. Rokuro Ishikawa, visited India from 27th to 30th Jan., 1992. He led a 100-member Japanese delegation for the 23rd meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee. During the meeting, discussions were held to strengthen the bilateral trade between the two countries. The issues of inviting Japanese investment to India were also discussed. The Japanese side was apprised of the policy reforms recently taken by Govt. of India which evoked good response from Japanese side.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

The India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees are set up by the Apex bodies of the industry of both the countries and discussions are held on the industry level.

Japanese Investment in Indian Core Sector

1344. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have requested the Government of Japan to invest in the Indian core sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the response of the Government of Japan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). With a view to re-structure India's economy, the Government has recently announced some economic reforms. As a part of that, items earlier reserved exclusively for Public Sector, have now been reviewed to be opened to the private sector selectively. This has also been the Govt.'s policy to welcome foreign investment to the development of India's industrial base. In this direction, proposals received for investment from foreign countries including Japan, are considered on merits.

[Translation]

Blackmarketing of Ration in Delhi

1345. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to the blackmarketing of ration in Delhi come to the notice during the last six months;

(b) the action taken against the said blackmarketeers; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the blackmarketing of ration in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that complaints of irregularities in 256 Fair Prices

Shops and 75 Kerosene Depots came to the notice of their Food Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department during the last six months.

(b) FIRs have been lodged against 28 Fair Price Shops and 8 Kerosenes Oil Licences during this period. Department action is being initiated against 232 Fair Price Shops and 67 Kerosene Oil Licences.

(c) The U.T. Administration maintains a strict watch on the functioning of Fair Price Shops and Kerosenes Depots. Surprise checkings/raids are conducted on the basis of intelligence gathered and on complaints received. A Control Room has been set up for receiving complaints from the public. Criminal/Departmental proceedings are launched against defaulters.

[English]

**Potato Storage Unit at Hassan,
Karnataka**

1346. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a potato storage unit at Hassan in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount proposed to related during 1992-93 there for; and

(d) the capacity of the proposed storage unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). No. Sir, Cold storage are being set up by various agencies, institutions including private entrepreneurs, public sector corporations and cooperative societies on the basis

of the requirement of each agency, keeping in view the storable surplus.

There are two Cold Storages in Hassan for storage of potatoes, fruits etc. No. application for any additional capacity is pending with DMI. Licencing further capacity will be considered on merits as and when any application is received.

Drug License In States

1347. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHADELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw State Governments' power to issue licenses for manufacturing vaccines and certain other products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the State Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The subject matter pertains to the Ministry of Health. Therefore information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

MATS for Delhi

1348. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to contact a foreign firm to build and operate rapid-based transit system for Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the foreign firm is likely to be

selected together with the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) With a view to explore the possibilities of funding for Delhi MRTS Projects from the Private Sector and from foreign sources and to assess the possibility of implementing the project on build, operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, a Presentation of the MRTS proposal was made before representatives of leading Public/Private companies both India and abroad on 13th December, 1991. Subsequently foreign and Indian firms had indicated their interests in the project. However, no concrete proposals in this regard have been received from any foreign firm.

(b) Does not arise.

Essential Drugs

1349. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of essential drugs are likely to come down very soon;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government intend to open up the drug industry on the request of the multi-nationals; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d), the Drug Policy 1986 including DPCO, 1987 is still under review.

[Translation]

Production of Coal

1350. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI:** Will the

Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal produced in Jarkhand area during 1989, 1990 and 1991., year-wise;

(b) the areas to which the coal was supplied;

(c) the quantity of the sale-purchase thereof and the details of the total income, year-wise;

(d) the details of the share of the Union Government and State Government, years-wise;

(e) the revenue received by the Union Government from the production of coal in Bihar; and

(f) the amount of this spent on various development projects in Jarkhand areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licence Fee Charged for Petrol Pumps by D. D. A.

1351. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI:**
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIGHALIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the licence fee charged per month by the Delhi Development Authority in respect of land allotted for diesel and petrol pumps;

(b) the amount accrued annually to P.D.A. from various diesel and petrol pumps in Delhi;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the licence fee; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the additional profit likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The annual ground rent fixed for petrol pumps is as in the annexed statement. These rates were valid upto 13.9.1989.

(b) DDA have reported that the average annual receipt for various diesel and petrol pumps in Delhi is approximately Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) No decision to revise the license fee has been taken so far.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Rate of Ground Rent for Filling/Filling-cum-Service Stations in Delhi/New Delhi.

Category	Filling-filling-cum-service station	Area	Rate (per annum Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Category 'A'	Filling Station - Filling-cum-Service Station	100' x 55' 120' x 100'	47,768.00 1,60,600.00
	Filling-cum-Service Station	150' x 120'	2,64,908.00
Category 'B'	Filling Station	100' x 55'	39,413.00
	Filling-cum-Service Station	120' x 100'	1,12,380.00
	Filling-cum-Service Station	150' x 120'	1,85,337.00
Category 'C'	Filling Station	100' x 55'	28,654.00
	Filling-cum-Service Station	120' x 100'	96,346.00
	Filling-cum-Service Station	150' x 120'	1,60,600.00

*(English)***Increased Outlay for Khadi and Village Industry**

1352. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have increased the outlay for the Khadi and Village Industry for 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Plan Outlay for Khadi and Village Industry Sector during the last year was Rs. 191.00 crores and the same amount has been provided for 1992-93 also. The outlay could not be increased because of severe resource constrains.

Fire in Jharia Coalfields

1353. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI M. V.
CHANDRASHEKARA
MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several international agencies have expressed their willingness to put out the 100 year old underground fires in the Jharia Coalfields of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since taken any decision to hand over the task of underground fires to foreign companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NAYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (d). After nationalisation of the coal mines, concerted efforts have been made through implementation of various schemes for dealing with some of the major fires in Jharia coalfield. As a result of these efforts, five fires have been successfully extinguished and the work of dealing with fires is in progress at 16 more sites. The size of the problem being very large, the Government have been exploring the possibilities of obtaining Financial as well as technical assistance from the foreign countries to deal with these fires. One projects for dealing with coalfield fires has been posed for UNDP assistance. In Addition, some private overseas agencies/companies have also expressed interest in participating in dealing with the problem of fires in Jharia coalfield. However, no decision has so far been taken by the Government to entrust the work of dealing with Jharia fires to any foreign company.

*[Translation]***Super Cement Plant in Bundl, Rajasthan**

1354. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had given approval to the Cement Corporation of India for setting up a super cement plant in Bundi (Rajasthan) in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this plant is likely to be set up; and

(d) the reasons for delay?

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

(d) A reference was received by the Ministry in May, 90 from the Industries Department of Rajasthan Govt. suggesting investment in setting up of super cement plant by CCI at Bundi, Rajasthan. The matter was examined in consultation with CCI. After considering availability of reserves of limestone at Bundi and other basic raw materials required for the project, it was felt that it would not be worthwhile and economical for making large investments by CCI for setting up of a super cement plant. The Govt. of Rajasthan was accordingly informed.

[English]

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

1355. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL
BHARGAVA:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has given any suggestion to simplify the labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the Industrial Disputes Act in the light thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to discuss these changes with the State

Labour/Industry Ministers and Trade Unions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Unauthorised Colonies

1356. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities proposed to be provided by the Government to improve the living conditions in unauthorised colonies of Delhi; and

(b) the funds allocated for each Unauthorised colony during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the direction of the Delhi Admn., Delhi Electrical supply undertaking and the Delhi Sewage Disposal Undertaking are required to supply electricity and water respectively to unauthorised colonies which were in existence prior to 1.1. 1981 subject to fulfillment of certain formalities. The M.C.D. proposes to provide the following facilities for which development cost has to be paid in five equated installments by the beneficiaries. The first instalment has to be deposited before the work is undertaken in the area:

i) Brick pavement, earth filling.

ii) Sullage drains.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Water Supply Scheme in U.P. with World Bank Assistance

1357. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought assistance from the World Bank for water supply projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not finalised the preliminary project report for seeking assistance from the World Bank for Water Supply Projects in the State.

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

Redressal of Complaints regarding Essential Commodities

1358. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an organisation on the pattern of Lok Adalats to deal with the petitions and complaints pertaining to distribution of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. the administration of Public Distribution System (PDS) is the responsibility of State Government and UT Administrations including redressal of grievances of consumers. The Central Government has advised the State Governments and UT Administrations to set up Vigilance Committees at FPS level/village level by involving consumers, particularly women, voluntary and consumer Organisations to monitor the distribution of PDS commodities to the consumers. Many State Governments and UT Administrations have set up Vigilance Committees at various levels.

[English]

Criteria for Declaring a City as 'Magnet City'

1359. SHRI ANNAJOSHI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 'Magnet Cities' in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the criteria for declaring a city as 'magnet city'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government India have not declared any city as 'Magnet City'.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Development of Small and Medium Towns

1360. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI K. PRADHAN;
SHRIMATI MAHENDR.,
KUMARI:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to each State for development of small and medium towns during 1991-92 and in the preceding three years, Yearwise; and

(b) the names of small and medium towns for which the funds have been provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The
information is given in Statment-I below.

(b) The information is given in State-
ment - II below

STATEMENT

State-Wise Central Assistance released under IDSMT Scheme

S.No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.50	85.09	85.00	-
2.	Assam	59.50	50.50	65.00	15.00
3.	Bihar	75.95	129.085	47.50	-
4.	Goa	-	-	10.00	20.00
5.	Gujarat	191.60	59.50	80.00	-
6.	Haryana	76.00	86.50	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.00	1.82	42.50	-
9.	Karnataka	180.441	52.570	68.50	20.00
10.	Kerala	61.250	5.00	55.610	26.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	130.320	182.290	185.00	25.00

S.No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	110.635	125.255	218.310	75.00
13.	Manipur	-	-	54.428	-
14.	Meghalaya	46.00	63.50	24.60	-
15.	Mizoram	-	3.50	-	-
16.	Nagaland	24.00	24.00	36.20	9.99
17.	Orissa	71.00	68.00	178.25	-
18.	Punjab	46.00	89.640	-	28.62
19.	Rajasthan	36.00	89.750	82.50	65.00
20.	Sikkim	20.00	29.750	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	64.290	244.420	279.340	7.78
22.	Tripura	27.00	20.00	20.00	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	195.026	44.00	196.50	-
24.	West Bengal	110.060	82.690	135.730	-

S.No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Andman & N. Islands	.	.	.	.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.235	23.750	.	.
27.	Lakshadweep	.	.	25.00	.
28.	Pondicherry	25.00	23.750	28.00	.

STATEMENT II

Names of towns for which the funds have been released under IDSMT during the period 1988-89 to 1991-92

S.No. Name of State/Town

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Ramachandrapuram
2. Tenali
3. Bhimavaram
4. Tirupathi
5. Srikakulam
6. Medak
7. Guntakal
8. Gadwal
9. Zahirabad
10. Ongole
11. Gudiwade
12. Adilabad
13. Khammam
14. Machilipatnam
15. Thadipalligudem
16. Tadpatri
17. Kamareddy
18. Narsaraopet

ASSAM

1. Dibrugarh

S.No. Name of State/Town

2. Dipu
3. Karimganj
4. Nagaon
5. Hailong
6. Bongaigaon
7. Sibsagar
8. Dhubri
9. North Lakhimpur
10. Golaghat

BHAR

1. Gopalganj
2. Saharasa
3. Chapra
4. Arrah
5. Girdih
6. Dhanbad
7. Siwan
8. Nawadah
9. Bodhgaya
10. Madhubani
11. Biharsharif
12. Darbhanga
13. Jehanabad
14. Sahlganj

S.No.	Name of State/Town
	GOA
1.	Mapusa
2.	Ponda
	GUJARAT
1.	Patan North
2.	Palampur
3.	Dehod
4.	Manamadabad
5.	Bhuj
6.	Aureli
7.	Mehsana
8.	Khamoett
9.	Dahgam
10.	Mahuva
11.	Billimora
12.	Vinagar
13.	Uplata
14.	Unja
15.	Narsari
16.	Himathagar
17.	Junagarh
18.	Sundhanagar
19.	Betad

S.No.	Name of State/Town
20.	Moroi
	HARYANA
1.	Ambala
2.	Sirsa
3.	Sahana
4.	Hissar
5.	Bhiwani
6.	Shahabad
7.	Jind
8.	Sonapat
	HIMACHAL PRADESH
	Jammu & Kashmir
1.	Anantnag
2.	Leh
3.	Doda
	KARNATAKA
1.	Chitradurga
2.	Tumkur
3.	Raichur
4.	Hoepet
5.	Channapatna
6.	Kanakpura
7.	Magadi

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>
8.	Humnabad
9.	Sagar
10.	Sahapur
11.	Jamkhandi
12.	Khushal Nagar
13.	Ranibennur
14.	Karkala
15.	Ramanagaram
16.	Harihar
17.	Sindhanpur
18.	Kollegal
19.	Gokak
20.	Basavakalyan
21.	Kolar
22.	Udupi
23.	Shikaripur
24.	Malavalli
25.	Rabkavi-Banahatti
KERALA	
1	Guruvayoor
2.	Kottayam
3.	Tellicherry
4.	Badagara

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>
5.	Thodupuzhar
6.	Palghat
7.	Cannanore
8.	Kasargode
9.	Muvattupuzha
10.	Punalur
11.	Kalpatta
12.	Neyyathangara
13.	Shornur
14.	Chavakad
MADHYA PRADESH	
1.	Bilaspur
2.	Khajuraho
3.	Itarsi
4.	Rewa
5.	Katni
6.	Burhanpur
7.	Morena
8.	Dongargarh
9.	Rajnandgaon
10.	Balaghat
11.	Chindwara
12.	Hardha

S.No.	Name of State/town
13.	Waldhan
14.	Guna
15.	Sidhi
16.	Hoshangabad
17.	Gadarwara
18.	Amarkantak
19.	Shahdol
20.	Jagdalpur
21.	Ratlam
22.	Bhilai-Durg
23.	Satna
24.	Chattarpur
25.	Betul
26.	Obedullaganj
27.	Neemuch
28.	Bhind
29.	Damohe
30.	Sehore
31.	Vidisha
32.	Panna
33.	Shivpuri
MAHARASHTRA	
1.	Manmad

S.No.	Name of State/town
2.	Barsi
3.	Parlivaljnath
4.	Katol
5.	Kamptee
6.	Kinwa'
7.	Hinghanghat
8.	Digras
9.	Islampur
10.	Pandharpur
11.	Ramtek
12.	Nilanger
13.	Akot
14.	Tuljapur
15.	Wardha
16.	Igatpuri
17.	Pusad
18.	Karad
19.	Beed
20.	Chandarpur
21.	Gadchiroli
22.	Gondia
23.	Chopda
24.	Khamgaon

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>
25.	Narkhed	2.	Tuensang
26.	Malkapur	3.	Mokokchung
27.	Nandurbar	4.	Zunheboto
28.	Paithan		<i>ORISSA</i>
29.	Chalisgaon	1.	Keonjhar
30.	Buldana	2.	Baripada
31.	Hingolo	3.	Bolangir
	<i>MANIPUR</i>	4.	Paradeep
1.	Jiribum	5.	Koraput
2.	Kackching	6.	Phulbani
3.	Lamlai	7.	Bhawanipatna
4.	Bishnupur	8.	Kendrapade
5.	Imphal	9.	Angul
	<i>MEGHALAYA</i>	10.	Jajpur Road
1.	Shillong	11.	Bargarh
2.	Tura	12.	Rayagada
3.	Jowai	13.	Gopalpur
4.	Nongstoin		<i>PUNJAB</i>
5.	William Nagar	1.	Barnala
6.	Shora	2.	Kapurthala
	<i>MIZORAM</i>	3.	Gurdaspur
1.	Aizawal	4.	Nabha
	<i>NAGALAND</i>	5.	Ropar
1.	Kohima	6.	Patiala

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>
7.	Gobindgarh <i>RAJASTHAN</i>	6.	Arni
1.	Jalore	7.	Arakonam
2.	Sirohi	8.	Shivganga
3.	Mt. Abu	9.	Maduranthakkam
4.	Banswara	10.	Andinatti
5.	Bhinmal	11.	Aruppukottai
6.	Dongarpur	12.	Ramnathanouram
7.	Bharatpur	13.	Remeshwaram
8.	Nagaur	14.	Ariyalur
9.	Pushkar	15.	Sathyamangalam
10.	Kishngarh	16.	Turicorin
11.	Savai-Madhopur	17.	Salem.
12.	Dholpur. <i>SIKKIM</i>	18.	Kodalkanal
1.	Jortheng	19.	Tirunelveli
2.	Gangtok <i>TAMIL NADU</i>	20.	Tiruppur
1.	Palani	21.	Thiruvethipuram
2.	Mannargudi	22.	Paramakudi
3.	Mettupalayam	23.	Punji-plaiampatti
4.	Hosur	24.	Thirupathur
5.	Karalkudi	25.	Rashipuram
		26.	Mamallapuram
		27.	Tidivavam
		28.	Virudhachalam

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/town</i>
	TRIPURA	18.	Amethi
1.	Udaipur	19.	Kashipur
2.	Kailashahar	20.	Padrauna
3.	Agartala	21.	Sultanpur
4.	Amarpur	22.	Biswan
	UTTAR PRADESH	23.	Etawah
1.	Jaunpur	24.	Haldwani
2.	Fatehour	25.	Lakhimpur
3.	Hathras	26.	Sikandra Rao
4.	Banda	27.	Konch
5.	Barabanki	28.	Kairanā
6.	Raibareli	29.	Modi Nagar
7.	Almora	30.	Jalesar
8.	Etah	31.	Auraiya
9.	Balia	32.	Roorkee
10.	Mahoba	33.	Gonda
11.	Gazipur		WEST BENGAL
12.	Sitapur	1.	Kharagpur
13.	Hardoi	2.	Midnapore
14.	Bijnor	3.	Kalimpong
15.	Orai	4.	Coochbehar
16.	Deoria	5.	Purlia
17.	Badaun	6.	English Bazar

S.No.	Name of State/town
7.	Krishna Nagar
8.	Suri
9.	Tarkeshwar
10.	Jalpaiguri
11.	Siliguri
12.	Darjeeling
13.	Berhampur
14.	Ballurghat
15.	Basirhat
16.	Raiganj
17.	Ranaghat
18.	Katwa
19.	Bolpur
20.	Arambagh
21.	Habra
22.	Haldia (NCU)
23.	Jhargram
24.	Kalna
25.	Jangipur
26.	Alipurduar
27.	Raghunathpur
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
	<i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i>
1.	Sivassa

S.No.	Name of State/town
	LAKSHDWEEP
1.	Kavaratti
	PONDICHERY
1.	Karaikal
2.	Pondicherry
3.	Yanam

Disputes of Public Sector Undertakings

1361. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDAUR:
SHRIMATI KRISHNEDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Union Government to set up a Committee to monitor and resolve the disputes of Public Sector Undertakings;

(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 INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Supreme Court while considering the Civil Appeal No. 2058-59 of 1988 between ONGC & Collector of Central Excise, Bombay directed the Government of India to set up a Committee to monitor the dispute between Ministry & Ministry of Government of India, Ministry and Public Sector Enterprises and

Public Sector Enterprises themselves, to ensure that no litigation comes to the Court or Tribunal without the matter having been first examined by the committee and its clearance for litigation.

(c) Committee has been set up as per direction of Supreme Court headed by Cabinet Secretary. However, in so far as disputes between PSE to PSE are concerned, there is already a mechanism of Permanent Machinery for Arbitration in the Department of Public Enterprises functioning since 30.3.1989.

'Kamini' Research Reactor

1362. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini research reactor 'Kamini' has been commissioned at Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, he details of its performance; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The mini research reactor 'Kamini' is in advanced stage of construction at Kalpakkam. It is not yet commissioned. However, the core and reactor assembly for the same have been constructed and made critical at BARC, Bombay, in the Purnima-III reactor.

(b) and (c). The experiments verifying the physics design of the reactor are presently underway. Instead of using the designed and fabricated core in the Kamini reactor, it was decided to do some physics experiments in BARC itself using the existing core in the Purnima-III reactor. This was

in view of the fact that this is the first Uranium-233 bearing plate fuel type reactor. The core and reflector assembly are expected to be transported to Kalpakkam soon after the monsoon. Meanwhile, construction and erection of all other components of Kamini reactor are proceeding satisfactorily and undergoing preliminary trials.

Legislation on Agricultural Workers

1363. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact any Central legislation on agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A proposal to enact Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers is under consideration of the Government.

Performance of UBS Schemes

1364. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: the success achieved so far Urban Basic Service Scheme and other schemes launched for the benefit of the urban poor, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The major schemes being funded by the Ministry of Urban Development for the benefit of the urban poor and the progress thereunder are given below:-

(1) *Urban Basic Services (UBS):*

The Urban Basic Services Scheme was produced as a pilot programme during VII Five Year Plan with the assistance of UNICEF. Based on the experience gained during the pilot phase, a revised scheme called Urban Basic Services for the poor (UBSP) was launched in 1990-91. The objectives of the revised scheme are to enable urban poor organised in community groups to have access to basic social services such as non-formal education health-care, nutritional supplementation, and allied activities in conjunction with physical facilities provided under the State Sector Scheme of the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Status report on UBSP is given statement-I

(2) *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY):*

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched

in October, 1989 with the objective of providing employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed urban poor. The Scheme is applicable to households living below the poverty line economically weaker sections in urban slums and within this basic category, SC/ST/ women constitute a special target group. The progress report on Nehru Rozgar Yojana is given in statement-II

(3) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Night Shelters:*

Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Night Shelters for Footpath Dwellers in Urban areas, a Central grant of Rs. 1000/- per capita and HUDCO loan of Rs. 4000/- per capita is given to the implementing agencies in the States/UTs through HUDCO. The progress of the Scheme is given in statement-III

STATEMENT

Status Report - Urban Basic Services For Poor

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Towns Selected	Central funds released during 1990-91 (UBST)@	Expenditure reported so for under UBST	Whether DUAY/SUDA/SMC established
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	182.20	182.20	SMC
2.	Bihar	18	161.75	-	SUDA
3.	Gujarat	08	88.65	74.00	SMC
4.	Haryana	03	24.00	2.49	SUDA
5.	Karnataka	02	145.80	37.00	SMC
6.	Kerala	26	69.30	36.40	SMC
7.	Medhya Pradesh	10	184.20	30.76	SMC
8.	Orissa	10	45.60	45.60	SUDA
9.	Punjab	04	46.80	14.00	SUDA
10.	Rajasthan	10	94.70	60.00	SMC

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Towns Selected	Central funds released during 1990-91 (UBST)@	Expenditure reported Whether DU*ASUDASMC established so for under UBST	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Tamil Nadu	57	234.90	1.00	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22	405.00	80.00	SUDA
13.	West Bengal	25	183.50	13.43	SUDA
14.	Assam	08	21.600	19.80	.
15.	Himachal Pradesh	02	22.50	4.50	SMC
16.	J & K	02	12.50	-	.
17.	Manipur	03	12.50	-	SMC
18.	Tripura	04	12.50	-	SMC
19.	Pondicherry	02	11.00	1.12	SUDA
20.	Delhi	01	46.20	-	.
21.	Maharashtra	15	249.30	99.16	SMC
22.	Goa	01	12.50	12.50	SMC

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Towns Selected	Central funds released during 1990-91 (UBST)	Expenditure reported so far under UBST	Whether DUA/SUDA/SMC established
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Assam	-	12.50	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	02	12.50	3.85	SUDA
25.	Mizoram	01	12.50	-	SMC
26.	Nagaland	-	12.50	-	SMC
27.	Sikkim	08	12.50	6.50	SMC
28.	A & N Islands	01	11.00	-	-
29.	Chandigarh	01	11.00	-	-
30.	D & N Haveli	01	11.00	1.07	DUDA
31.	Daman & Diu	01	11.00	0.25	SUDA
32.	Lakshadweep	-	11.00	-	-
			271		

① Includes NGO assistance

• SUDA refers to State Urban Development Agency

DUDA refers to District Urban Development Agency

② SMC refers to state monitoring Cell.

STATEMENT II

Nehru Rozgar Yojana-Progress Report as on 27.2.1992

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount Sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training (Nos.)	Expend. Reported	No. of manday generated (Figures in lakhs)	Subsidy Sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	811.12	1,504	715.29	6.98	325.34	1240.84
2.	Bihar	53.24	1,287	850.00	6.77	360.00	1417.54
3.	Gujarat	57.63	3,784	524.21	6.95	6.68	25.27
4.	Haryana	85.32	1,244	201.17	1.83	62.62	234.84
5.	Karnataka	707.40	2,046	621.74	11.40	392.66	1472.81
6.	Kerala	192.78	2,005	373.50	6.19	282.66	1112.85
7.	Madhya Pradesh	375.11	1,823	900.48	9.70	366.16	1441.81
8.	Maharashtra	459.55	12,927	905.50	23.91	317.23	1230.86

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount Sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training (Nos.)	Expend. Reported	No. of manday generated (Figures in lakhs)	Subsidy Sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Orissa	184.20	879	216.51	3.01	110.20	432.15
10.	Punjab	123.28	751	291.32	2.00	120.99	453.12
11.	Rajasthan	205.00	758	770.00	8.51	17.06	67.65
12.	Tamil Nadu	337.18	9,442	995.48	21.06	664.00	2614.53
13.	Uttar Pradesh	910.15	4,300	2320.00	28.59	1161.62	4566.06
14.	West Bengal	184.45	2,320	540.52	45.54	443.78	1742.17
15.	Goa	-	-	24.70	0.46	-	-
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Assam	116.86	117	201.18	2.46	55.59	211.21
18.	Himachal Pradesh	34.90	-	81.69	0.03	2.10	7.82

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount Sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training (Nos.)	Expend. Reported	No. of manday generated (Figures in lakhs)	Subsidy Sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.41	278	15.25	0.32	24.87	93.25
20.	Manipur	-	789	62.83	1.34	7.59	28.85
21.	Meghalaya	0.35	-	0.93	0.01	2.36	80.90
22.	Mizoram	-	54	31.36	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim	11.23	80	40.74	-	3.50	13.00
25.	Tripura	4.28	537	67.41	0.90	2.61	9.37
26.	A&N Islands	-	-	6.53	0.10	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	1.04	-	15.57	-	1.82	6.80
28.	D & N Havelli	0.16	-	0.59	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount Sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training (Nos.)	Expend. Reported	No. of manday generated (Figures in lakhs)	Subsidy Sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	4.00	0.07	-	-
30.	Lakshdweep	-	-	11.53	0.05	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	2.85	-	15.46	0.12	7.52	29.60
32.	Delhi	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	488.49	46,925	10805.46	188.30	4738.93	18462.90

STATEMENT III

Progress with regard to the scheme of Nigfit Shelters for Footpath Dwellers (As on 12.2.1992)

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Value of Projects Sanctioned	Loan Amount Involved	Central Subsidy Involved	Number of Beneficiaries Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	273.67	236.40	57.60	5760
2.	Himachal Pradesh	31.91	10.00	2.50	250
3.	Tamil Nadu	73.78	61.37	17.39	1339
4.	Assam	N.A.	3.99	2.00	200
5.	Andhra Pradesh	311.17	255.98	29.76	2976
6.	Rajasthan	N.A.	32.01	9.70	970
7.	Kerala	N.A.	61.16	7.44	744
8.	Orissa	N.A.	17.76	4.44	444
9.	Chandigarh	16.42	NIL	2.00	200
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N.A.	8.00	2.00	200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	4.00	77.60	7360
12.	Maharashtra	233.22	NIL	233.22	N.A.

Rural Marketing and Distribution Network

1365. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a major initiative in rural marketing and distribution network in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Central Government in consultation with the States and UTs have identified 1700 blocks, most of which are in rural areas, to improve the reach of the Public Distribution System. The States/UTs have been advised to open around 11,000 additional Fair Price Shops (F.P.S.) to undertake distribution of key essential commodities. Besides, the F.P.S. could also be involved in the distribution of additional commodities of mass consumption such as gram, soaps, matchboxes, tea, exercise books etc.

In addition, the State Governments/UTs have been advised to bring as many markets as possible within the purview of regulation. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare Master Plans for development of rural markets and their integration with the main wholesale assembling markets.

Growth Centres to Improve Non-farm Employment Opportunities

1366. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has

urged the Union Government to speed up the implementation of growth centres to improve the non-farm employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by FICCI in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). In a paper titled 'towards rural prosperity', the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have referred to the need to support developmental activity in the non-farm sector of the rural areas by promoting the growth centre concept. Government have already selected 64 growth centres in consultation with the State Govts. Project reports in respect of 10 centres have already been approved for implementation. A sum of Rs. 15/- crores has been released to the approved centres.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of New Factorles In Bihar

1367. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a ball-bearing factory in Garhwa district of Bihar and a cement factory at Bhavanathpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which construction of these factories is likely to commence?

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

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

Investment in Industrial Sector

in industrial sector of Bihar during the same period?

1368. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the limit fixed for investment in the industrial sector at national level during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the percentage of investment made

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There is no limit fixed for investment in industrial sector at the national level.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT*Outlay under Industry and Minerals in Bihar and All India**(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91 (RE)</i>			<i>1991-92 (Approved)</i>		
	<i>Bihar State</i>	<i>All India</i>	<i>% Age</i>	<i>Bihar State</i>	<i>All India</i>	<i>% Age</i>
<i>State Sector</i>						
Large & Medium Industries Including Weights & Measures and Mining.:	24.16	659.15	3.66	72.35	827.728.74	

*[English]***Ghost Workers in Coal India Ltd.**

1369. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of ghost workers in many subsidiaries of Coal India Limited drawing full wages;

(b) if so, whether the Coal India Ltd. has taken any verification of such workers; and

(c) the total work force presently engaged in Coal India Ltd. and its different subsidiaries, subsidiary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans to States by HDPC

1370. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed income-group-wise by the Housing Development Finance Corporation in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat separately during 1991; and

(b) the dwelling units sanctioned in

each of these States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNCHALAM): (a) and (b). State-wise figures of loans sanctioned and disbursed and dwelling units financed during 1991 by Housing Development Finance Corporation are reported as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>State</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>No. of unit financed</i>
Uttar Pradesh	44.77	13.20	5,146
Madhya Pradesh	34.78	22.57	3,998
Andhra Pradesh	39.24	34.60	4,510
Gujarat	74.51	-59.57	8,564
Total	193.30	129.94	22,218

The beneficiaries of these loans are reported to belong predominantly to the MIG and LIG categories and to some extent EWS categories also. However, category-wise break-up of these loans are not available with the Govt.

[*Translation*]

Consumer Courts

1371. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer courts have been set up in all the districts of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the likely time by which these are proposed to be set up in the remaining districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). As per information available, 28 State Commissions and 360 District Forums have started functioning in various States/UTs as indicated in the enclosed Statement. In the remaining States/UTs, the same have been notified.

(c) and (d). Some of the State/UTs have put forward financial constraints and non-availability of suitable persons as reasons for the non-functioning of Consumer Courts. Since the setting up of State Commissions/District Forums is the responsibility of the States/UTs, the Ministry has written to them to set up the Consumer Courts expeditiously.

STATEMENT

*Position of Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986**As on 5-2-1992*

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Position of State Commission.</i>	<i>No. of District.</i>	<i>No. of District Forums.</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
Andhra Pradesh	F	23	23F
Arunchal Pradesh	F	11	11F
Assam	F	23	14F 9N
Gujarat	F	20	20F
Bihar	F	39	39F
Goa	F	2	2F
Haryana	F	15	2F 13N
Himachal Pradesh	F	12	1F 11N
Karnataka	F	20	4F 16N
Kerala	F	14	3F 11N
Madhya Pradesh	F	45	45F
Maharashtra	F	31	31F
Manipur	F	8	8F
Meghalaya	N	5	5N
Mizoram	F	3	3F
Nagaland	N	7	7N
Orissa	F	13	13F

As on 5-2-1992

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Position of State Commission.</i>	<i>No. of District.</i>	<i>No. of District Forums.</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
Punjab	F	12	12F
Rajasthan	F	30	30F
Sikkim	N	4	4N
Tamil Nadu	F	21	21F
Tripura	F	3	3F
Uttar Pradesh	F	63	63F
West Bengal	F	17	3F 14N
Andaman & Nicobar	F	2	2F
Chandigarh(UT)	F	1	1F
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	F	1	1F
Delhi	F	1	1F 1N
Daman & Diu	F	2	2F
Lakshadweep	F	1	1F
Pondicherry	F	1	1F
F : Functional			
N: Notified			
No. of State Commissions Functioning			28
No. of State Commissions notified			3
No. of District Forums functioning			360
No. of District Forums notified			91 (1 add. District Forum notified in Delhi)
No. of District Forums yet to form			
Total No. of Districts			450

Fake Electronic Goods

1372. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of sale and manufacturing of fake electronic goods have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Some cases of unfair trade practices of selling fake TVs by issuing misleading advertisements/making misrepresentations have come to the notice of the Government. Preliminary investigation has been ordered into such cases under the MRTP regulations.

[English]

Exploitation of Women in Unorganised Sector

1373. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring any legislation in response to the recommendations of the Commission of self employed women to protect the exploited women in the unorganised sector.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature and also for prevention of discrimination against women in recruitment and other conditions of service subsequent to employment applies to all categories of employment including the unorganised sector. There are other labour laws which protect both men and women workers in the unorganised sector like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, the Contract Labour Act etc. Therefore, there is no proposal at present to bring any legislation exclusively for women workers in the unorganised sector.

Assistance to Co-operative Sectors by H.D.F.C.

1374. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing Development Finance Corporation is considering any proposal to provide financial assistance to Co-operative sector for construction of houses for the weaker section of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, a private Sector Housing Finance Institution, reports that it assists the Co-operative sector by giving loans to individuals who are members of the Societies and who need assistance; it does not finance a Co-operative Society as such. Loans to EWS categories of people have also been extended through the German line of credit and some of the loans have been given to borrowers who have organised Co-operative societies for house building.

[*Translation*]

(c) No, Sir.

Retrenchment Age of Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

1375. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to reduce the retrenchment age of the employees of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to retire all those employees of Public Sector Undertakings who have completed 30 years of service?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Subways

1376. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct more subways in Delhi during the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where these subways are proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the estimated cost of each subway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The M.C.D. has reported the following proposals:-

<i>Name & Location of Subway</i>	<i>Estimated Coast</i>
(1) Subway of Lala Lajpat Rai Marg between Mulchan Flyover & Defence colony Flyover.	Rs. 48.76 lakhs
(2) Pedestrian Subway of najafgarh Road near MIG flats, Subhash Nagar, Titarpur and Rajori Garden.	Rs. 87.33 lakhs.
The N.D.M.C. has reported the following proposal:-	
<i>Name & Location of Subway.</i>	<i>Estimated Coast</i>
(1) Subway at Pt. Pant Marg. Church Marg, Baba Kharag Singh Marg near Temple & Kasturba Gandhi Marg. depending upon to	Between Rs. 1 crore to 1.50 crore each. number of arms of the Subway.

[*English*]

SHRI DHARMABHIKI SHAM:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

Identification of Problem Villages for Drinking Water

1377. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have iden-

tified the problem villages where drinking water facilities are still not available;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, as on December 31, 1991;

(c) the target for providing drinking water to those villages during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Out of 1,61,722 identified problem villages as on 1.4.85, 4705 problem villages remained to be provided safe drinking water facilities, as on 31st December, 1991 in the following States:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of States</i>	<i>No. of residual villages</i>
1.	Assam	83
2.	Gujarat	45
3.	Haryana	37
4.	Himachal Pradesh	588
5.	J & K	604
6.	Madhya Pradesh	60
7.	Maharashtra	51
8.	Meghalaya	982
9.	Nagaland	5
10.	Orissa	1047
11.	Punjab	657
12.	Rajasthan	118
13.	Tripura	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	418
Total:		4705

(c) Out of the above problem villages, 1881 are likely to be covered by 31.3.92 and the remaining 2824 in 1992-93.

(d) Special central assistance has been provided over and above the normal alloca-

tion under ARWSP to the State Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to achieve the target by 31.3.93.

Creation of Coal Division for Orissa

1378. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to create some additional divisions of different coal companies;

(b) if so, whether the proposals to set up a separate coal division for the State of Orissa is under the consideration of the Government; and

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

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

(a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). A decision has been taken in principle to form a separate subsidiary coal company of Coal India Limited in Orissa. The formalities including registering of company etc. may take time and therefore it may not be possible to indicate a time limit for implementing the decision.

Funds to Maharashtra Under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

1379. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Maharashtra for urban development and utilised during the Seventh Plan under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) the funds allocated for development of Rajapur, Vengurla, Sawantwadi and Malran towns; and

(c) the details of the Development works

undertaken in the areas referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During 7th Five Year Plan, Rs. 455.215 lakhs were released by Govt. of India. The expenditure incurred by the State Govt. on the towns covered during 7th Five Year Plan (for 12 towns) amounts to Rs. 673.47 lakhs.

(b) As per guidelines the selection of the town for priority development vests with the concerned State Govt. As these towns were not given priority in the 7th Five Year Plan by the State Govt., these towns were not severed under the Scheme.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

Cost of Antarctica Expedition

1380. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual cost of the Antarctica expedition and maintenance of permanent station therein;

(b) the aims and objectives of the project;

(c) whether there exists an international treaty for acquiring permanent territorial rights of the Antarctica;

(d) if so, whether India is signatory to this treaty; and

(e) the geographical area where the Government propose to establish its territorial rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The total cost of launching eleven expeditions so for includ-

ing the cost of maintenance of the permanent station at Maitri has been Rs. 82.85 cr. approximately. A statement giving expedition-wise expenditure is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Apart from establishing India's Geo-Political presence in Antarctica, the other aims include research in the fields of atmospheric sciences and environment, earth sciences and glaciology, biology, meteorology, oceanography, environmental physiol-

ogy and the study of solar terrestrial processes.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no international treaty for acquiring and permanent territorial rights on Antarctica.. On the other hand, Article 4 (2) of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 to which India is a party, stipulates that no territorial claims shall be asserted while the Treaty is in force.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Expedition-Wise Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Expedition</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on the expedition including charter of ship, maintenance of station, communication & spares, vehicles, clothing, food, miscellaneous etc.</i>	<i>*Expenditure on maintenance of the station</i>
FIRST	1981	190	-
SECOND	1982	195	-
THIRD	1983	570	100
FOURTH	1984	620	70
FIFTH	1985	574	58
SIXTH	1986	512	49
SEVENTH	1987	650	55
EIGHTH	1988	1150	319
NINTH	1989	1290	80
TENTH	1990	1234	98
ELEVENTH **	1991	1300	157
TOTAL		8285	986

Note: * The figures given in column 3 include this expenditure.

** The final expenditure will be known after the return of the expedition and knowledge of the actual number of charter hire days.

Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) in Hill Area Development Programme

1381. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra are identified as hill area and have been included in the Hill Area Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of targets achieved for Development of these areas during Seventh Plan (Year wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. There is Western Ghats Development programme which covers certain 'talukas' which form part of several districts.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Small Scale Industries in Delhi

1382. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in Delhi in 1991-92;

(b) whether their number is less vis-a-vis industries set up last year;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to set up more small scale industries therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to Delhi Adminis-

tration, they have only the record of the Industrial Units which approach them for Registration. Since Registration with the Department is voluntary, all the Small Scale Industrial Units do not come up for registration. However, 926 Small Scale Industrial Units were registered on permanent basis during 1990-91 and 532 Small Scale Units were registered on permanent basis during 1991-92 upto 28.2.92. Similarly 1854 Small Scale Industrial Units were registered on provisional basis during 1990-91 and 1648 Small Scale Industrial Units were registered on provisional basis during 1991-92 Upto 28.2.92.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Approximately 43% of the number of Small Scale Industrial Units registered during the year 1990-91 on permanent basis and 11.11% of the number of Units registered on provisional basis during the year 1990-91. The figure of 1990-91 is upto 31.3.91 whereas the figure of 1991-92 is upto 28.2.92.

(d) The Registration of Small Scale Industrial Units is governed by the locational policies determined by the Delhi Master Plan August, 1990. Only those Industrial Units which conform to locational parameters according to Delhi Master Plan are given registration on permanent basis.

Income and Expenditure of Maruti Udyog Limited

1383. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income and expenditure incurred by the Maruti Udyog Limited since its nationalisation in 1981 till January, 1992;

(b) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited

has suffered any loss in these years: and

expenditure incurred by Maruti Udyog Ltd. since 1981 till January, 1992 are given in the statement.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) The details of income and

(b) and (c). Since commencement of commercial production, Maruti Udyog Ltd. has not suffered loss in any year.

[English]

Strike in J & K by Government Employees

1384. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu & Kashmir State Government employees are on strike since January 7th 1992 demanding the implementation of Central 4th Pay Commission with effect from January 1, 1986; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto and steps being taken to settle the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The employees of Jammu and Kashmir Government have since called off the strike.

Opening of Claims Tribunals for Bhopal Gas Victims

1385. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHURY:
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed the Union Government/State Government that at least 40 claims tribunals should have started functioning by February 3, 1992 to settle the compensation claims of the Bhopal Gas victims;

(b) if so, whether a few claims tribunals have been opened so far and even the courts which have started working are virtually without work for want of guidelines from the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Welfare Commissioner, 3 Additional Commissioners and 5 Deputy Commissioners have been appointed. As regards guidelines, the Central Government proposes to issue indicative guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner which he may keep in view while preparing detailed internal guidelines. The adjudication proceedings have commenced.

"Golden Hand Shake" Scheme for Government Employees

1386. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the 'Golden Hand Shake' Scheme to Central Government employees on the pattern of Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken by the Government on

the issue of 'Golden Hand Shake' Scheme for its employees.

Allotment of DDA Flats in Kondli and Rohini

1387. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons allotted DDA flats in different categories under the HUDCO Scheme, 1979 in Kondli and Rohini in the draw held in October, 1990 and the number of persons who have been given possession so far, category-wise;

(b) the number of allottees who have not been given possession and the reasons therefor and whether their allotment has been canceled;

(c) whether DDA has given retrospective effect to the notification dated 27th April, 1990 wherein the price of agricultural land in Delhi was enhanced and had demanded Rs. 28000/- to Rs. 49000/- per flat as the premium of land; if so, the reasons for giving

retrospective effect to the notification; and

(d) the premium of land for similar flats where draw was held in March, 1990 before the issue of notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per statement below.

(b) Possession letters were not issued in 1136 cases as their allotment was canceled due to non-compliance of the terms and conditions of allotment. In another 67 cases, issuance of possession letters is under process. In 565 cases the matter is sub-judice.

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

(d) Before the revision of land rates in November, '90 the premium of land for MIG, LIG and EWS flats was calculated at the rate of Rs. 62/- per square metre of the gross area of scheme plus equalisation charges at the prescribed rates.

STATEMENT

Details of flats allotted/possession letters issued in the draw of lots held in October, 90 are given as under :-

I. Flats allotted		Category			Total
S.No.	Area	MIG	LIG	Janta	
1.	Kondil		573	450	1023
	Rohini	216	522	1012	1750
	Grand Total				12773
II. Possession letters issued		Category			Total
S.No.	Area	MIG	LIG	Janta	
1.	Kondil		394	33	417
	Rohini	107	283	188	588
	Grand Total				1005

**Involvement of Private Sector in
Planning and Development
of Housing**

1388. SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was organised recently by the Institute of Town Planners (India) at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it was recommended by the seminar to allow private sector participation in the planning and development of housing settlements in the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to assign the task of housing development in the hands of private sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The 40th Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar was held at Pune from 15-17 January, 1992 on the Main Theme, "Settlement Planning - Concepts and Systems".

(b) One of the workshops was devoted to Public and Private sector participation. One of the recommendations of the Seminar states that participation of both public and private sector in the spatial development process is necessary but it should be conflict free.

(c) to (e). The revised draft National Housing Policy envisage encouraging the involvement of licensed private developers in land development, construction and infrastructure provision with adequate legal safeguards.

Encroachment of Public Land

1389. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to make the encroachment of public land a serious offence and to award exemplary punishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of unauthorised hoardings/encroachments that have taken place in the MCD and NDMC area including Cannuaght Place/Circus during the last three years; and

(d) whether all unauthorised encroachments/hoardings have been removed and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

**Pension Fund for Non-Government
Employees**

1390. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI YASWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to constitute a pension fund for non-Government employees; and

(b) if so, the norms set for the fund and the authority designated to hold it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund have recommended constitution of a Pension fund and introduction of a Pension Scheme for the members of the Employees' Provident Fund including those in the private sector. The recommendations of the Board are presently under consideration of the Government.

Industrialisation of Backward Areas of Bihar

1391. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrialisation programme of backward areas of Bihar is not according to the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the industries set up in the backward areas of Bihar during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the schemes proposed for setting up of industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. Details of industries set up in Bihar during the last three years are not maintained centrally. However, the number

of letters of intent (LOIs) and industrial licenses (ILs) issued for the backward areas of Bihar are given below:

Year	LOI	IL
1989	5	Nil
1990	1	1
1991	4	2

Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Bihar has been allotted 6 Growth Centres. This scheme would be implemented during the VIII plan period.

[English]

Encroachment of Land in Dwarka

1392. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dwarka Housing Project of DDA has been criticised for large scale encroachments, wrong allotment of flats and incorrect planning of the entire project;

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

(c) the details of the land in Dwarka under encroachment and the steps taken to get the same cleared; and

(d) the reasons for having allowed the encroachment to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There has been criticism of encroachment and lack of effective planning.

(c) and (d). The information is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

The Delhi Development Authority has reported that encroachment has taken place in the area because of its nearness to village abadi. The following areas are reported to be under encroachment:-

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Area Bighas</i>	<i>Biswas</i>
Palam	33	10
Dabri	25	18
Mirzapur	83	03
Bindapur	19	04
Matiala	37	15
Nawada	04	09
Total:	203 or 42.48 acres	19

However, all out efforts are being taken by DDA to remove these encroachments. The steps taken by them include lodging the FIRs with the police and in some cases, prosecutions be continuing in the Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates.

Construction of Flats without Civic Amenities

1393. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is planning to built flats without ensuring availability of water supply, sewage and electricity resulting into locking up the funds of the DDA and consequential non allotment of flats to the waiting registrants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b).
The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Computer for Sanskrit Language

1394. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects financed to use computer in study and research work of Sanskrit language;

(b) the number of institutions identified for computer based education and research work in Sanskrit language alongwith the amount allocated to each institution during

the year 1900-91; and

(c) the amount likely to be earmarked during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A number of projects have been funded for Computer based education and Research work of Sanskrit Language under the Technology

Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Electronics. A list of the projects/institutions where these have been initiated and the total budget/funds released is given in the statement.

(c) A total budget of Rs. 17 crores has been projected for the entire TDIL programme, covering all Indian Languages, during the Eighth Plan. As the allocation of funds is on the basis of actual projects undertaken, no specific allocation has been made to Sanskrit.

STATEMENT

List of Projects Related to "Sanskrit and Computer" funded under TDIL Programme by the Department of Electronics

Project Name	1				2				3				4			
	Project Name				Name of the Institution				Total Budget Rs. in lakhs				Amount Released Rs. in lakhs			
1.	Preparation of curriculum Guidelines and Course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakaran, to Computer Scientist and Linguists				SLBSR Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi.				1.25				1.25			
2.	Preparation of curriculum Guidelines and Course material for Introduction of Sanskrit Mimamsa, to Linguists and Computer Scientists.				Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati				1.25				1.25			
3.	Preparation of Curriculum Guidelines and Course Material for Introduction of Sanskrit Nirukta, to Linguists and Computer Scientists.				Gurukul Kangri University, Haridwar.				1.25				1.25			
4.	Utilization of Sanskrit in Computer based semantic processing (Kriya Research).				Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote.				4.94				4.94			
5.	Exploring Information Processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastra.				Sampurnanand Sanskrit Univ., Varanasi				13.35				4.45			
6.	Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning Teaching Programme for B.Ed. M.Ed. Students.				S.L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi				20.01				8.69			
7.	Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment (CASTLE)				-do-				4.71				1.61			
8.	Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Language in Machine Readable form (Sanskrit)				Sampurnanand Sanskrit Univ., Varanasi.				33.50				13.00			

[English]

**Fertiliser Subsidy to Manufacturers
and Farmers**

1395. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the proportion of fertilizer subsidy given to the manufacturers and farmers under retention price formula during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme, the fertilizer subsidy is given direct to the manufacturers and not to the farmers. Fertilizer subsidy given to the indigenous manufacturers under the scheme during the last two years i.e. 1989-90 and 1990-91 is Rs. 3771.00 crores and Rs. 3729.73 crores, respectively.

[Translation]

Abolition of Octroi

1396. SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI SANTOSH MUKAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to abolish octroi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the states where octroi has been abolished so far;

(d) whether Government propose to

compensate these States by providing grants to them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):- (a) and (b). The levy of tax on entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein falls at Entry 52 of State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. In view of this, it is for the States to look into the question of abolition of octroi as the subject falls in the State List. However, the question of octroi was considered by a Committee constituted by this Ministry in pursuance to a Resolution passed in one of the meetings of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development. The Committee in its report recommended for partial abolition of octroi. A copy of the report has been circulated to all the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations for taking necessary action.

(c) Based on the information received from the State Governments, a list of States/UTs where Octroi is not being levied is given in the Statement attached.

(d) The levy of Octroi falls within the State List. So the question of financial assistance by Govt. of India as compensation to the State where the Octroi has been abolished do not arise

(e) and (f). In view of reply to (d) above, the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

*The List of State Governments/UTs,
Where Octroi is not Levied*

1. Andhra Pradesh

2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Karnataka
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Tripura
11. Himachal Pradesh
12. Manipur
13. Meghalays
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. Arunachal Pradesh
16. Mizoram
17. Chandigarh (UT)
18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)
19. Lakshadweep (UT)

**Introduction of New Transport System
in Delhi**

1397. SHRI SURAYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce some new transport system keeping in view the increasing population of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new system will solve the transport problem of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). As a step towards solving the transport problems in Delhi Administration got a techno-economic feasibility study conducted by M/s RITES. The Study has recommended introduction of an Integrated Multi Modal MRTS covering a total distance of 184.5 Kms. on the North-South and East-West corridors. It consists of Underground metro of 27 Kms, 140 Kms of surface rail and a dedicated busway of 17.5 Kms. The Study has gone into the traffic projections upto the year 2001 and beyond and to meet this demand the Report recommends implementation of the first phase of 67.5 Kms to be operational by the year 2001 with a provision for expansion to carry higher loads beyond the year 2001. The total cost of the project at 1989 price level is Rs. 5378 crores (approx.)

The Report has been studied by the Delhi Administration and also by the Govt. of India. A number of discussions with the concerned agencies have been held. A project involving such a large investment requires preparation of detailed reports, analysis of the implication of the land use, Delhi Master Plan, and so on. Avenues for funding will also have to be identified before the work on the project is commenced.

[English]

Strike by Workers of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1398. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRITARIT BARANTOPDAR:
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
CHATTERJEE:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Jute Industry including all Public Sector Jute Mills are on strike from January 28, 1992 in support of their demands;

(b) if so, details thereof and the total loss suffered by the industry during the strike period;

(c) whether any bilateral talks were held between the trade unions and the management to avert strike;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the specific demands on which both sides did not agree; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to avert strike and also to meet the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The workers of the Jute Industry including public sector jute mills in West Bengal have struck work from 28th January, 1992 following a call for general strike given by certain Trade Unions in support of their Charter of Demands. The main points of the Charter of Demands are (i) Hike in wages, (ii) Increase in the rate of neutralisation of Variable Dearness Allowance, (iii) Increase in HRA, Bonus, Gratuity (iv) Introduction of Medical leave, Medical Allowance, Leave Travel Allowance facilities, (v) Implementation of Jute Packaging Materials Act, (vi) Nationalisation of Jute Industry etc. It is estimate a loss of about Rs. 6 crores per day is being suffered by the jute industry on account of the strike.

(c) to (f). Several rounds of tripartite and bipartite meetings were held between the representatives of the federation of unions and the management under the auspices of the labour department of the Government of West Bengal. A bipartite agreement was

arrived at between the management and the workers of Delta Jute Mill which reopened on 12th February, 1992.

The Unions are not prepared to consider the stand of the management that wage increase should be linked to productivity.

The Government of West Bengal, the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has initiated action to bring about a settlement to the strike. The Central Government has also appealed to the Chief Minister of West Bengal for his intervention.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 976 DATED 27/11/1991 REGARDING IMPROVEMENT OF JJ CLUSTERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): In reply to Parts (a) and (b) of the question, cited as subject, in line 7 for the words-

"EJUS Scheme"

It may be read as under:-

"EIJ Scheme".

This mistake has occurred due to typographical error. The inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minis-

teris here and I hope that he will stay for one or tow minutes.

Today the Members of Parliament belonging to the Left parties of both Houses and also a number of our friends from the National Front, they have sat in a *dharna* in the porch, in front of Gate No. 1 of the Parliament building, to protest against the policies which have been followed by this Government which has resulted in very serious problems and the burden being imposed on the common people of this country. Our economic sovereignty has been compromised and the price rise is such that it is impossible for the common people to survive.

The Exit Policy that has been adopted will bring in greater problems to the common people. We have demanded that these policies - anti-people policies - should be reversed and that this country should not be sold to some foreign financial organizations and the imperialist countries.

The Members of Legislative Assemblies from various States belonging to the Left Parties have also come. They are sitting in *dharna* at the Boat Club. I request the Prime Minister to take note of the feelings of the people outside. He may be very happy that some big people like FICCI and ASSOCHAM are applauding his Budget and his economic policies. But the people outside for whom there is no provision made by this Government for alleviating their suffering, he should take note of their feelings of anger outside. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMURLIDEORA (Bombay South): Is it your Budget speech?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I hope that the Prime Minister will control his Members. I know that Shri Murlid Deora now is the present embodiment of *Ahimsa*, with his new euphoria, having on the Bombay

Municipal elections through the help of his *dadas*. He may have a very temporary reprieve. I hope he goes there and then I will be very happy. But, I do not know why he is not being considered? (*Interruptions*).

Sir, this is a very serious matter. I ask the Government to take note of it. Otherwise, the people of this country will not accept this position and they shall fight and fight against these anti-people's policies of the Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to remind the *dada* (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But I am not a Bombay *dada*.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I always call you as *dada*. So, if you have any other meaning, I am not really making you a *dada*. (*Interruptions*) I would like to remind him that I do not at all agree and the people do not agree with his analysis and the assessment that he has given. The people are happy. Of course, the people are undergoing difficulties. The country is in a difficult phase. I shall have occasion to explain all these things in course of the Budget Session. Incidentally it happens that today there is a big banner headline in the newspapers saying that one of our friendly countries - the Russian Republic - has gone for a ten billion loan from the IMF, having agreed to all the conditions. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You seem to be very happy to be in the company of Yeltsin and Bush.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sometimes want of argument results in anger. That is what we say. "Shesham Kopen Purayet". This is an old saying in Sanskrit that when you do not have an argument, you fill in the rest by anger. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you think you are serving the country by this attitude, it is for you; the people will take their own decisions. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KHESLATION SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a tribal settlement of Gond and Pando tribes at Bijapur village of block Badafnagar in Sarguja district. Pandos are very poor and backward class whom the Central Government has declared most backward class. Ribai Pando's daughter-in-law and her son of this village died of starvation and Shri Ribai's brother is serious. They have neither foodgrains nor money. The whole region is in the grip of drought but no relief works have been started by the Madhya Pradesh Government with the result thousands of families have migrated and now they are on the verge of starving to death. Shri M.S. Singhdev, former Chief Secretary of the Madhya Pradesh Government had apprised Shri Sundar Lal Patwa, the Chief Minister of the famine situation through a letter. But it is very sad that Shri Patwa has denied in his reply the prevalence of drought situation there and refused to start relief works. The district Panchayat Officer, however, admits that there is drought situation but the District Collector of Sarguja is not ready to admit it.

I request the hon. Pr. Minister to send a study team of the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh to visit the entire drought-affected area, particularly the tribal belt, and to provide amount for relief works.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): We want a statement from the Government. A Central Team must go to Madhya Pradesh. There is an utter chaos in the State of Madhya Pradesh. People are going out quitting their own homes. There is no relief

work. People are dying of starvation. We want a reaction from the Government.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should make a statement on it. Workers are migrating from there. They are starving. It cannot go like this. Two starvation deaths have occurred in your Mandsaur district and the Sarguja district has also witnessed such deaths. How long will it continue? The hon. Minister should make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has all along been classifying the cities for the grant of salaries and allowances to the State Government employees. Unfortunately the Government is not declaring Kota as a B class city although it fulfill all the norms laid down for the purpose. Bikaner, which has less population than Kota and has a population of 4 lakh 20 thousand, has been declared a B class city. Kota has a population of 5 lakh and 60 thousand but till this day it has not been declared a B Class city. An agitation is going on there. People are on huge strike. I have received three telegrams. I have submitted one of them to you. It is my submission that the State Government, the Central Government may declare Kota a B Class city immediately. A man has sent me a telegram again who is nearing death. Hundreds of people have been arrested. I request you to direct the Central Government to declare Kota a B Class city. Please do justice to Kota city.

[*English*]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Berhampore): Sir, a serious situation has emerged owing to satyagraha being resorted to by the workers of Maniindra-B.T. Mills, Berhamupor, West Bengal which calls

for immediate intervention by the Textile Minister.

The tension was developing since issuing of notice by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) on 7.9.91, on the demand for withdrawal of the arbitrary notice by which the composite character of the Manindra-B.T. Mills has been abandoned and a part of it (Manindra Nagar Weaving Mills) being abolished in the name of the so-called merger.

Eversince the nationalisation of the Textile Industry, the N.T.C. has done nothing significant towards modernisation, expansion and development to make Manindra-B.T. Mills viable; ignored the intention of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974; and moved contrary to the categorical assurance given in Parliament by the Indra Gandhi Government. The N.T.C had closed, instead, to allow the loss being accumulated and thus preprepare the ground for closure of these Mills in the long run.

The demand of the workers are: Save Manindra-B.T. Mills; retain its composite character; and adopt the policy of modernisation and expansion to make this mill viable. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You speak daily. Not in this way. Let chance be given to others.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. Not in this manner. There are other Members, let them speak. Everytime not like this.

[*English*]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, Dr. Soundaram.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. *(Interruptions)* I will give you a chance later. *(Interruptions)* This is not correct. You are monopolising and it is not correct. You allow other Members also to speak. Dr. Soundaram.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tirsschengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I bring the following urgent matter to the kind notice of the Industries Minister.

Erode in Tamilnadu is a big centre for leather goods, having a number of tanneries. Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are dependent on this leather finishing centre for their livelihood. Due to this, the 'L' is a leather finishing centre at Erode functioning for a long time.

Sir, yesterday, I received a telegram from the members of the Erode Small Tanners Association regarding the closure of the leather finishing centre at Erode. They, in that telegram, requested to hand over the leather finishing centre to Erode Small Tanners Co-operative Society, organised by Erode Small Tanners Association.

Since the Government is very much interested in creating self-employment for SC/ST people, it is very essential that this centre should continue to function.

So, I request the hon. Minister not to close this leather finishing centre and if it has decided to close down, I request the Government to take steps to re-open it or hand over it to the Erode Small Tanners Co-operative Society. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to raise a question of public importance. Though concern is expressed in this House continuously over the law and order situation, yet in Uttar Pradesh the law and order has deteriorated considerably. I want to cite an example. I have just returned from Deoria district on 2nd of this month. I have returned from Pathardeva town. Four women of that place were—
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You have given notice about Central School and you are raising an other matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: This incident of Uttar Pradesh has appeared in Dainik-Jagran. It is not about Central School but it is the question of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. The station incharge, Shri Vijay Shankar Rai, along with his full force, went to the house of that man at 12 O'Clock in the night and got the door forcibly broken. Then he made all the four women stand together and they were stripped naked. After stripping all the four guns and canes....(*Interruptions*) The women were raped ...(*Interruptions*) After raping the women, a surprising thing—
(*Interruptions*)—

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record now.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Nitish Kumar, please take your seat.

Now I am trying to give you a chance. All of you want to talk at one and the same time. What is it you are trying to do? Please do not do like that. This is in your interest. I am allowing one after the other. And if I give you a chance, you finish it within one or two minutes. (*Interruptions*). What is this? How does it help you? How does it bring to the notice of the Government?

I am allowing one after the other. Once I give you a chance, you finish it within one or two minutes and sit down. Instead of understanding it, you are not allowing other Members to speak. You are not allowing your Members also to speak. What is this? Can it go on like this? Please don't do this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow the lady Member to speak later. Now, Mr. K. P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reign of terror has been let loose in Orissa. Every time there is an election, whether it is parliamentary election or the municipal election, not only rigging but also booth capturing is taking place resulting in the burning down of houses of Harijans and tribals. It has happened in Cuttack. It has happened in Sambalpur. It has happened in Brajrajnagar. It has appeared in *The Indian Express* and *The Times of India* today. It is a constitutional obligation of the Central Government to safeguard the life, liberty and safety of advises and Harijans.

I am not talking so much about rigging as the consequences of the election which is taking place. Only three days have elapsed since the municipal elections in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like the municipal elections to be discussed now?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: It has appeared in the Press. Harijans' and advises' houses have been burnt in Gosmara, in Dumdum, in Athmali, in Dhenkanal, in Gobindpur, in Brajrajnagar.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what I have been saying.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I can understand, Sir, that it is the duty of the State Government. But when advises and Harijans are affected, it is a constitutional obligation of the Centre. What is the recourse? You kindly give us the protection. Kindly direct us what do we do? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Now you have asked a question. I am trying to respond. Now you have asked what you can do. You can ask your colleagues in the Legislative Assembly to raise it there. What is the point in raising those points over which this Parliament has no jurisdiction - whether it is against some person or it is about municipal elections or somebody, as was raised yesterday also? We are all guilty of this - raking up the matter over which we have no jurisdiction.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The reason I ask is that the elections are held under the Representation of the People Act. Secondly, Constitution guarantees life and livery to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

MR. SPEAKER: Municipal elections are under State Government. You know it very well, Mr. K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): You are giving a right suggestion to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you tell Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh the same thing (*Interruptions*) This applies to him also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Unfortunately, the Congress Party is not having a Legislature Party inside the Orissa Assembly. That is the whole problem. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member from Punjab is to speak for the first time here. So, I request the hon. Members to show him courtesy.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Honourable Speaker, a fresh wave of terror and violence has started raising its ugly head in Punjab. This terror wave has already claimed its victims, that is, a section of employees especially teachers who participated in the conduct of elections. There is total fear psychosis among the polling personnel numbering about one lakh or so and they are receiving threats to their physical security. There is an imminent danger to their families also. The militants have threatened them, especially the teachers, that they would be eliminated as and when the schools open in the first week of March. As already known, the voters and supporters of political parties are already under the threats of physical elimination.

If the present threats to the polling personnel who have discharged their duties in the interest of the nation, are allowed to materials, then the people will lose faith in the Government and the credibility of the administration will also suffer an irreparable loss.

I have received hundreds of messages from the affected personnel in this regard. In such a grave situation, when the lives of lakhs of employees, especially teachers, are at stake, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this matter of extreme urgent importance so that all out effective measures could immediately be taken to

pre-empt any violence in Punjab in this respect. If more paramilitary forces are required by the State, the same should be despatched forthwith. Any other measures in this respect should be taken at once. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATISAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of there being the Government of the Bhartiya Janata Party that gives the slogan of society free of fear. ...*(Interruptions)* This matter relates to women. Please keep silence*(Interruptions)* I should be allowed to speak at least about the injustice being meted out to our daughters and daughters-in-law. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, harassment of women is going on. Women are being gang-raped under the influence of the police and the leaders. The women of Paddevna village in Deoria district were raped only because their family members had filed a criminal suit against the station incharge. The station incharge along with his full force went to the house of those four women, stripped the women naked and then they gang-raped them. They threw away all their household articles. They inserted sticks into their private parts and poured petrol into them. This is great humiliation for them. Who would defined such actions in the country? Do the women have no honour? A man dies once in a massacre but a women victim of rape dies every moment and has to suffer humiliation every moment in society.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once I had stated that the problem of providing protection to women is very serious and a meeting of all the Chief Ministers should be called to discuss the question of providing security and protection to women and to consider taking stringent steps for this purpose. But my suggestion was not paid any attention because it

was related to women. Or, the one hand, his excellency Mr. President in his Address states that women are the most vulnerable section our society. They are called goddess incarnate and it is talked of giving them due representation. On the other hand, these women face such humiliation every day and nobody checks the wrong doers. Leaders also are among the rapists. The Minister of Home Affairs of that State * had given the slogan of "Fearless society", but such misbehaviour with women have taken place in his home town itself.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Names will not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Shri Harikewal Prasad went to lodge a report the District Magistrate told him that he had come to know only then. It is strange that such a serious incident related to women had happened and the inspector himself was the culprit and no action was taken against him. The problem of women is not of a particular State only, it is a problem of whole of the country. Therefore, stern action should be taken against such incidents. I urge upon you that regardless of the posts held by culprits, stern action should be taken against them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again I would like to request you that a meeting of all the Chief Ministers should be convened and the question of security of women should be discussed and instructions should be issued to take stern action against those who maltreat women.

The Minister of Home Affairs should made a statement as Why did such an incidents take place? The wrong doors are still roaming scot free. Action should be

taken against them. So long as atrocities will continue to be committed against women, the nation can never progress.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I think a very serious matter has been raised. I am not referring to one individual matter, but I am referring to the plight of women and children in the country. Last time also, it was suggested that we should take it up for discussion in the House. In the last two Sessions, we had discussed certain important issues such as the condition of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in the country, law and order situation, etc. I hope this time we would be in a position to discuss the condition of women and children. But we are not going to consider individual issues as such because we have limited power to deal with individual issues. But broadly speaking, the condition of women will be discussed and we will take it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for taking this issue seriously and giving assurance to the House. Sir, such incidents are occurring in large numbers in the country. This incident, in particular, is an example. I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving your remarks on it and I think the hon. Prime Minister will take it seriously and think over it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one thing more.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken a lot on it. Now you shall not raise this issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on it. I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not say anything. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: The information given to the House is wrong. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please, not in this way.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I am ready to have debate on it. But wrong information should not be given to the House by the hon. Member... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your utterances will serve no purpose. Had you been a leader, you would have dealt it in a different way. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, Please. I am not allowing you.

SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad): Respected Speaker Sir, The Sirdid Company Limited in Adilabad is producing cellulose acetate rayon yarn and fabric which is in great demand in textiles. There are 5,000 workers employed in this factory. Unfortunately, the factory is under lock-out for more than five years, mainly due to shortage of alcohol which is a basic raw material and also because of power shortage.

Revival of the industry was made and the unit was examined by the BIFF. Ultimately, a four-man expert committee appointed by the State Government came to the finding that the unit is financially viable.

and technically feasible. It has been decided to run the factory by the workers, cooperative society, since the present management is not willing to run it. The State is also prepared to transfer its share to co-operative society and also the Nizam Trust. The SBI also agreed to consider releasing working capital loan. But the IDBI, the operating agency has yet to approve the project report and to arrange for the term loan component. The NCDC has backed out for giving capital loan.

At present, the project is suffering because adequate funds and financial assistance are not forthcoming from the financial institutions. I request the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Industry Minister through you to intervene in the matter and convene a joint meeting of all the concerned authorities, viz, IDBI, SBI, NCDC, NTC and the representative of the State Government to sort out the matter before Parliamentary elections. The State Government issued a G.O. on 12th June, 1991 to reopen the Sirsild Company against election norms. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to reopen the Sirsilk Factory since 5000 workers and their families are on the street and are facing near starvation. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Sir, it is a vital issue.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the Railways here, you can raise it at that time.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, yesterday the matter on Railways was raised by Shri Ram Nalk and you allowed him.

MR. SPEAKER: No. That was on accident.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: How can it be an accident?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue like that. Please take your seat. If you do not understand the procedure, you will be guided by the Chair. Please sit down.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: You are allowing others and only I am not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. You do not understand anything and you are raising it. We are going to discuss the Railway Budget. Will the Parliamentary Affairs Minister explain to him?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: When others are allow why not I am?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will allow you. If you do not understand, your ignorance be imposed on the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later on. You please sit down. I can do it one after the other. Now, Shri Pathak.

...*(Interruptions)*....

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARRIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): There are seven textile mills operating in Gujarat under National Textile Corporation. Among them there are two to three mills which have not paid salaries to about three thousand workers for last two months. When they went to ask for payment of their salaries they were beaten up. They were asked to take cloth in lieu of their salaries. I do not understand what policy the Government has. How food can be prepared with cloth? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not make

any regular speech. I have allowed you to make your points cogently and then sit down. Otherwise, I will set it out. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: They have not received their dues like L.T.C. and medical allowance etc. for 1991. A new textile mill in Ahmedabad is being run under N.T.C. (*Interruptions*) They should be given their salaries (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha: Whatever Shri Pathak is saying will not go on record. (*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country to a serious thing. For the last few weeks threats are being given by the leaders of the ruling party and clandestinely by the Ministers to dismiss the Bihar Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: On what basis would you like to discuss it? A senior member like you is not supposed to speak like this. you want that you should be allowed to speak whatever you like.

[*English*]

You should understand the nicety.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: I had sought permission for it. I want to say that there is danger to law and order. Law and order situation in Bihar is not good. My grievance

is that this Government which enjoys our support is functioning according to the policies of the Congress Party. We want that such policies be changed. Any attempt to dismiss that Government from outside would not be tolerated. The members of the ruling party should keep it in their mind and they should not turn Bihar into a turmoil. Everything should be done in the Bihar Legislative Assembly only. Demand for dismissal should not be made from outside.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, I want to raise a very vital issue affecting the complete coastal belt from Maharashtra to.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not going to discuss the Railway Budget?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: During the discussion on Railway Budget, I am not going to be here.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not going to be here, you are not doing any favour to the Parliament.

SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, the question here today is on discrimination and that is violation of Article 14 of the Constitution in case of Shri Sudhir Sawant, Member of Parliament. Last time also, in the First Session, when I wanted to raise a vital issue for which agitation was going on, that is, in *annevari* condition, that time, others were allowed to raise matters on agriculture, only I was not allowed. This time also, Shri Ram Naik was allowed to raise a matter on Railways and I was being questioned. I do not know why this discrimination. It is because, I am also representing certain electorates.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not understand

anything. You shall have to talk like this. Now, I am not going to tolerate this kind of thing from you. You have been in the disciplined force and you know how to maintain discipline. This is too much. When the Railway Budget is there, you are not expected to speak. When the Fertilizers Committee is there, you are not expected to raise the issues like that.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, it is an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be important for you, it is not important for the entire House and the Parliament.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is important for the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, you come out quickly and finish it.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This is the question of Konkan Railway. Last time, on the 20th December, I had raised the same issue for the release of fund.

I congratulate the Government because bonds have been released. But, still, one of the problems is that the due to want of finance, the work is going to stop on the 15th of this month, because only Rs. 50 crores have been earmarked in this Budget.

Now the question is that the bonds have been released but they have not been accepted. I will request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to personally intervene so that financial institutions are directed to buy these bonds so that money is available for this project and the work is not stopped. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Rose.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also raising the same issue. We have appointed a Committee to look into the fertiliser issue; and you are raising the same issue. Now, if you are going to discuss the Budget, if you have appointed a Committee, if you want to

discuss the same thing, now, how can we work in the House? You please help your own Government, your own people. Now the time can be taken for something else.

I would not have liked him to say so many things. But, please, understand that there is a Committee appointed for that purpose.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: A Committee has been appointed.

MR. SPEAKER: So, again, you would like to raise it in the House.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Because it is a matter for urgency where the money has not come from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You talk to the Minister.

12.36 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad for the year 1990-91 etc

[English]

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

(a) i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1990-91:

- (ii) *Annual Report of the Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Audited General thereon* [Placed in library See No. LT1409/92]
- (b) (i) *Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Immunological and Biological Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr for the 1990-91.*
- (ii) *Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.*
- (2) *Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above* [Placed in Library See No. LT14]0/92]
- (3) (i) *A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.*
- (ii) *A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune, for the year 1990-91.*
- (4) *A Statment (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 93) above. [placed in Library. See No. LT-1411/92]*
- (5) (i) *A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology. New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited accounts.*
- (ii) *A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.*
- (6) *A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1412/92]*
- (7) (i) *A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. Allahabad, for the year 1990-91.*
- (ii) *A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the government on the working of the Mehta Research institute of Mathematics and mathematical Physics. Allahabad for the year 1990-91.*
- (iii) *A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. Allahabad, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.*
- (8) *A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1413/92]*
- (9) (i) *A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.*

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre. Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1414/92]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (12) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1415/92]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences. Madras, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences. Madras, for the year 1990-91.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1416/92]
- (15) A copy of the Union Public Service commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1991 under article 320(57 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1417/92]
- (16) 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 Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1991.
- (ii) The Indian Police service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 760 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1418/92]
- (17) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding 1991-92 between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1419/92]

**Annual Report and Review of the central
Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
KURIEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore for the

- year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1420/92]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Process Cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 1990-91 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1421/92]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1990-91 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [placed in Library .See No. LT-1422/92]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1990-91 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library .See No. LT-1423/92]

Annual Report and Review of the Scooters India Limited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THINGON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following pa-

pers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1424/92]

Employee State Insurance Corporation Regulations, 1992

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATEWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and Conditions of Service) (Amendment Regulations, 1992, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Vig (1) 74 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1992 under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See no LT-1425/92]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on Action taken or proposed to be taken on the Convention and Recommendation adopted by the 71st Session of International Labour Conference (June, 1985). [Placed in Library. See No LT-1426/92]

12.37 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Syed Shahabuddin came and stood on the floor near the Table.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to Your seat. If you do not go to your seat, I will name you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot go on like this. No, no. This cannot go on like this. I will name you and I will take action against you. You cannot impose this kind of things thing is not allowed. This is in my discretion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not behave properly, you can rest assured that I will take action against you. You are not the only persons in the House; you are shouting; you are not only shouting but have come to this place. If you are not behaving properly, You can rest assured that I will take action against you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) You do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. A Member like you should have known what to do and what not to do. These are not the regular proceedings. You are not going to impose your will on the entire House. I have also asked my Congress Party Members to take their seats; it is not only you. You are behaving improperly; and if you are not behaving properly, I will take action against you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I protest against the Speaker's pronouncement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a black spot in the history of Parliament. I condemn him for his behaviour. If such behavior in Parliament is continued, others will also follow suit. We condemn such type of behaviour of such a learned person. It is very indecent.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. Mallikarjuniah.

12.39 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forth Report

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would have expected him to apologise for what he has done here.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I am sorry, I have not done anything for which I have to apologise. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it there. Now it is all right. Let us take up matters under rule 377 now. Shri Sudhir Sawant.

12.40. hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to remove the condition of Annexwari System of determining non-wilful defaulters below Rs.10,000 under Debt Relief Scheme, 1990.**

[English]

SHRI SUHDIR SWANT (Rajapur): The Debt Relief Scheme of 1990 has introduced a condition of Annexwari System for determination of non-wilful defaulters below Rs. 10,000.

[Sh. Sudhir Swant]

This condition is totally unjustified and inadequate and violates article 14 of the Constitution as it discriminates between the rich and the poor farmers, for the following reasons:-

(a) Annewari is a system for determination of crop production per year for purposes of revenue. It does not relate to the type of crop. Hence farmers growing cash crops like sugarcane and paddy are brought at one level. Income of sugarcane growing farmers will always be more and hence Annewari does not in any relate to the income of the farmer.

(b) It does not relate to land holding. Here a farmer with more land is benefited whereas a farmer with less land is not.

(c) The farmer in an area of developed agriculture like Western Maharashtra and a farmer of underdeveloped area are brought on equal footing by this.

(d) My constituency has not benefited due to Average yield of paddy being always low. The Annewari is low; hence the crop never fails and this in spite of impoverishment of farmers the scheme has not benefited at all.

A clause which does not relate to income, land holding or regional imbalance is highly unjustifiable.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to kindly remove the said clause.

(ii) **Need to construct a new airport at Cochin, Kerala**

1242 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Emakulam): Cochin airport is a naval airport without much facilities as required for a modern civil airport. So a new airport should be built immediately. The Kerala Government has identi-

fied a few places for the new airport.

I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to construct a new airport at Cochin.

(iii) **Need to look into the incident of decay of wheat in temporary godowns of Food Corporation of India at Normal School Premises, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are several temporary godowns of Food Corporation of India at Normal School Premises in my constituency Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. These temporary godowns were set up three years ago in 1989 for storing wheat and the wheat is still rotting there giving a foul smell. Perhaps this wheat has completely decayed, still guards are there on duty. This matter should be looked into.

(iv) **Need to include Medical service under clause 2(O) of Consumer Protection Act to protect the interests of doctors.**

[*English*]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): A large number of doctors are being prosecuted and fined by the District Consumer Councils for alleged negligence on the part of doctors on complaints by the patients of their relatives. The Consumer Protection Act was primarily framed with a view to protecting the interests of the public so that they are not cheated and are given standard goods and proper after sales service.

The medical profession cannot be equated with any trade selling commodities across the counter for a price. The medical services being of an intellectual calibre requiring individual decisions based on knowledge and skill cannot be measured by any standards like the I.S. I

I urge upon the Central government to include medical services under clause 2(o) of the said Act to protect the interests of doctors.

(v) **Need to Include Punpun-Dardha Irrigation Project, Bihar in the Eighth Plan**

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Central Government has been making declaration to launch a Special Region Development Programme for the rapid development of the terrorism affected areas. But it is an irony that the Central Government has not included Punpun-Dardha Irrigation Project, which is beneficial to the terrorism affected areas of Central Bihar in the annual plan of 1992-93 despite the requests made by the Bihar Government.

Pun pun-Dardha scheme is the most useful project for irrigation and flood control. Every year heavy damage to crops, roads and of other properties in caused in Central Bihar by floods in Punpun and Dardha rivers. Besides it, enormous water goes waste. With the implementation of Punpun-Dardha Irrigation Project the flood problem will be solved and there will be adequate provision of irrigation in the large areas of Central Bihar.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central government to include Punpun-Dardha Irrigation Project in the Eighth Plan in the interest of the people.

(vi) **Need to drop the proposal of sale of vacant lands belonging to Defence**

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this House I would like to draw the attention of Ministry of Defence towards the proposal of sale of vacant lands belonging to defence establishment. As per reports in some news papers the Ministry of Defense is understood to be working on a scheme of

collecting additional amount by selling the vacant land of the defence department. At present the Ministry of Defence has 21 lakh acre land, of which 10% is proposed to be sold at market rate. This land will be sold to the builders and co-operative Housing Societies in the big cities. There is a proposal to sell 300 acres of land at Hapur and Kanpur being used for military camps.

Sir, after a lot of consideration extra land has been given to Defence and Railway departments. These lands are used for the future schemes. Now such lands are being sold in the name of developing new technique by declaring them vacant. As serious danger will also arise to our security system with the sale of these lands. Secrecy of defence institutions will be at stake by constructing residential houses in the military areas and there will be a possibility of increasing foreign interference.

Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Defence that this scheme should be given up.

(vii) **Need to clear the ash of Thermal Power Plant Farakka accumulated in cornfields along Kangloli river bed in Murshidabad district, West Bengal.**

[English]

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): The ash of the Thermal Power Plant at Farakka in Murshidabad District, West Bengal deposited earlier in the Kangloli river bed escaped during the floods in October last year. While being carried by flood water it accumulated over the corn fields measuring about five thousand acres of land at a stretch of ten kilometers along the said river. This ash has, in fact, resulted in the formation of a two to three feet thick layer on the surface of the land. In this situation if one is to continue cultivation in those pieces of land the ash has to be removed. But the removal of the ash is too expensive to be borne by the poor farmers. It will cost about five thousand

[Sh. Zainal Abedin]

rupees per acre which is quite a difficult proposition.

Besides, the ash deposited in the Kangloi river has inflated the river-bed at a stretch of 10 kms reducing the capacity of the river to contain water. Hence people are apprehensive that due to this diminishing capacity of the river they would have to experience recurrence of floods in future affecting extended area of cultivable land and hitting hard larger number of farmers if measures for removal of the ash are not taken expeditiously.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to bear the financial liability of removing the accumulated ash from the affected land also to adopt measures to check the recurrence of floods.

(viii) **Need to reconsider the proposal to form Mahanagar Telephone Nigams in Madras and Calcutta and review the continuation of it in Bombay and Delhi.**

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): It is understood that the Government is considering formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigams for Madras and Calcutta on the lines of M.T.N.L. at Delhi and Bombay. The main source of revenue for Telecom Department is from metropolitan cities. The surplus income generated from here is spent on development and expansion of telephone network in rural areas. The compartmentalization of telecom services in M.T.N.L. will be dangerous and the development of telephone services in rural areas and small towns will suffer.

The salaries paid to MTNL employees will be disproportionately higher as compared to salaries paid to the different employees working in the rural areas in difficult climatic conditions. Moreover, because of extra spending on salaries and five star office culture can expect very small surplus income from MTNL. If survey is conducted

it will be observed that the improvement in services in Delhi and Bombay are not due to MTNL's extra efficiency. The improvement can only be attributed to the automatic and multifarious work of electronic telephone exchanges.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Communication to reconsider the proposal of forming MTNLs for Madras and Calcutta and further to review seriously the continuation of MTNL at Bombay and Delhi.

12.50 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the President's Address moved by Shri P.M. Sayeed.

Shri K.V. Thomas to continue.

PROF. K.V THOMAS (Ermakulam): Sir, the present Congress Government, which came to power eight months back, inherited an economic structure which was completely in shackles and a political system which was in chaos. Moreover, the global political scenario showed that many of the Communist and Socialist countries are disintegrating under the new pressure of freedom and independence. Our time tested friend, Soviet Union, withered away into small republics. So, these changes, in the global political system, have its impacts on the political and economic system of our country.

The ever lowest foreign exchange reserve, the spiralling rate of inflation, the skyrocketing of the prices of essential commodities put a formidable task before the new Government. The turbulent situation created by Shri V.P. Singh's Reservation Policy, communal violence and tension prevailing in many parts of the country, escalating terrorists and secessionist activities in

Punjab and Kashmir, ULFA movement in Assam, LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu, Naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh posed a serious threat to our economic set up.

Now, when we analyse the functioning of the new Government after eight months, we have to look into this background. This Government has taken a number of economic measures. I would like to quote from the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, which he made to the nation on 9th July, 1991. He said:

"My objective is to make India truly self-reliant. Self-reliance is not a mere slogan for me. It means the ability to pay for our imports through exports. My motto is trade and not aid".

Similarly, when we made the new changes in the economic system, we have been following in letter and spirit the Congress manifesto. What does the Congress manifesto say on economy? It says and I quote:

"The congress will restore fiscal balances in the budgetary system by drastically reducing wasteful expenditure, rationalising non-development expenditure and expanding the revenue base of the Government particularly through a lenient, more dynamic and profit-oriented public sector. Deficit financing will be restricted to manageable limits."

So, when the new government had in its mind the new industrial policy, it was following in letter and spirit the manifesto of the Congress Party.

Now, what are the main thrusts of the new industrial policy? We can find out that the tiger of the license raj which was roaming around the Udyog Bhavan, has been driven out. We allowed the free flow of foreign technology and expertise. And what is the result? The result is that the rate of inflation which was 16.7 per cent has been brought down to 12 per cent. The prices of essential commodities which were going up every-

day, have been either stabilised or have been brought down.

I come from the State of Kerala where we have been very unhappy over the increase in the prices of rice, edible oil and pulses. Today when I am before this House, I can proudly say that the prices of rice, edible oils and pulses have come down. So, a sign is there in the open market that either the prices can be stabilised or they can be brought down.

When the new Government came to power, the foreign exchange position was so meagre that we could run the Government just for fifteen days. From that position, the foreign exchange has increased to Rs. 11,000 crores. The present budget is also a new line on the thinking of the Government. The decision to allow five kilograms of gold to be brought by the Indians working abroad, is a very good decision. It will help in two ways. One is that we can control gold smuggling and the second is that the blood that is being sweated by the Indians abroad is properly rewarded so that when they come back, they can bring some gold which will be useful to them at a later stage.

Similarly, the decision to have gold bonds, to simplify the taxation structure and to give more power to the co-operative sector are the decisions which have been welcomed by the people.

I am unhappy that some of my Left friends who are sitting outside have been always been contributing their opinion so that a feeling goes out that this Government is controlled and dictated by IMF and World Bank. I cannot understand why we should not get aid and assistance from IMF and World Bank. We are one of the founder members of the IMF and World Bank and we have all the right to receive necessary assistance from these two banking institutions in the proper manner.

13.00 hrs.

Then, coming to be the conditions, I may say that the hon. Prime Minister and the

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hon. Finance Minister have, more than a dozen times, assured this House that we will never compromise with the prestige of the country.

What we find now? The Soviet Union has whithered away. Many of its Republics are now trying to get membership in I.M.F. and World Bank.

After the presentation of the Budget, these Budget proposals have been welcomed by the people and if my friends again say that it is a World Bank or I.M.F. Budget, I think, tomorrow the people of this country are going to say three cheers to I.M.F. and World Bank.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue after lunch break.

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS- *CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. K.V. Thomas will continue his speech now.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming to the labour policy of the present Government, I would like to stress that the policy followed by Narasimharaoji is what is said in the Congress manifesto. The Congress manifesto says:

• The congress steadfastly believes

that labourers should not just bear the pains of growth, but should also enjoy its gains in a just measure."

The present Government has constituted a tripartite committee to look into the new industrial policy; BIRF is given a new facelift so that both the private sector and the public sector are restructured in such a manner that labourers bore the least pain. The National Renewal Fund has been constituted to help the labour who may suffer during the process of restructuring.

Coming to the political side, you may remember that during the period of V.P. Singh's Government, a reservation policy was brought and in the streets of Delhi and Pune, we had seen our young students fighting against each other and the people of the country were being divided on the basis of caste. Now, the present reservation policy of Narasimha Raji's Government has completely kept the interests of the backward community and at the same time, the economically backward people are given adequate protection by giving 10 per cent reservation.

Sir, Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi issue was a burning issue which even threatened the existence of the nation. On this issue also, the Congress party has followed the path which Panditji, Indiraji and Rajivji had followed. On this issue the President says:

" A close watch is being kept on the situation arising out of Ramjanambhoomi- Babari Masjid dispute. Government has enacted legislation to maintain the *status quo* of the other places of worship as existed on August 15, 1947. Action has been completed to set up a foundation for communal harmony to take care of children of families affected by communal violence."

Congress Manifesto says:

• The Congress is committed to finding a negotiated settlement on this issue.

which fully respects the sentiments of both the communities involved. If such a settlement cannot be reached, all parties must respect the order and verdict of the court. The Congress-I is for the construction of temple without dismantling the mosque."

The present government is following the letter and spirit of this Manifesto.

Coming to communal violence, this Government has taken a number of measures. Composite Rapid Action Force to quell communal riots has been constituted.

Now the elections in Punjab have been held. LTTE activities in Tamil Nadu have been contained with the able support of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Kashmir issue is still a burning issue. We have to find a political solution. At the same time, we have given adequate warning to Pakistan that any action from their side will be met very sternly. Naxalite movement in A.P. is curtailed and the Cauvery water dispute is being discussed politically for favourable settlement.

So, where does India stand today? India is self-sufficient in food, clothing and a number of consumer goods, medicines and a host of other things. India can set up its own steel plants, sugar factories, fertilizer projects, petro chemical units, oil refineries and power plants.

At this juncture, I want to make a request to my hon. friends sitting on this side. Economic stability means political stability. Political stability in a democracy country like ours means, the ruling party and the parties in the Opposition have to face issues on consensus, have to face issues on merit.

Sir, in this House when I came in 1984, BJP had a strength of only two. Today after nine years, their strength has gone up to 112 or 114. I put this question to my friends in the Left Front. They have been always telling that they fight against BJP. Their fight against BJP is by fighting against the Congress-I. Left Front members are just like vegetables

which grow downward. They are stagnating. They do not grow. They do not fight against the communal force. They fight against us so that the communal forces are coming.

Within the House, there has been an allegation that we are soft to BJP. Sir, this Government is a minority Government. We should get the help of the recognised Opposition party. BJP has become the recognised Opposition Party.

What has happened in this House. In this House, we are fighting on on-issues. In 1989, the entire year was spoiled on Bofors, Fair fax and on submarines. 1989 elections were fought and in that one major issue was Bofors. I still remember the day when Mr. V.P. Singh Government fell. On that day when the confidence motion was moved and after Mr. V.P. Singh finished his speech, hon. Mr. Advani was sitting on this side. He asked a pertinent question to Mr. V.P. Singh: We fought the last elections on one major issue, Bofors. You have been in power for 11 months. Now your tenure is over. Please lay on the Table of the House all the relevant documents on Bofors. Mr. V.P. Singh did not agree. But again in this House you are coming to Bofors. Why are you coming on this non-issue.'

So, my request to my hon. friends is let us fight on merits. Here the hon. Prime Minister has taken a standard front. It is not because we are minorities. Even when we are in a majority, on all major issues, we have taken a standard front.

We are responsible to the people of this country. There are 83 million people who depend on us. many of our friends are sitting in the verandah. some of them are sitting in the Boat Club. If this is your attitude on national problems, you will be permanently sitting in the verandah. (*Interruptions*). Let us have constructive attitude. We have got problems. Many issues are there. Poverty is there. We are going to take action on all these issues. Unemployment problem is there.

Our State is one of the States where

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there is statutory rationing. We have been getting rice at subsidised rate. Now the subsidy is withdrawn and Kerala Government has to get its own additional finance of about Rs. 100 crores. The State of Kerala should be given adequate financial assistance and subsidy.

SHRICHITTA BASU (Barasat): We will support it.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Similarly, in regard to literacy campaign, we are 100 per cent literate. But we have to continue with the literacy campaign. We have to get some subsidy for literacy for campaign.

Kerala is backward in industrial development. It is the most unemployed State. More industries have to be set up in Kerala. Even though there is labour unrest in Kerala, I can firmly say that labour in Kerala is an organised sector and it is a very well-disciplined sector. Wherever there is a long-term agreement, we have followed it in letter and spirit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What about the dispute between Namboodiri and Antony?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: What about the dispute between Sankaran Namboodiripad and Surjeet? Do you know that there is a big dispute between E.M.S.-Namboodiripad and Surjeet? Surjeet himself has given a statement two days back. (*Interruptions*).

Kerala is a small and beautiful State. It is far away from Delhi. Even though 2,500 KM away from the capital, we have been neglected. Our request is that our interest should be protected.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks to the President for his Address.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the contents of the President's Address prove that

we were fully justified in boycotting?? the Joint Session of parliament because we did not wish to participate in the ritualisation of a very solemn occasion which has the sanctity of Constitution behind it.

If one goes through the Address, one hears the voice, not of the President of a vibrant and progressive India, but the voice of a President of a country which has lost his self-reliance and self-dignity. That is why, the President of this country was made to indulge in banal platitudes and sterile homilies without any indication of any independent and pro-people thinking or, of any basic policy formulation in the whole Address.

Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Address is the product of a Government which is in bondage, a Government which is on leash led by the nose by the combine of Bush, Camdesus and Preston who have become the arbiters of our nation. That is why we find that the Address does not enthuse the nation but condemns the people compromises their dignity and ridicules their commitment to self-reliance. This Narasimaha Rao Government, now headed by a sober-gentleman-turnedarrogant within a sphere of a few months, will go down in the history as the one which has mortgaged our country to the imperialist financial marauders for some tainted lucre. Our economic sovereignty and national prestige have become negotiable and we are projected to the whole worlds as cringing supplicants to those agencies whose imperialist and capitalist design so far as the Third World countries are concerned is very well known. They are more anxious to maintain their hegemony than to come to the real rescue of the developing and the Third World countries. That is why very serious problems faced by the ordinary people, common people of the country not the highest income brackets of this country like the steep and unabated price rise of essential commodities have received a tongue-in-the cheek reference about six lines in an Address covering 19 pages while 16 lines have been devoted for the fulsome praise for the Bush and Company's so-called humanitarian philanthropic and democratic pretensions.

Sir, it is significant that we do not find any mention in this Address of a very serious development relating to our Defence forces. We cannot but express our gravest concern at the agreements which have been made by the Indian Government behind the back of this Parliament for military collaboration with the U.S. A without taking the people and the Parliament into confidence. It is reported that a Joint Executive Committee has been set up for Army-to-army cooperation which envisages joint training programmes, exchange of army personnel and other forms of longstanding cooperation including the Joint Naval Exercises. According to us, the only purpose of such a collaboration when we do not have a common enemy is joint exercises are held against common enemies to serve their interests. This very collaboration can only be in the interests of the U.S.A. which wants to penetrate our Armed Forces and suborn its personnel for strategic interests. We demand the immediate scrapping of such brazenly irresponsible agreements entered into by the Government as they are bound to have great repercussions on our national integrity and our political sovereignty. It is a matter of concern there is neither any reference in the President's Address nor since this House has started its Budget Session the Ministers have come forward, the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister has not come forward to make a statement in the House on such very important issues. Over and above this, the current year's Budget has put the final nail in the coffin of the principle of self-reliance and mixed-economy which was the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which was adopted, by and large, as our national policy. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has become an inconvenient name to the Congress party. And Nehruvian economic policy is being projected as dirty words. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): When he was alive, they were criticising him. And when he is dead and gone, we remember him and they appreciate him. (Interruptions)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Compared to you he was a great man. And

Nehruvian economic policy is being projected as an anti growth concept. (Interruptions) We do not any longer hear that the public sectors occupy the commanding heights of our economy. This young man chenithala used to say that but now he has forgotten. But those who still believe in the same, in the primacy of the public sector are being dubbed as anti-nationals. Now to the Congress Party and to the Congress Government, market economy of the U.S. variety has become the *mantra* and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been given an indecent burial. Our objection to the Centre's economic policies so far has been against the tardy implantation of the principles of self-reliance. Our objection has been, so far, against the weakening of the public sector and the Congress Government's continuous pampering to a handful of monopolists and speculators in the country and perpetuating the miseries of the common people. But what has happened now? This Government has not only reversed the policy without any mandate from the people, without there being even a mention in the election manifesto, without having a Majority support from the people of this country but they have also changed the path of our economic growth or direction and they have adopted brazenly the capitalist path of market economy which will only multiply the miseries and sufferings of the common people. And it has already resulted in surrendering to the stranglehold of monopolists, foreign agencies and even compromising our ability to decide our own future.

Today, the Prime Minister's intervention was very significant. Why I say this is because he has become arrogant, he has become insensitive. He is very happy. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: Because he disagreed with you, he became arrogant. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHNANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): He was expressing his views. But he says that he was arrogant. I do not think it was correct. Even if you interpret it in any way, please do not interpret it in a very wrong way. He has just expressed the views

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and feelings of the people of this country and all that *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): He called you as 'dada', what more respect do you expect from the Prime Minister? You must reciprocate that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE: I will call in 'Pardada'. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not unnecessarily interfere. Let us hear him. When you have a chance you can rebut it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, I was unhappy. It was unexpected from Shri Narasimha Rao *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Let us wait for 40 years. Then they will say that Shri Narasimha Rao was the great person. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He was very. He said that the people outside were very very happy with his Budget and with his economic policy. *(Interruptions)* According to the Prime Minister, people are praising this Budget sky high. But who are these people? It is *Washington Post*, a newspaper of the American imperialists, NRIs, FICCI, ASSOCHANM and the like. DR. Manmohan Singh is being projected as a messiah, who is supposed to have saved this country. But has the Budget been welcomed by the common people by the toiling masses? No they—the common people—considered the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister of our country as the messiahs of our financial doom and of economic perfidy, as the mortgage of this and of economic perfidy, as the of this country's prestige and dignity. We want to make it very clear that we can never be and we shall not be a party to this process of dismantling and defilement. We shall protest both here and out-

side. Only new Dr. Thomas was beseeching our support a little while earlier. We shall protest both inside and outside this House, on the streets, in the factories, in the fields and in every nook and corner of the country. We are giving this advance warning to them.

They are very happy also that some sarkari economists and some sarkari journalists are made to sing paeans of praise of the Budget. These people always do. They always praise the Government Budget, which ever is the Government and which ever is the Budget. They praised the Rajiv Gandhi's Budget and now they are criticising the Rajiv Gandhi's Budget and applauding Narsimha Rao's Budget. But nobody is able to deny the effect of the IMF and the World Bank conditionalities on the preparation of their Budget. And very significantly this Government deliberately kept suppressed from the people and this Parliament those documents which ultimately, they were forced to disclose by pressure of public opinion and opinion in the House. It had disclosed a very sorry, and serious state of affairs. I would request my hon. friends from the treasury benches not to make it a partisan issue and to please go through the documents very carefully for the sake of their Government only, if this temporary majority they wish to perpetuate. You may now ignore and you may play with the future of this country. That is why, in one of my earlier interventions, I had requested my very good friends from the treasury benches to please go through them. Please do not mortgage your conscience. This is not a matter of whip. When so many people are raising this question, please try to go through those documents and find out what commitments this Government has already had made. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We have gone through it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If knowing that you are supporting them, then we have to get rid of you. If this Government was honest with regard to its economic policies, they would have disclosed the documents on their own. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A CHARLIES: Sir, I am on a point of order. On the first page of the document, it has been very clearly laid down that it was a confidential document to be used in the office and in the event of its publication, prior approval of the World Bank has to be taken. So, that document was not presented here. When repeatedly they requested the hon. the Finance Minister, he said that he will place the entire records on the day of presentation of the Budget. But they insisted on the presentation and they were presented. We have gone through it. In para 97, there is only one word that in 1992-93 Budget, some structural adjustments will be made by the committees appointed by the Government. These are confidential documents.

MR. DEPUTY SEPAKER: There is no point of order. My request to the hon. Members is, frequent interference takes away hon. Member's time. Secondly subsequently it will lead to shortage of time. You will get time to rebut it. So kindly restrain yourselves.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Charles' interruption, not intervention, has helped me. He has admitted that this country cannot disclose a document which is an agreement entered into until the big brother, the World Bank, gives permission to the Government to disclose the document to the Parliament. This is the state of affairs of this country.

We charge that this Government has compromised our economic sovereignty and this Budget is the faithful implementation of the fiats of the IMF and the World Bank. I am not today dealing with the Budget in detail. That will be dealt with when we come to the Budget discussions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY (Ambala): I would like to know only one thing as to whom they have mortgage the country. Such things should not be said. You should not say such things. Can any one mortgage

his own country?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is very very clear. We made that charge and repeat that charge on the floor of this House that the main Budget provisions were known to the World Bank IMF combine before they made known to this House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAH I(Deogarh): This is something they know last year also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No comment is necessary. When you get a chance you rebut it with greater force. Why do you interfere unnecessarily? Let us stop this temptation of making comments every now and then.

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE: Somehow I am a little comforted to know that there is still some conscience left. They are feeling disturbed in their conscience. That is why they are interrupting me.

The Government's pretext of adopting this anti-people economic policy is that there has been a foreign exchange crisis. But we have never been told who is responsible for this crisis. It is their publication; not mine. The commercial borrowings from 1983-84 when they started in this country were Rs. 2,493 crores. In 1988-89 when the Congress Government came to an end it become Rs. 18,400 crores-commercial borrowings on short-term basis. The total liability on account of the Government, non-Government commercial borrowings, IMF liability, rose from Rs. 13,747 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.80,135 crores during the Congress Government's rule. Who is responsible for this? This Government is shamelessly trying to say that every difficulty in our economic structure is only because of the two Governments, one of they supported. Here they put up a hopelessly minority Government. They did not even allow that Government to place its Budget. They say that Government is responsible and they have no responsibility. This is the

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sense of responsibility they have.

In 1991-92 the total debt servicing was estimated to be Rs. 11, 936 crores of which the share of commercial borrowings was Rs. 4, 158 crores. It was 35% of the total debt servicing which means a debt trap. These are not my figures. Who is responsible for this and how are you trying to solve this? The only way they have chosen is to go on bended knees to the IMF and to the World Bank.

We had even opposed the '1981 approach' to the World Bank, when the present Rashtrapathi was the Finance Minister here. He had gone to the IMF to take loan. I would like to know as to what agreement was entered into then. Would you please disclose the 1981 agreement with IMF and the World Bank? We would like to know as to what were the conditionalities there. What has forced you to completely surrender your rights and completely bind your hands and feet, so far as our economic policies are concerned?

So far as the borrowings from the commercial banks are concerned, the solution was not to go to the IMF, but to restrict non-essential imports and to increase the exports. But, that was not the policy that was adopted.

What is the direction of the present plan? The present Deputy Chairman circulated some documents containing the outline of the Plan. It was said that the success of the plan depends on and it can only succeed if there is an increase in the export to the extent of 13.6 per cent every year. It is impossible to reach that. They are no longer making that forecast. Then, the Planning Commission itself says that the planning process will come to a halt. Who is responsible for this and what are the ways out? Is it only to go to the IMF and the World Bank? Is there no other way in this country? Is it for this that this country has been fighting, dismantling everything? What was the role of the Public sector when this coun-

try became independent and after that? Who came to the core sector? Not a single monopolist came to the core sector in this country. In the steel sector, in the oil sector, who were the people, who were the industrialists-friends of yours-who made investments? It was the public sector which came there and Jawaharlal Nehru realised that the public sector was the only panacea, the only way out. On the basis of his experience, he presented the Industrial Policy in the House in 1956, which the Congress party adopted. But, that Congress, of course, is dead and gone.

Now, with the help of the Soviet Union, we have Bhilai, we have Bokaro and we have Durgapur. So the agriast steel concerns came up. The public sector undertakings like ONGC, Indian Oil Corporation, Steel Authority of India, etc. have helped this country to grow. With nascent democracy which was to develop under the trauma of partition and huge mass transfer of people from one place to another, the public sector has taken the role and now it is being ridiculed. Who is responsible for the mismanagement of the public sector? Today you are selling the shares of the public sector undertakings, of profitable concerns, to whom? To the multi-nationals and to the monopolists. They will come into the public sector which was growing up by the sweat and toil of the working class and the common people of this country. It is your return and it is the compliment which you are paying to the working class and to the public sector in this country. What is the provision made and what is the indication given in the President's Address as to how the price rise will be dealt with? Just a casual reference was made to that. Their manifesto - I hope they have not torn out page 25, because 25 is rather unfortunate for them says at page 25, that Congress is determined to roll back the prices to levels obtaining in July 1990 in case of diesel, kerosene, salt, edible oils, etc. Either that has been torn away or you have put ink on this. Page 26 is also the back of 25. Tearing of that page will help them. It is said;

* The Congress will create 10 million

new jobs per year and 100 million jobs by the end of the century."

Price has been rolled back. This is the wonderful performance of this Government. This is their manifesto. That is why I said yesterday that they all have been sold to *kabariwallas*. At least Dr. Thomas has kept one copy.

I don't have to say that the prices have not gone down. It has increased manifold unabated price increase. Inflation rate went up to 16 per cent. It is sometimes better that I use their own document to remind them. What is the increase in the price rise? So far as the issue prices are concerned, there is increase by this Government; common quality rice 30.4 per cent increase; fine quality 25.2 lesser because richer people take that and superfine still lesser 23.85 per cent. But the common rice is increased by 30.4 per cent by your administered increase; wheat 19.7 per cent increase; sugar 13.1 per cent increase. The wholesals prices index has gone up.

In 1991, this Government has been functioning. The annual rate of inflation has been 13.5 per cent for wholesale price index- the highest in the decade as the seasonal downturn in prices proved to be rather modest. Between April and December, the major portion of which this Government has functioned with the blessing of IMF, the rate of increase in prices stood 13.7 per cent compared to 9.3 per cent. Even Mr. Chandra shekhar performed better than you. In analysis of the trends in a monthwise rise in prices for 1991 shows inflation at 16.3 per cent which was the highest in September as compared to 12.2 per cent in June, etc. The rate of rise in prices for primary articles during the calendar year on a point-to-point basis has been estimated at 18.9 per cent. Over and above this what do we find? There has been a conscious increase during the inter-session period. Yes, the Food Minister is here or Civil Supplies Minister is here. They increased the administered prices. As I said, of there is increase in the Issue Prices. essential food articles such as rice, wheat sugar, etc-weakening of the

public distribution system in this country and the great fanfare of 1,700 blocks being brought under special PDS. That announcement was significantly made at Jaipur in the presence of their friend, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

The greatest misery of the common people today is there. The middle class is also getting alienated from them. Neither the budget nor the President's Address makes any provision as to how to contain the price rise, for less to bring it down. I thought, Mr., Kral Choudhury was better outside than having come and witnessing this non-performance of his Government. He is a very good friend of ours.

Another very serious situation which the country is facing, specially the common people, is the problem of unemployment. Sir, in 1951, number of persons who were unemployed were 3.29 lakhs. The wonderful Congress contribution to this country at the end of 1989 was 3.27 crores. This figure refers to the registered unemployed people. Therefore, whatever be the increase in population, it will go to the unemployment category. This is your wonderful achievement. all the recruits to the employment market will remain unemployed. This is your wonderful Achievement Sir, this is a very serious subject which we are discussing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C.CHACKO:(Trichur): How about the position in West Bengal (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If that gives you comfort, then for your satisfaction, I am prepared to assume which is not correct

In March 1991, with the help of the Congress, the Chandra Shekhar Government's performance resulted in having 3,48,90,000 as registered educated unemployed persons, and what was the average number of vacancies notified during that period? It was 38,000. For one year, as I was calculating the figure comes to 33.48 lakhs against unemployed persons in the unemployment register in employment

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exchanges and only a maximum of 4.56 lakhs could be employed. What will happen to these unemployed people? What is the source of livelihood for these people? Where will they go? Can the agricultural sector or the industrial sector bear any further employment? From where will they earn their livelihood, Mr. Chennithala? Please tell us. I would like to know about it. And now, over and above, what is happening? We are told of employees being redundant, four lakhs of Railway employees are going to lose their jobs. Government offices are being closed and you are encouraging Exit Policy. You have not adopted a policy for reviving a single sick industry. The new modern hi-tech industries will provide very little employment to the ordinary people because they are highly mechanised and automatic machines are used, so far as we know. Then, where will these people go for jobs? What are you doing to help them to earn their livelihood through small scale industries? What entrepreneurial assistance are you giving them. Sir, over two lakhs of sick companies are in private sector about which they are so enamoured. Why so many private sector industries are closed or sick? What are you going to do to help these people and now, you are getting rid of employees of the public sector. You are sending the units to the BIFR for closure and winding up. But what will happen to the employees? What is the hoax about the national Renewal Fund? It is said that it will be for retraining and re-deployment. With all sincerity and seriousness, I am asking as to where will you redeploy them. What alternative training will you give them? How many people will you train with the amount in your Renewal Fund? For heaven sake, please tell us about this. What is the fate of those people who are unemployed who are not criminals or anti social elements?. They want to live a decent life with an ordinary amount and not crores of rupees. They want to look after their families and lead a decent life. Where will they get deployed? Please tell us so that we can inform them not to worry and this benign Government will give them jobs.

Sir, the Exit Policy has been thrust upon this country by the IMF. If you go through the history of Latin American countries which had gone to the IMF and the World Bank, you will find that exactly similar and identical words were used. We hear the very same words 'macro-economic policy', 'structural adjustments' and so on. This is the jargon that Dr. Manmohan Singh is using now and we heard every word before. Brazil, Peru and many other countries had to swallow these words. There was the Exit Policy too. Have you become completely blind and insensitive just for some foreign exchange? Have you given up your right to think and to decide for yourself? What will happen now? Even the Rasthrapatiji is being made to utter words, if I may say so, which are against the interests of the common people of this country. He says that there should not be any strike and there should not be any industrial action. People may lose their jobs and die of starvation. But they should not protest. Is this country a country of slaves or sheep or goats? That they silently starve and die and shall not protest against all this? This country will never accept an attempt by the Government to prohibit industrial action. It is not a charity from the Government. It has been earned by the working class through their struggle over a long period of time and they will never give up their right of industrial action to fight for their own rights.

Today we find that there is a very grave economic situation, is it reflected in the President's Address? What is the policy statement that has been made in the Address as to how to solve this grave economic situation? Nobody is denying it. Even the Government is saying that there is a grave economic situation. But where is the reflection of that in the President's Address? Earlier, we were at least told that the address was prepared in a great hurry and they could not even think about it properly. But now, they had seven months of informed assistance from IMF also to prepare the President's address. But this is the position. This Address is nothing but a parchment in which ever thing that this country needs has been consciously omitted to be mentioned. Without meaning any disrespect to

Rastrapatiji, personally, I may say that it has become a useless document and it should be thrown into the wastepaper basket.

There has to be an alternate approach. We have suggested it many times. But who is listening? This government is under the bondage of the IMF and the World Bank. Were they listening? We have circulated an alternate proposal. They did not even have the courtesy to come and discuss with us or even to call us and discuss this alternate approach.

Now, what about land reform? Have you ever thought of bringing about land reforms in this country? We have suggested that without land reforms and without wider dispersal of ownership in industrial capital, without the use of a technology which is both modern and labour-intensive, a technology which will use labour and not replace it, we can never improve our economy. When we bring about this type of reforms, then and then alone, we can increase the purchasing power of the common people and then and then alone agricultural and industrial growth can follow on the basis of expansion of domestic market and not otherwise. But that is never an area to which they pay any attention.

Instead, we find that in the economic sector, this Government has launched an outright attack, a comprehensive attack on the public sector. Even the Parliament has not been taken into confidence when they took the decision with regard to 49 per cent disinvestment in the public sector. And this is one of the most dangerous policies. Then they have adopted the Exit Policy. With a sleight of hand, they dismantled the provisions of FER and MRTP in the inter-session period and the FERA has become a useless document. Now, they are supposedly thinking on the Dunkel proposals, which will bring ruin to the agriculturists of this country and drug industry in the country. But this government is thinking on those lines. Today we find it in the newspaper. It has been discussed in the other House also. The Minister has said that there are some positive features in the Dunkel proposal so far as the

agriculture sector is concerned. But, Shri Chidambaram has said that without discussing the matter in Parliament, the Government will not take any decision. But, Sir, we are hearing not a word about any action taken against any of these big industrial houses. Rs. 50,000 crores of blackmoney are circulating in this country. Is this not a pressure on our economy? Is there any step taken to unearth this blackmoney? On the other hand, we know what this Government has done. The ten industrial houses in this country have taken loans upto 31st March, 1991 from the following financial institutions:

IDBI	Rs. 1486 crores
IFCI	Rs. 553 crores
ICICI	Rs. 626 crores

The total comes to Rs. 2666 crores which is outstanding from these ten business or industrial houses to these important Governmental agencies. When the small scale sector or the medium scale sector go to these banks for the purpose of loans and advances, no money is made available for them. They are working overtime for the purpose of giving loans to these big industrial houses which have been allowed to remain unrealised for years and years.

Even the interest is not paid. What is the credibility of this Government or of this Party which has ruined this country by their misrule of over forty years?

What is the performance of the present Government-Shri Narasimha Rao's Government? Overnight, they have taken a somersault. Nobody is saying anything these days about Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

The overall rate of growth is minus 2.3 per cent. The GDP growth instead of 8 per cent, it is 2.5 per cent.

The overall rate of growth was minus 8 per cent from April to October. Foodgrains output has dropped by 1.5 per cent during this Government's regime. Agricultural pro-

[Sh. Somanth Chatterjee]

duction is stagnant. Population is increasing but agricultural production is not increasing. The Balance of Payments' position was a little difficult. I do not know whether they would have agreed to give us the copy of the World Bank Report but, we have somehow managed to get a copy of the Report. There, you will find that the only reason for going to World Bank was to get some foreign exchange for imports. Then, why this performance of our economy? Why industrial production is going down? Why agricultural production is going down? Why GDP is going down? What have you done for the last seven or eight months? This is the performance of this Government? We are told today by the Prime Minister that they have nothing to say and they are only showing their anger. When the prices have gone sky high, common people are very happy! If there are no jobs, common people are losing jobs who had jobs, the common people are very happy in this country!

Now, the Prime Minister is only reading FICCI's circulars not even the ordinary papers of this country. He has lost touch with the common people of this country. That is my fear. That is our misfortune. Probably, our Prime Minister is not allowed to think of his own until IMF and World Bank permits him to think.

If You come to the political situation in the country, what has happened to Punjab? How have you solved this problem? We are happy that some of our friends from Punjab are here, but have you solved the situation in Punjab?

Unfortunately, the outcome of the election will further aggravate the situation. No solution will be provided. We had requested repeatedly to involve the people of this country to bring them into the electoral process. You must announce a political package. You have Rajiv-Longowal Agreement. You have not implemented that Agreement. I do not know whether it was desired by the Chandigarh M.P. or not.

But the Rajiv-Longowal Agreement is not being given effect to. Their minority character they have somehow improved by 12 of our friends coming to that side. But that manoeuvring will not bring about peace in the State; and the country will have to pay a very heavy price.

The overwhelming majority of the rural population did not vote; only forces of separatism and terrorism have been encouraged. There have been also rigging in selected places. I am not mentioning Nandyal. It is enough to refer to Punjab for what has happened. The communal polarisation has taken place. We all want that peace should come back to Punjab; but this Government will not be able to do it. They have misutilised the situation for their partisan ends only to strengthen their position in Parliament. But Punjab is today almost torn asunder. There is an aggravation of the situation there. We would like to know from the Prime Minister what is his policy towards Punjab? How is this Government going to function in Punjab?

Today itself we saw in the paper that the situation has not improved an iota; on the other hand, the situation has become more complex and grave.

I wish well of the new Government. I have no quarrel with the new Government; but will they be able to function at all.

Mr. Narasimha Rao has chosen his friends; he has increased his numerical position here by the Punjab elections; and he knows there are friends here on the other side facing him. They will always come to his rescue.

We saw in a very recent happening in Kashmir, Srinagar, this *Ekti Yatra*, which is nothing but Rao-Advani joint venture. No mention is made in the President's Address when the country is being divided on the communal lines. In spite of my respect, genuine respect for Jaswant Singhji, his reference to the Muslim majority population of Kashmir being one of the reasons for the trouble there; it was very unfortunate.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

We want that the Kashmir issue should be solved on the basis of Simla Agreement; but we must take adequate note of Pakistan's intention. The Pakistan's Prime Minister supported the general strike of 5th of February. The High Commissioner is openly trying to internationalise the issue which is nothing but a direct interference in our internal affairs. I would like to know what is the Government seeking to do. We do not find any pointed reference in the President's Address as how to bring about peace and normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know which Airforce plane or which plane took Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi with all the fanfare to Srinagar for the purpose of unfurling the flag; the flag is unfurled every year. Why was this special provision made? What does Mr. Thomas say about that? Therefore, this is the other dangerous situation in the country; this Congress/BJP existence to remain in power, which is another serious development. I request well meaning friends, if you have still unmortgaged conscience, please think about it.

I am glad that Mr. Jaswant Singh mentioned about Bofors. Prof. Thomas was very anxious that Bofors nobody should mention; he said, don't mention Bofors. According to the new information that has come out the Bofors issue is still very much germane for the sake of having clean political system in this country, if, at all possible, under the Congress Government.

Therefore, I would like to know what is the Government's response to this. What is the stage at which the investigation, if anything at all, is being carried on?

Who is in charge of the investigation? Why was the investigating officer changed? At whose instance was he changed?

What has happened to the St. Kitts' inquiry? Just because the present Prime Minister's name is involved, you have given a burial to that. And with all fanfare you

started it! We would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what his instructions were to our Counsellor in the Indian Embassy there about that.

Another important aspect on which we do not find any reference is the Centre-State relations which has been deliberately kept pending unresolved. The Sarkaria Commission report is very convenient to them because they say that they are studying it. For years they will study it; they will never come to a conclusion. So many times it has been discussed in the House. It has been discussed in the Consultative Committee also. All the political parties have given their opinions. The State Governments have given their views. But nothing is being done. The result is that all the States, including the Congress Party ruled States, are facing the gravest of problems because there is no rethinking on the Centre-State relations. The financial resources of every State are getting shrunk.

The small savings which were coming to the help of the State Governments, have now totally whittled, because it has become no longer attractive because of the changes in the rate of interest of other funds.

Sir, so far as this small saving is concerned, I am informed that subject to correction by the Government a committee was set-up known as the Rangarajan Committee. I would like to know what the report of that Committee is. I have written to the hon. Finance Minister to place a copy of that report of the Rangarajan Committee, on Small Savings, on the Table of this House, but no response has come. I have also requested the Hon. Speaker to see that it is presented.

From whatever angle we see, from whatever aspect we see our country is facing the gravest of the problems because of the misuse of this Government, because of the surrender of this Government to foreign imperialists and the multi-nationals. Today the people of this country are groaning under a severe strain and I warn the Government: You may ridicule us today

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here taking advantage of your temporary majority, as you are ridiculing the people outside, as you are ridiculing the concept of Jawaharlal Nehru on public sector. But, Sir, the people of this country will not take it lying down.

You are only concerned with less than one per cent of the population of this country. You are not concerned with the remaining 99 per cent. Your market economy will not benefit the poorest of the poor in this country. Today 52 per cent of the people of the country are below the poverty line. There are crores and crores of illiterate people in this country. There are people who have no jobs, who have no future in this country. You are not concerned about them. You are patting your own back. Even that you are patting because the IMF says, "You pat your own back."

There are other issues like the foreign of policy. I am not going into them. That will be dealt by my Comrade Malini Bhattacharya when she speaks. Our economy being dependent on the foreign powers is having its serious effect on the foreign policy formulations of this country.

Therefore, these are matters on which we cannot but express our concern and I am sorry, I cannot but oppose, very strongly oppose and say that this President's Address is a declaration of war against the people and not a declaration of war against poverty and disease.

[*Translation*]

ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI (Sultanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I would like to draw the attention of the House to some problems. The President's Address attracts the attention of the whole country. Since it is a document which outlines the policies which Government is going to follow during the next year. It is expected that the country will

be governed on these lines. But people felt very disappointed with this document. There are some basic problems which have not received serious attention of the Government such as the problem of unemployment. Seven to eight crore youth are unemployed in our country who should otherwise be engaged in the task of nation building and channelise their energies for developmental works. These Graduates and Post-Graduates have no work and obviously as an idle brain is a devil's workshop, they create some problems. President's Address does not outline any programme to tackle this major problem which is being faced by the country. Government should pay special attention to this problem by including the 'right to work' as a fundamental right in the Constitution. The youth of this country have lost all hope and are directionless. This has resulted in brain-drain. Our best talent is going out of country. We should seriously think in this regard.

I would like to quote the following couplet of the poet Shri Gopal Das Neeraj:-

*"Tan ki Havas man ko Gunahgar bana deti hai,
Bagh ke Bagh ko Bimari laga deti hai
Bhukhe Peto'n Ko Desh Bhakti Sikhane Valo
Bhukh Insaan Ko Gunahgar bana deti hai."*

Crores of Indian youth are in search of employment opportunities. We should pay serious attention to this problem. But Government has not paid enough attention to the problem. The President's Address has not enunciated on this in a clear-cut manner. The country is not as dynamic in the industrial sphere as it should have been. It has not marched ahead as it should have been. We can progress through small-scale industries. Our country is predominantly an agricultural country. Only Metropolitan cities Delhi-Bombay Calcutta and Madras do not comprise whole country. Five Star Culture is not the real culture of the country. Our country is predominantly an agricultural country. The agro-industries should grow. We take salt that is produced in big factories. All

the things that we use in our everyday life such as soap, oil etc are produced in big industrial units by Multi-national companies. Peas are grown in the fields but the multinational companies process it, pack it in bottles and then sell it to us. The Multinational companies have thus taken over the production of almost all the necessities of life. We are facing a similar threat as we were facing during the East India Company's rule during the pre-Independence era. They kept us like slaves for 150-200 years. Unless these things are not produced by the Small scale industries and Cottage industries, the multinational companies would continue to hold sway and the present state of affairs will continue. It will be a matter of mere discussion in the House. There should be clear cut policy in this regard. The multinational companies must not be encouraged.

We often talk of promoting cottage and small-scale industries and provide loan facilities also. Some people open new enterprises but it does not serve any purpose. Their finished products do not reach the market because the multinational companies have so much pressure in the market. Therefore, unless and until a classification is made for goods which are to be manufactured by multinational companies and the things which are to be produced under cottage and small scale industry, the problem cannot be solved. We are suffering the consequences of following wrong policies even today. Until and unless cottage industry and small scale industries get proper attention, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved. The unemployment problem will go on unabated and that is also dangerous. We have already discussed the problems of Punjab, Kashmir, Bihar, Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram and the role of separatist forces which are active in these areas. We should urgently pay attention to this problem.

Hon. President has made a reference to the problem of Kashmir in his Address. It states, "The involvement of forces across the border in aiding, arming and providing logistic support to the terrorists in Kashmir is now well known" I would like to submit to this

House that Pakistan wants to divide this country by supplying arms to the militant youth of this country. It wants to mislead the youth of this country and thus divide it. But in the Presidential Address nowhere has it been mentioned how Government is proposes to solve this problem. I sometimes introspect on this problem. The hon. President has put the facts before us. Therefore it is but natural for this House to start a debate on the topic. If Pakistan continues to follow this policy then it should be warned and given an ultimatum of ten days and told that it should stop such mischievous activities otherwise, India can face this challenge and it would shatter their dreams of dividing India. Unless India takes a stern stand to this effect, the state of affairs would remain the same. Pakistan is hatching this conspiracy against India and the anti national forces are active within the country. How does our Government propose to settle this issue, there is no reference of this in the President's Address. Government should ponder seriously over the matter and take action in this regard.

It is often discussed that the *Ekta Yatra* enunciated by the BJP had adverse effect on the country's polity. I would like to submit to the hon. members of both the opposition and the ruling party sitting in this House that we should be able to serve the cause of integrity of this country if we go and unfurl the national flag in Kashmir. I have myself visited that place and experienced that it had boosted the morale of the security forces. The masses of Kashmir do not have anything to do with the militant activities. The people there are suppressed and depressed and this *Yatra* has tried to give them a sense of relief. It has aroused in them a sense of confidence and provided them enough strength and will power. This *Yatra* should be viewed with a positive attitude not with a negative attitude, because every activity of BJP seems pale to the jaundiced eyes of the ruling party. This is not the fault of BJP.

On the end, I would like to draw the attention of the members of the House to two important points and then I would conclude. One point is Education policy. Forty

[Acharya Vishwanath Dass Shastri]

four years have passed after independence, India is still not able to follow a clear education policy.

India has not been able to frame an education policy which instils a sense of pride in its cultural heritage. If stating truth is a kind of revolt, then I dare say, that we are all revolutionaries.

The education policy has become a matter of general discussion among the masses. But one thing which has ruined the country is corruption. In my opinion it is all because of the faulty education policy which requires some fundamental changes. In this context we have talked to some responsible persons but serious effort has not been made in this direction. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this matter also.

The second point I would like to refer to is regarding rise in prices. They have won the election on the assurance that prices would be brought down within 100 days but this Budget gives little hope of any such thing happening. Prices are rising steadily but the President's Address does not mention any steps likely to be taken to control prices. Sir, if the present situation continues, there will be an acute shortage of commodities in future. During the British rule the people who participated in the freedom struggle used to sing a song. Although I cannot recall the entire song, some of the words were "*Aman bech denge, chaman bech denge*". No doubt such points are discussed in the House in a lofty manner but no concrete steps are taken. The reason is that if the intelligentsia became apathetic, the patriots will even go to the extent of selling the country. So, nothing is done for the general public. The people of this country vote for us and we get the status of hon. Member but what do we do for those people. While drawing the attention of the House to this matter I oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR
(Faridkot): Sir, I have risen to support the

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I consider myself fortunate to have got an opportunity to stand amidst the representatives of the 80 crore people of this country and convey the sentiments of the people of my constituency.

Opposition leaders spoke intensely of the elections in Punjab. On behalf of the people of Punjab, I would like to compliment the Government for holding the Punjab elections efficiently in the face of many problems. Some great poet rightly said that:-

*"Barson raha hai dushman daure jaman
hamara,
Kuchh baat hai ki hasti mitati nahin
hamari."*

The Punjab elections was no ordinary event. I compliment the parties which participated in the elections.

Just now Shri Somnath Chatterjee was speaking and yesterday Shri Jaswant Singh spoke on the President's Address. I would like to remind them of their party colleagues who risked their lives to participate in the election. The Akali Dal members who had been elected last time with a thumping majority chose to walk out on the pretext of taking the oath with their swords and lost the opportunity to convey the sentiments of their constituents. We would have been happier if some members of the Akali Dal had been elected instead of those elected from our party because problems of Punjab if expressed by them would have provided succour to all of us. I would like to compliment the Government of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and as Dr. Iqbal the great poet of the East has praised Guru Nanak in the following words:

*"Fir sada aakhir uti tauheed ki Punjab
se,
Hind ko ek mard-kabil ne jagaya khak
se"*

This role was eminently played by Shri Narasimha Rao who deserves all praise for the smooth conduct of the Punjab elections.

Sir, in these 10 years (interruptions) as

this is my maiden speech I request that no interruptions be made. In the last 10 years, 16000 persons were killed in Punjab. The B.J.P. leader Hitbhlashi, some members of the Congress from the block level to the district level and some members of the C.P.I. and C.P.I. (M) were killed in Punjab. I would like to inform a very well-known leader of the opposition who is present here that one of the things being said in the training camps in Pakistan is that:-

[English]

Punjab is treasure box. The path of power is Punjab. If you capture Punjab you capture India.

[Translation]

I would like to recall the sacrifices made by the people of Punjab since they find mention in the President's Address. As my colleagues have been referring to voting percentages I would like to tell them that I have been elected from Faridkot district from where the former Chief Minister Shri Parkash Singh Badal hails and he was one of the leaders who boycotted the Punjab polls. In his own village 700 votes were polled out of a total of 1200. Of these, 400 were in favour of the Congress. Sir, today I feel proud to say that when Faiz Ahmed Faiz was imprisoned in the Rawalpindi jail and the then Government and banned his writings, he said:

"Fatahe-e lauhen kalamishhin gayeen to kya gam hai, ki khoone dil mein dubo li hain ungliyan maine. Juban par muhar lagi hai to kya, rakh di hai harek halka-e zanzeer par juban maine.

So percentages should not be considered in the Punjab elections because threats were received by people that the families of those who became polling agents for C.P.I.(M), Congress or Bahujan Samaj Party, would be killed. I would like to congratulate all political parties and all the people of Punjab for their courageous attitude towards the conspiracies designed to discour-

age and demoralise them. In this way they provided honour to the country.

Today on this occasion, while referring to the great State of Punjab I would like to submit that history has been repeated in the recent elections in that State. History has been repeated in the land of Kartar Singh Sarawan, Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai, who gave the slogan of 'Simon Commission go back'. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from the land where people have kept the sacred ashes of the great martyr shaheed Bhagat Singh and Rajguru till date in their houses who were hanged in the Lahore jail and their last ceremonies were performed on the bank of river Satluz after pouring Kerosene oil on their dead bodies. I hail from the State of Punjab where patriots sang this song-

*'Sarfarooshi kee Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai,
Dekhna Hai Jore Kitna Baju-e-Katil Mein Hai.
Wakt Aane Par Tujhe Bata Denge Ai Asman,
Hum Abhi Se Kya Batayein Kay Hamare Dil Mein Hai''.*

I belong to the land where the people have high regard for these martyrs. Today I would like to thank the Government of Shri P.V. Narashima Rao, who in a speech at Aurangabad said that "I want a Government in Punjab." No one can be a bigger democrat than he is. He never said that he wanted a Congress (I) Government in Punjab, but just said "I want a Government." People of Punjab have elected a Government. I would like to thank the President of India, Shri P.V. Narashima Rao and the Congress (I) Government for this historical step.

In addition, I will not be fulfilling my duties if I do not make a mention of the difficulties and sufferings of the people, who elected me to this august House at the grave risk to their lives. Just like someone has said-

*"Kissa Ae Dard Sunate Hain Kie Mazboor Hum,
Kissa Ae Dard Hai."*

[Sh. Jagmeet Singh Brar]

A great poet was born in Lebanon who is called a poetic genius master or the unquestionable master. Here I am referring to Khalil Gibran who has penned down very good poems. One of his poems is- "We And You." One of the lines of the said poem is- "We are the sons of sorrow and you are the sons of joy." Further the poem is as follows.

[English]

The poem-"We and You."

"We are the sons of sorrow and you are the sons of joy,

*You do not comprehend our cry,
For the clamour of the days is crowding
your ears,
Blocked with the hard substance of
your ears of indifference to truth."*

[Translation]

I am making a mention of this because if we do not accept the truth we cannot save the Punjab. To save the Punjab, it is essential to think above the party politics.

Hon. Members of various parties are represented in the House and I would like to submit that from 1984 to 1992, no action has been taken against the culprits of 1984 riots except publishing a white paper on the riots. It has been acknowledged that 5,000 persons were killed in those riots. All these persons including children were brutally murdered.

Three hundred years ago Guru Teg Bahadur came to this area from Punjab and sacrificed his life at Sisganj for not accepting the religion in which he did not have any faith:

*"Tilak Janju Rakha Prabh Taka,
Keeno Bado Kalhoon Mein Saka."*

Eight years have elapsed and none has been punished. A number of Governments changed in the country. Shri P.V. Narashima

Rao and Shri Chandra Shekhar assumed office but not a single police Officer or any other accused has been punished. Nothing can be more shameful than all this. It is mentioned in the President's Address that situation in Punjab needs to be controlled and the people of the country also want peace in Punjab. I would like to submit that in 1982 on the one hand renowned athlete Shri Milkha Singh carried the torch and lighted the flame, and on the other hand well known General, who made great sacrifices in safeguarding the borders of the country and has been awarded several medals by the Government for his gallantry, was refused entry because of the turban on his head, when he was going to witness the Asiad Games. These things do not go down well with the people of Punjab.

It is not the question of Chandigarh, it is not the question of other demands or it is not the question of water but it is the question of pride and prestige; it is the question of healing the old wounds. Though assurance were made often yet nothing has been done in this regard. Even before elections promise of a package deal for Punjab and the solution of water issue and extension of economic benefits was made by the Government and the ruling party. But some vested interests did not allow to be implemented that assurance and they enthusiastically claim that they only did not allow Chandigarh to be transferred to Punjab. Those people now consider themselves as heroes.

I represent the people of Punjab and my party in the House. Whatever comes out from the heart definitely makes an impression:

*"Par Nahin Takate Parwaz Magar
Rakhta Hai."*

I would like to submit to the House that there is a need to remove the sufferings and agony of the State.

Haryana and Punjab are neighbouring States. Rajasthan is the land from where our ancestors hailed. It is mentioned in the

President's Address that the issue relating to distribution of water should be settled through negotiations among the States. Neighbouring State Haryana is inhabited by 20 percent Punjabis and Telugu has been recognised as the second language in that State ignoring the Punjabi language; while it is a fact that a number of languages are spoken in our country. It is folly to say that Haryana's shore of Satluj-Yamuna link canal can be drawn by deploying BSF and Army. Who will agree with this? It is also a fact and every body accepts it that the nation is above the language.

[English]

We are Indians first; we do not bother what is the language.

[Translation]

From the signals sent to Punjab it is evident that step-motherly treatment has been meted out to the Punjabi Language and because of it only the trickling issue of Punjab is hanging fire for want to solution. Sir, through you and through the august House I want to draw the attention towards these things.

In addition I would like also to submit that the beautiful city Chandigarh has been built 26 years ago by an Architect Leo Crubusser by removing small villages. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, that even after a long period of 26 years the Government has not been able to implement its commitment for transferring Chandigarh to Punjab.

During the reign of Akali Dal Government headed by Shri Surjit Singh Barnala it was decided that on the 26th January, Chandigarh would be formally transferred to Punjab and the cards were distributed in the whole of Chandigarh in this connection. But the next morning it was announced that the issue of transferring of Hindi speaking areas Abohar and Fazilka of Punjab to Haryana should be settled first and only then the Chandigarh issue would be settled. Is not all this travesty of justice?

There is only one place in the entire country where enumeration was conducted on the basis of language. In Kandukhera, a border area in Punjab, people were forced to tell the language they speak. There can be nothing more shameful than all this was done in the name of language. Through you, I would like to submit this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is your first version, that is why I did not stop you but.....

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I would like to make two more points and sum up.

I want to mention it because the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not amidst us today. It has been said "*Daman Kisi ka haath se jata raha magar, Ek rishta-e-khayal hai, jo toota nahin.*"

In 1988 he went to Goindwal Sahib. I would take only 2-3 minutes. Please permit me to make this point. Goindwal is a place in Punjab which is said to be the "axis" and 'nucleus', it is the central place of Punjab where several religions flourished. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited that place lakhs of people gathered there. There he announced setting up of a project costing Rs. 300 crores and also a railway track from Goindwal Sahib to Tarantaran. However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that no initiative has been taken in this regard so far. Our late Prime Minister made an announcement but the bureaucrats said that the project was not viable and therefore, it was not launched.

Besides, I would seek you permission to make a few more submissions. It is a matter of concern for the entire country, no matter whether BJP is in power or CPM is in power. People of Punjab feel aggrieved that they worked hard to reclaim the barren land in the country, with sweat and hard labour they produced grains to feed their countrymen, but today a very unreason FD Act has been enacted and notices issued to them under it and in the various parts of the country. People of the State are distressed that though they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country, and are doing whatever is possible, yet they are held responsible for

[Sh. Jagmeet Singh Brar]

such unhappy incidents as those which took place in Rudrapur for which a small section of people was responsible.

I would like to make one more submission before I conclude. One after the other hon. Prime Ministers visited Golden Temple in open jeeps. Many dramas were enacted and the State has witnessed such things several times. It was only due to the historic decision of Shri P.V. Narashima Rao that elections were held in Punjab, Now he should visit the Golden Temple, listen to the problems of the people of Punjab and also take measures to solve them. Delhi riots have been cause of utter grief in the hearts of Punjabis residing all over India, I would like to submit that the Government should take measures to provide justice to the people of Punjab so far as the water dispute is concerned, water is most important for this State. In regard to the Indira Gandhi Canal, I would like to mention that about one million acre feet water was provided to Rajasthan, "The Economic Times", one of the leading newspapers of the country has released a document which mentions that 70 percent area is water logged area as a result of eight million acre feet water being provided to Rajasthan by Punjab and the soil of that State is not able to withstand this water logging. The soil is not able to retain fertility. I would submit to the Government that water should be supplied through canals upto 1000 kms, However, in this regard I would like to quote the report:

[English]

"In stage one of the command area, numerous villages have been submerged by waterlogging and smaller patches all along the canal suffered from water-logging, salinity of soil and salinity in ground water supply."

[Translation]

My submission is that the problem will be solved only if two million acre feet of water now going waste is diverted from Rajasthan

to Punjab and Haryana and the barren land in these States may also be reclaimed.

With these words I conclude my speech (*Interruptions*).

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Address of the President presented on 24th February to the Members of both the Houses basically lacks the reflection of ground realities.

It is customary that the report should trace the past events and also provide a new direction to the Government for its future performance.

Disappointingly the Report neither traced the past real happenings nor provided any future priorities that are to be incumbent on the Government. When the nation went for polls in the year 1991, the Congress-I Party made tall promises but stands with dismal achievement today. The Congress-I Party promised:

If it is voted to power, the Party is determined to roll back the prices to the levels of July 1990.

Now, I would like to quote from the Election Manifesto of the Congress (I) Party from page 25 and I quote:

"The Congress reiterates its firm resolve to use the full power of the State to arrest the rise in prices and bring down the prices of essential commodities and articles of common consumption. Economic policy will be geared to this end. Stern action will be taken against black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering and against those who are profiting from the misery of the common man.

In particular, the Congress is determined to roll back prices to levels obtaining in July 1990 in the case of diesel, Kerosene, Salt, edible oils, cycles and two-wheelers, electric bulbs, cotton sarees and dhotis of 40s count or below, stoves including smoke-

less chulhas, newsprint and postcards, inland letters and envelopes."

This was the promise given. But contrary to this, what had happened in these past eight months? I do not know how many blackmarketeers or hoarders or the profiteering machinery have been booked during the past eight months; how much has been unearthed so far as the blackmoney is concerned. Our hon. friend Shri Mukherji has mentioned that more than Rs. 50,000 crores in still lingering on as blackmoney which is posing a threat to the Indian economic situation. Surprisingly, its economic policies have rolled the prices upward, contributed to the most unprecedented inflationary trends and thereby making the life of the common man highly miserable.

Sir, soon after its assumption of charge, this Government evolved a new Trade Policy aimed at several structural changes to set right the balance of payments. But the so-called economic policies commenced with the devaluation twice, sale of Gold etc. created confusion in the society and its economic front, compression of exports, industrial stagnation, tremendous fall in the industrial growth rate from 8 per cent to minus one per cent, reduction in GDP by eight per cent, aggravating inflation which turned out to be 16.7 per cent, skyrocketing prices of essential commodities and even reduction in exports are some of the resultant evils that have been mounted during these past eight months. The common rice price itself has gone up by 30.4 per cent during this period. But the IMF conditionalities of withdrawing subsidies even on fertilizers proved to be upproductive during the past kharif season.

In particular, 6-7 million tonnes of the foodgrains production has gone down from the expected 103 million tonnes. The rate of inflation has also touched an all time record of 16.7 per cent during this period of eight months.

As far as employment is concerned, the Congress(I) Party also envisaged generation of employment. The party has said in its

Election Manifesto of employment. The Party has said in its Election Manifesto in page 26 about this. I quote:

"In its Approach to the Eighth Plan, the Congress envisaged employment generation at three per cent per year against the present rate of 1.6 per cent per year. Congress will work out a strategy to expand employment opportunities at three per cent per annum through suitable industrial, agricultural, economic and fiscal policies.

The Congress will create 10 million new jobs per year and 100 million jobs by the end of the century.

The Congress will also generate 1000 million man days of guaranteed rural employment every year."

Has any one of these promises been fulfilled during the past eight months?

16.00 hrs

It has promised to create ten million jobs and not even one job has been created or given. Contrary to this promise, the Government is bent upon throwing the industrial labour out of employment by introducing the EXIT Policy, leaving aside creation of new jobs. This evidently is a part of the accepted conditionalities of IMF since it has agreed upon extending the loan facility for the creation of the National Revolving Fund to clear the immediate financial commitments of the employees likely to face retrenchment owing to EXIT Policy.

If the public sector undertakings are suffering with excess staff and fall in productivity, they should be improved but not to be closed.

The past eight months rule of Congress-I is marked with several political debacles. They have been claiming that their achievements have been endorsed during the polls which have been conducted during the past eight months. I may say that the democracy has been ridiculed and the polity

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateshwaru]

was hoodwinked during these past eight months. Unfortunately, this aspect did not find a place in the entire long speech of the President.

The Political instability in Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir did not find a democratic solution though the Government claims to have successfully conducted the elections in Punjab in the recent past. The very fact that the Government immediately on the heels of its assumption of charge cancelled the Punjab elections in 1991, just on the penultimate day of the schedule date evidently shows that the Congress-I Party was deluded of its success in the elections of 1991.

This became the bad precedent and the elections were boycotted on subsequent occasions.

In 1992 poll, several other parties have also boycotted and this is the reason why there was very low polling during the elections. The Congress has bagged 83 per cent seats with hardly nine per cent votes out of the 21.6 per cent votes that were polled. In almost 2000 villages, people did not turn up for voting. In a constituency by name 'Joga' it was a wonderful experience where the total voting was more than a lakh, and hardly one per cent of the total voting and a fraction of it went in favour of the Congress party candidate. He has been declared as elected to the Assembly. This is the manner in which the democracy was said to have been upheld and this shows how the democracy has been ridiculed in Punjab, where majority of the votes did not participate in the elections. Even the sikh leaders, the recognised sikh leaders were kept in jail and the elections were conducted.

The political scenario in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir is in a fluid stage. The problem of militancy and extremism of JKLF and ULFA could not be solved and the annihilation and political anarchy continue to pose a threat to the very foundations of democracy. The claim of Congress I Party

that their achievements of the past eight months are endorsed by the electorate in recent elections is totally dubious and self-deceiving.

In the by-elections that have been held recently and more particularly in Andhra Pradesh where the Prime Minister himself was in the election fray, you have seen from the newspaper reports how the democracy has been murdered. In the Nandyal constituency, where the Prime Minister himself was a candidate, his success was a foregone conclusion when the TDP party and its President Shri NTR did not field a candidate. But in that constituency, all sorts of malpractices were resorted to right from preventing candidates from filling of nominations, booth capturing, rigging, impersonation, misuse of official machinery and so on. A majority of 5.8 lakh votes was managed to have been achieved by Prime Minister in the elections. It might have been recorded or entered in the Guinness Book of Record. But at the same time, all these malpractices also must be recorded in the Guinness Book of World Record.

In Manipur, in spite of the Cabinet's decision and the recommendation of the Chief Minister to dissolve the Assembly and to go in for fresh polls, the Government has placed it under animated suspension with a malefide intention of petty political gains and also to allow time for horse-trading and to buy the Members.

In Andhra Pradesh, the whole co-operative spirit was dismantled in the recent elections by nominating two members to the Board of Directors, which is most unprecedented and which is most unwarranted. If we wish to maintain the co-operative spirit. Unfortunately, the Government of India remained silent as a non-entity. It must be remembered that this would be the beginning of the destruction of the cooperative movement and the Congress(I) Party would be held responsible for such heinous assassination of the co-operative and democratic values. If this is endorsed by the Government of India, where is the guarantee that another Government will not get motivated

with such an undemocratic precedent and nominate even more members when it comes to their turn for political gains?

In Nagpur Municipal elections, we have seen in the newspapers and the newspaper reports reveal that there were a large number of malpractices to capture the political power by Congress (I). The protests filed by the other parties went unheard of.

These are all several distortions of democratic values set up by the present P.V. Narashima Rao's Government in its eight months rule.

With regard to the Centre-State relationship, I would like to say that over-centralization of powers with the centre is not conducive to the federal structure of the country. If the turn of the political events in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are of any lesson, the Government should respect the federal structure more particularly when several States are under the non-Congress (I) rule.

I do not know as what had happened to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. They need to be implemented in letter and spirit. With the emergence of the changed political scenario in recent times, I suggest that it would be better for the Government to bring about certain constitutional changes to create a "separate institutions" to monitor the Centre-State relationship from time to time, in tune with the committed federal values of the Constitution.

The President's Address did not mention about some of the important unfortunate events that took place in the country from time to time such as the starvation deaths of the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh and the large scale massacre of the Scheduled Caste persons in places like Tsundur in Andhra Pradesh, Gaya in Bihar etc. The Government did not even express its minimum concern over such grave issues in the long speech of the President.

The Government have conveniently forgotten about mentioning of election re-

forms, Anti-Defection Bill, functioning of Prasara Bharati, commissioning of II channel in Doordarshan and also the Bofors issue which has assumed a new dimension etc. These are some of the important current issues.

The all-round deterioration of the law and the order situation in several States with the growing naxalism, extremism, militancy, fundamentalism etc. are likely to pose a threat to the integrity and sovereignty of the country. This warrants the greatest concern and attention of the Government.

Lastly, the much talked about Dunkel's proposals which have created fear psychosis about the prospects of agricultural, pharmaceutical industries, biotechnology etc., did not find place in the entire Address.

Finally, the *Ekta Yatra* organised by B.J.P. leaders provoked fundamentalism and communal division rather than fostering the much publicised unity and integrity. Though the Congress-I Government extended its blessings, the whole *yatra* proved to be a farce and they had to borrow even the Army flag poll for hoisting the national flag in a hurry.

With these words, I thank the hon. Chair for having given me the opportunity.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI P.M.SAYEED *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, moved by Shri Sayeed. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and his Government that they have kept their promise for conducting elections in Punjab during February, in spite of the difficult situation there. The people supported the Congress unanimously there and a large number of Members belonging to Congress were elected from there. The people of Punjab should be congratulated for this. The Government

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

should provide all the facilities to Punjab, as the people there had faced a lot of difficulties during the Governor's rule and due to terrorism. They should be provided all the necessary assistance to get rid of these difficulties. A lot of people in Punjab have been wrongly kept in jails. They should be released through general amnesty. The Rajiv-Longowal Accord should be implemented at the earliest and Chandigarh should be handed over to Punjab. Then the Government should pay its attention on other things. The Government has tackled the situation of Kashmir with ability. If there is a need to adopt more strictness, it should be done. The people should be mobilised and should be prepared for elections. It is known to everyone what was the result of *Ekta Yatra*. If this *yatra* would have undertaken to unite the country, it would have been praised. In Rajasthan, this *Ekta Yatra* covered a distance of three hundred kilometres from Jaipur to Pilani. The Rajasthan Government is unable to make arrangements for drinking water, but a lot of funds were spent for the repair of the roads and for removing electric poles and trees from the roads through which this *Ekta Yatra* passed. Crores of rupees were spent on this work. If the same funds were used to make arrangements for drinking water in Rajasthan, the people of that State would have blessed the State Government. The State Government was unable to provide a two feet connection of water to the people there under the Jawahar Yojna, but crores of rupees were spent on the *Ekta Yatra*. Was this *yatra* undertaken by the moghuls, that the roads had to be beautified, trees were cut and electric poles were removed. While coming out of the B.S.F. Bus in Kashmir, Shri Khurana was waiving his hands. If the road had been blocked by snow, was it possible for any person to go and unfurl the flag there. This *yatra* should have been undertaken for the unity and integrity of the country. You call yourself patriot. You should take all the citizens of this country alongwith you. Do not have such self-interest that you will get more votes, if you continue to attack the minorities in such a way. This is our country.

*"Hindi hain hum, vatan hai hindustan hamara
hum bulbulen hain iski, yeh gulsitan hamara."*

We are born in this country. It is our religion and duty to respect every inch of our motherland. It is highly improper to deliver provocative speeches and to pollute people's minds. This practice has been adopted only to catch votes and to mislead the people and the mislead people vote in favour of such party. You always try to get votes in the name of temple and mosque. But you have never thought that there is no difference between a temple and a mosque. Both are places of worship. We have to remove this difference. Only then, our country can make some progress. If we continue to quarrel on such trifle issues and do not pay attention towards the economy of our country, we can never let the country progress. Everyone is responsible for this situation. Some people exploited the feelings of minorities but later on, minorities came to know about the reality.

In the end, I would like to mention about the deployment of Army in Kashmir. I would like to request the Government through you that the Army of our country should not be used in place of police. The army, which is there to safe guard the borders of our country, should not be used to do the work of police. If the Army is deployed inside the country to tackle internal situation, it will be misuse of our forces and when there will be actual need of forces, they may not be able to do their own work. Therefore, I would like to submit that in any condition, the Army should not be used to tackle the internal disturbances in the country. Instead, the Army should be provided with all the facilities and it should be given the whole time for its training. If the Army does the work of police, it will also be affected with the same poisonous feelings which has crept up in the police force, and it will not be able to defend the country. In this country, the recruitment in police should be done on the basis of community and not on the basis of majority. People from all the communities should be recruited in the police. This will stop the

Hindu-Muslim riots. It will help in stopping frequent atrocities and molestation of our womenfolk. Large scale changes should be made in the set up of the police force and people from all the communities should be included in it. It will create a feeling of security among the people of every community, because they will also have their representatives in the police force.

I would also like to mention another point here. The Government of Shri V. P. Singh and Shri Chandrashekhar has totally emptied the coffers of our country. Such propaganda was made that our coffers are empty and that is why they could not do anything. If any Prime Minister makes such propaganda that our coffers are empty then who will come forward to help us.

If the Prime Minister of such a large country says that his country's treasury is empty, which country will come to his aid? Under the circumstances, we would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for formulating a policy that will take the country forward. We have been demanding 'one rank-one pension' for a long time and the Government has finally fulfilled it. It is a matter of pride.

The Government, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister deserve our heartiest felicitations for fulfilling our long standing demand for 'one rank one pension.' I appeal to the Government to pay its attention towards Fertilizers, keeping in mind the provision made for agriculture and farmers in this Budget. The 80 % of the total production of fertilizer goes to States, while Rajasthan receives only 18%. Despite being a large State, 61% of Rajasthan's land area is covered by desert and only 31% areas is populated. Indira Gandhi Canal is the only source of water to meet the requirements of the State's populace. If the Union Government doesn't provide 100% assistance for the completion of the Indira Gandhi Canal, keeping in the mind the interests of the people of the State, then Rajasthan would be deprived of water. It is my firm belief that if the Centre doesn't take over the work of the Indira Gandhi Canal, then the State Government

would spend the entire money at its disposal to widen the roads to greet the 'Ekta Yatra'.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for the provision made in the Railway Budget to convert metre gauge into Broad gauge. I think that work on one kilometre would provide employment to 10,000 people.

Lastly, through you, I would like to appeal to you that the 15% reservation for minorities should be done away with. The minorities should be allowed to preserve their identity. They are part and parcel of this country and should be provided with all the opportunities available to other citizens. If they are kept apart, it would only increase this bitterness. Therefore, I request the Government to remove this bitterness and pay attention towards Rajasthan.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am glad that the President's Address has pointed to almost all the main problems which this country is facing and has discussed in general, the policy of the Government with regard to these problems. Especially with regard to the problems of Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and other disturbed areas, the President has, in his speech, given concrete policy measures.

With regard to communalism and such other problems faced generally in the country, the President's Address has made proper mention and has given the steps which the Government is going to take in this regard.

Now with regard to the new policy in the economic, industrial as well as our foreign spheres, these policies are being attacked by some sections of our House. I think, the new Government has come forward to take very broadminded as well as very effective steps in this regard.

We, of course, have apprehensions with regard to the rising prices and some of the problems which we are facing at the

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

Centre and the steps which the Government is going to take in this regard. We are all viewing it with utmost importance.

I would think that the new policies in the economic sphere which are declared by the Government—many of which are in the sphere of exports as well as other new spheres—are absolutely in the way of free marketing and encouragement to new industries to come. I think these policies will bear results. Now, of course, we have a feeling that the boost which is given to efficiency, should never be a problem in any way for those who cannot compete. There are some suspicions in that way. But I would think that the competition which is taught or which is envisaged will bring out efficiency and that is the only manner in which we can face the real dreadful situation of price rise and other problems which we are facing. I would think that some specific suggestions should have been made with regard to agricultural sector in the President's Address. Of course, President has mentioned that the Government is going to bring out new ventures in agricultural sector so as to bring about more production and to boost this sector. I welcome them. But I would think when we speak of agriculture, we always speak of foodgrains or oilseeds. Normally, we do not think of other items in the agricultural sector which have to be given more importance.

In Kerala, we have pepper cultivation in a large number. But the pepper cultivators are in great difficulty. They have no hope to feel that they will come out of the dreadful situation in which they are now. I would think that there should have been a special mention with regard to foreign exchange earning through agricultural produce like pepper.

Rubber is also another agricultural produce on which a special mention should have been made because this is also an item where India is saving to a very great extent by more production and thereby restricting imports which otherwise we should have had. I think some more boost should be given to this sector as it is facing a great

problem of not getting a proper price.

I would like to make a point with regard to the public distribution system. Kerala is a State where there is total statutory rationing of rice. There is a real problem when the price of ration rice has gone up. Kerala Government has got a very low Budget when compared to the Budgets of other States. It is spending a sizeable percentage of this Budget for saving the common man from the rise in price of ration rice. I would think that the Government should take some special interest and see that at least in States where such types of rationing are invoked with regard to grains and food stuff which are used by the common man, some important measures have to be taken. States like Kerala should be given special aid to give proper aid to the common man in this regard.

I am happy that the President has mentioned so many things including job opportunities and special forums to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Likewise, in housing also, the National Housing Policy is envisaged. I have another point to make in this regard. In Kerala, there is a new Housing Policy which is in the officing. There is a move now to give houses to all those who do not have houses for which great funds are required.

Of course, the funding agencies in the Centre are helpful to Kerala in this regard. I would suggest that the scheme should be devised in such a way that more and more benefits reach the poorer people. I hope that the help given by the Centre in this regard to Kerala would be more encouraging.

A special mention is made in the President's Address with regard to a legislation for setting up a National Trust for the welfare of the mentally retarded and those affected by cerebral palsy. I welcome this because the Government has taken a very good step for the welfare of the weak and less fortunate people of our society.

Before concluding, I would like to say that the President's Address has made a

mention on our foreign policy and about our dealings with different countries. But there is one point which needs a special mention. There are many persons who go to other countries and earn a living there. We are encouraging them. But they are facing too much of a difficulty even for getting a passport. I would suggest that some important reforms are necessary with regard to the issue of passports to make it easier for our citizens to go abroad and find jobs.

There are so many nurses who would like to go out of India and get jobs. But if they are restrained at the stage of getting passports itself, it would be very discouraging for them. When job opportunities are available abroad, people should be given help and encouragement to get passports.

On the whole, just within eight months of its rule, the Government has come up with so many new proposals which, I am sure, will save the people from the wrath of a dreadful situation in which they were put.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak against the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The hon. President is well aware of the country's enormous size and of the disparity between the rich and the poor. Even today, 50% of our population live below the poverty line, but there is no reference to them in the Address. Similarly, the Address is silent about any Government initiative to solve the unemployment problem faced by 12 crore citizens of this country.

The new Government has launched a publicity campaign across the country, calling its policies as 'progressive'. A lot of effort has also been made to underplay the impact of the new politics on the common people. The Budget presented by the Government smacks of the influence of another country. It has not been independently prepared by us. The country's interests have been mort-

gaged, under this Budget. I would like to know whether in whose interests this Budget has been prepared? Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know very well that foreigners have always come to this country to serve their selfish interests. They came with the objective of exploiting the wealth of this country. You are well aware of the manner in which this country's immense wealth was taken away to other countries, during British Raj. We were left with nothing. Today, after 40-45 years of independence, we are going to repeat history. Millions of people have benefited from the development, that took place in the post independence era. Yet, today the Prime Minister and Finance Minister are behaving like peons and falling at the feet of others, for aid. History is witness to the fact that in order to humiliate the native Princes, the Englishmen deliberately prescribed a uniform for the peons, which was akin to the robes worn by the Rajas and Maharajas. Even today, you will find that the gatekeepers and peons in Hotels wear uniforms, similar to the ones worn by Rajas and Maharajas, during their hey days. Our Prime Minister and his entire cabinet including the Finance Minister is all set to **, to hoodwink the masses and take them back to a similar position. They are all praise for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and are prepared to agree to all their conditionalities. They intend to hoodwink the masses.

The rupee has been devalued twice. Who suggested it to the Government? Rupee has no value. What is the reason behind it. Price rise has become order of the day. Despite having adequate stock of wheat, paddy and rice it is strange that we are importing wheat from outside because wheat is not available in distribution system, where has the stock of wheat disappeared? With the object of giving additional profit to traders, they have been asked to store wheat in their godowns.

The factories are closed and the people are desperately running here and there in search of employment; they are being re-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

trenched. It is being said that the number of railway employees and Bank employees and other employees in every field will be curtailed. It is an anti people Government and, therefore, it is working against the interest of this country. They have attempted to sell this country into foreign hands. They should be exposed.

The tribal problem is existing in every part of the country. In the name of construction of dams and factories, agricultural land is being snatched away from the tribals and there is no provision to rehabilitate these people. Diseases are spreading and children are dying of starvation. We are being mortgaged economically and politically. The foreigners will come and spoil our culture. They will rob us of everything and take these things to their own country. The traders from outside come for grinding their axe. The ordinary person should understand these things. If this Government fails to understand this aspect, the Government should resign immediately but the country should not be mortgaged.

Land reforms have not been implemented till date. Genuine farmers have still not been able to acquire land. There is no mention of the tribal agitation, Jharkhand Movement or Bodo Movement or measures to safeguard the country. Their lands are being seized and atrocities are committed on their womenfolk, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but there is no mention about the measures proposed to be taken to safeguard the integrity of the country. How will our unity be maintained. The countrymen should understand this and make every possible effort to take the country forward. You have already said that nothing will be done without taking the people into confidence but what to talk of common people, you are not taking into confidence even the council of Ministers and two or three persons who are playing in foreign hands are tarnishing the image of the country by mortgaging it. History will never forgive them.

I strongly oppose the President's Address and urge the Government to note that the country is not their private property; they have only been entrusted the responsibility of running this Government. 80 crore people of this country have entrusted this responsibility to them. The bankruptcy is not a one day development but it is the result of the policy of capitalist system being followed for the last forty years. Owing to this defective system our country has lost its image and self respect and we have been left in a State of beggary** (*Interruptions*). Peon is not a bad word, like a 'Minister', he also serves the country and as such use of the word 'peon' is not unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word used by you is not unparliamentary but..

[*English*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is wrong in it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not an unparliamentary word I agree, but, at the same time, not in a good taste for a person like you to use.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those words should be expunged from the proceedings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: However, the manner in which he is behaving, is not expected even from an ordinary person and the Prime Minister is not an ordinary person. After all the Prime Minister is a leader of 80 crore people of this country. If we have to bear poverty and undergo sufferings it should be done like a leader but my implication is that it is against the dignity of the Prime Minister to make dealings with other countries without taking his country into confidence.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARGANIANG (Shillong): I rise to support Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri P. M. Sayeed. I want you first to turn to page nine, para 23 of the President's Address. I congratulate the Government for their policy on SC & ST. I am aggrieved that no mention is made about direct Christians including SC & ST Christians in the President's Address. About 15 million SC & STs have been denied their rights and privileges for conversion into Christianity. No mention has been made about bringing the Presidential order to cover them. It is very unfortunate.

They have been fighting for this cause, to bring them back into the SC & ST privileges; but no mention has been made about it in the President's Address.

A Private Members' Bill has been circulated by Mr. George Fernandes and it is unfortunate that we will have to support it. The Government should do something about inclusion of Dalit Christian in SC list.

Well, right from the time of the National Front Government, when they gave the neo-Buddhists their rights the inclusion of Dalit Christians was demanded, however, till now, nothing has been done for the the SC & ST turned Christians.

Sir, para 27 on page 10 of the Address refers to the Public Distribution System. I congratulate the Government for its efforts to strengthen it. But the people of the hilly areas of the North-Eastern region, most of them, do not produce enough the rice. There is an acute shortage of rice and the Government, in order to make this system more effective should ensure that more foodgrains are supplied to that area. The present supplies are too short for the people to appreciate the effective functioning of the Public Distribution System.

I must congratulate the Government for making proper vigilance and proper vision. It is true but more food should be provided to these States of the North-Eastern region.

More commodities should be added to the Public Distribution System and that will help especially the poor people. The Government must add items like salt, edible oil, and Dal to the items being supplied by the Public Distribution System to make it more effective and to help the poor people.

Also, the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 must have more provisions to give protection to the consumers. Otherwise, we find that the consumers are being exploited by the businessmen and therefore something should be done for this.

Para 18 on page 6 of the President's Address refers to tourism. It is a very good idea and I only want to tell the Government that the North-Eastern part of India also can offer good places for the tourists to come. We have beautiful flora and fauna. We have no infrastructure, and it is yet to be developed in the North-Eastern region. The only thing that we must have is an extension of the Indian Airlines to Shillong Airport. This I have been telling the Government off and on that the Shillong Airport is fit for receiving Boeing planes. In fact, in 1988 the Government had promised to extend the Indian Airlines schedule to Shillong Airport. Somehow, that did not come about. Opening of Shillong Airport will surely help Meghalaya and other States also to boost up tourism.

Para 19 on page 7 of the Address refers to Agriculture. Many programmes and policies are there all of which I welcome. Only thing is, I would like to impress upon the Government the need to extend some help to the North-Eastern States because most of these States till today are depending on rain-fed cultivation. I am sorry to say that the ICAR though it does exist there, it is not fulfilling the work that has been given to them. They should have tested the soil there. And they should have broadened the scope to have new seeds which will reduce the cost of production. Otherwise the cost of production in agriculture in the North Eastern Region is more than anywhere else in India. Something should be done on this.

Now, I come to pages 12 and 13 para-

[Sh. Peter G. Marganiang]

graph 30. I congratulate the Government for their policies in the field of education. I only want to appeal to the Government to extend recognition Khasi language. When they recognise Manipuri language and Nepal language, they should also recognise Khasi language. Some times, we find that the Government might forget. I only remind the Government that Khasi language also has developed fully as language. It should be recognised and it should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Lastly I come to paragraph 5 of page 2 ULFA activists. I must congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for bringing the ULFA activists to the negotiating table and also for suspending Army operation in Assam. However, I only want to remind the Government again that this problem is a humane problem and it should be solved through humane negotiation respecting the cadre, the ULFA activists, and also try to rehabilitate them properly so that their self-respect is recognised. Therefore, the Government should try to solve this problem showing respect and humane consideration to the demands made by them.

Sir, we should not forget also that in Assam we have Bodo movement. Now, promises had been given and a Committee had been appointed. On this very important issue, I hope that the Government will turn its eyes and try to bring a peaceful solution because the Bodo movement needs special consideration from the Government. I appeal to the Government to give special attention to this movement also. As time is very short I resume my seat, Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of Thanks on President's Address which is devoted to forgetting all the commitments that were made in the past. I was elected to this House last year. When I heard the Address for the first time, he had said that he was extremely unhappy for the

most backward among the backwards. I consider myself as the most backward among the backwards because the women are placed at the lowest strata of the society in India, whether they belong to affluent class or the oppressed one. They are neglected everywhere.

Forty four years have passed but the condition of women remains unchanged and nothing has been done to improve the condition of women and perhaps, the suppression of women will continue unchecked in future also.

They raised the issue of price rise. Last year, they raised the issue of women as it is the sensitive section of our population. Women and Children belonging to poor families in they need in particular are the most sensitive section of our population. They need immediate attention. Several months have passed. Had will power been there, some concrete results would have come out. If the entire women class was not be uplifted, at least some steps could have been taken. Something could have been done for the welfare of women and children. But today we see the same plight of women and children as it was earlier. No concrete step or decision has been taken by this House in this direction.

For the development of women, integrated programmes like child development and universal development of child have been chalked out. Instead of emphasising on words, we should take some concrete steps particularly in this direction so that women may get some relief.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, legislations were enacted against 'Devadasi' system during the years 1934, 1935, 1942 and later on by Karnataka Government in 1982. The girls of poor families are made 'Devadasis' dedicating them to 'Mata Chellalal'. Truth is truth. 'Jogini' system is prevalent in Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Poor girls are made 'Joginis' there. Mothers take the shelter of religion to hide their poverty and dedicate their girls to 'Chellalal Mata'. The name of 'Jogini' is nothing but prostitution in disguise.

have the details of it yet there are many voluntary organisations in the society which have collected data in this regard. According to them about 75 lakh to one crore women are engaged in this profession. Nobody joins this profession out of sweet will. What happens to them after they have joined this profession is known to all of us. These women are engaged in this humiliating act just to earn their livelihood. If women are considered sensitive part of the society when will the efforts be made for their development. Through you, I would like to ask it from the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been said that if women receive education, the development of society can take place at a faster pace. I agree with it. But if you go through the statistics of literacy, you will find that women have been a neglected lot in the matter of education in the country. There is only 40 percent literacy at national level and there are many backward States where there is only 18-20 percent literacy. Much has been said about education here. There are schools without school buildings. You want to vocationalise education. You want to introduce job-oriented education. But how are the three basic things reading, teaching and books required for education possible in schools which have no buildings. We have 13 percent such primary schools and 4.11 percent upper primary schools in the country. You may just imagine as to how the primary schools can be run without buildings. How can the science classes be conducted there? Similarly, the number of single room schools is 34 per cent whereas the percentage of single teacher primary schools is 23. These are run without teachers. The fact is in my knowledge. If a teacher is transferred, no teacher is posted for 3-4 months. The villagers have to

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wait for a longer period. Keeping in view the plight of women and standard of education, we can say that all the promises to provide education to women have been made for the sake of promises only. It has also been

stressed that tourism will be encouraged and promoted.

Bihar is my State and there is a lot of tourism potential there. It has also been said that these tourist places would be linked with rail lines. But in Bihar, most of the tourist places, namely Bodh Gaya, Rajgeer, Nalanda, Vaishali and Netrahat in North Bihar and Gandhi Ashram have not been linked with rail lines. No rail line has been laid up to Vaishali, which is a famous tourist place of Bihar. In this way, Bihar is being totally neglected. It has been said that rail lines would be extended from tourism point of view. I have raised a few issues to show how Bihar has been neglected. The promises to extend rail lines and promote tourism have not been kept

The artistes are also part of the society. As festivals are being held for the last two years, prior to that I have been watching over T.V. that such festivals are also being organised at national and international levels in which programmes were conducted. Earlier also India was famous for its Philosophy, its technical education, its knowledge of music. But there is no denying the fact that now-a-days these things are being neglected totally. Day by day the number of artistes is going down. Our Youths take little interest in classical music. Has anybody ever gone into its causes. All the musicians barring a few irrespective of their castes, are being neglected in the society. And in the case of a woman musician, she is totally neglected. Although consumerism is there, yet she is neglected. There are a number of tribes who earn their livelihood by means of music. All the singers of Rajasthan, be they 'Langa; or puppeters and 'Nata' and 'Bhats' of Bihar, depend on music for their livelihood. The number of folk artistes is going down as they are neither recognised nor get social status. The Government has never paid any attention to them. The dancers and 'Phad gayaks' are taken to foreign countries where they show their performances but what to talk of taking them to foreign countries, even on the roads of Delhi, you will find the puppeters sleeping in a juggi by the road side. In this way, a number of artistes and 'Ghranas' are

[Shrimati Girija Devi]

sleeping in a juggi by the road side. In this way, a number of artistes and 'Ghranas' are vanishing due to lack of infrastructure.

I would like to say that the Mallick Gharana of Bihar, famous for 'Dhrupad', is also vanishing. There is no one to preserve the heritage they possess. Had the Government come forward to preserve their art, a lot of work could have been done to save the culture of India. I would like to urge upon the Government to protect the singers of Mallick and Panchog Gharanas and Nangachhia and Pachgachhia Gharanas. They will also be vanished in a number of days. No artiste would remain there to sing and play musical instruments in India.

Commemorative stamps of big leaders are released. But no such stamp of Onkar Nath has been released so far. The Congress Party had embedded its time capsule and embedded the record of his songs. I have never seen a commemorative stamp on his Guru Vishnu when I was going through his life history. In this way, the singers are being neglected totally. That is why I oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address after drawing the attention to these neglected lot.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole heartedly support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Sayeed. After formation of Government under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, he has taken concrete steps to solve the economic crisis and political problems in the country. The confidence of all the Indians in him is strengthening. The Opposition leaders also think that the Government running under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is functioning well to some extent. Unfortunately, some political parties in the country are thinking to win the elections and get the power. That is why the country is conforming with the problems for the last 40 years. Through you, I appeal to the opposition parties to give up political approach and adopt constructive approach to solve the

problems of the country. The Hon. Prime Minister has announced that he is ready to have issue based discussion on any issue, whatever it may be, and would like to take a decision after obtaining conscience of opinion open mindedly. But the leftist parties are not thinking properly even after he has given such assurance. I would like to appeal them to change their attitude and apprise the Hon. Prime Minister of their view point in conscience of opinion. Let it be discussed with open mind. Agitational approach will do nothing in the matter. We are facing consequences of steps taken from political angle. Thus, the political parties should ponder over it. I would like to appeal not only to opposition parties but the public of India.

Support them in this hour of hardship. After Mr. Narasimha Rao's assumption of power by elections, Punjab elections and election for corporation in Bombay have been conducted. Congress's victory in these elections shows that people have faith and sympathy with Congress and they hope that the Government will do something. But, unfortunately the opposition parties are presenting their attitude in a wrong way. I have been in politics for the last fifty years. Expressing my views with sorrow, I appeal to the opposition parties to adopt a constructive approach and to think of the country. Second thing, I want to say about Punjab election. People were not believing that elections would be held in February. But our Prime Minister stated that he was firm to hold elections and was ready to face any difficulties. He took such step and ordered to hold elections in Punjab. Our Prime Minister, who is also president of the Congress party, never appealed to vote Congress there. He said that the State should be ruled by the elected representatives of the people. All major parties took part in the elections. I congratulate them because it was a courageous act. People have elected Congress there. It has formed the Government so it has a great responsibility. But opposition should not think that they will not co-operate because the Congress Government is there. They should not also think that Congress would not do anything. In spite of being in power, we will not work there only for Con-

gress. Today, the whole country is concerned about the Punjab problem. It is a first step in Punjab. The Government of the people has come in power after elections. I hope that along with it, political solution will also be there and we will get success.

In the same way, we are passing through a difficult period in Kashmir. Unfortunately, our neighbouring country, Pakistan is troubling us. We have to take such a step there which may restore the confidence of Kashmiri people in us. Elections are to be held in Kashmir as were held in Punjab. Unfortunately, B.J.P. which is the main opposition party here, conducted '*Ekta Yatra*' from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. It has benefited or not only B.J.P. knows. This problem does not relate to only B.J.P. It is a wrong method to get votes for the party by raising Hindu sentiments. If all parties cooperate the Prime Minister, I hope that we will succeed in Kashmir also. We have started talks with ULFA in Assam. We will find a political solution there also. Today, opposition is thinking that it will strengthen the Congress, so some people want to join agitation. But I hope that people have understood these people and they will not support such movements. We have to maintain the unity of the country. Some people are troubled by the steps taken in regard to economic reforms by the Government under the leadership of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Though, the Prime Minister himself has said in the Parliament that there is a need of some sacrifice. All the world knows about the conditions of I.M.F. and the World Bank. We are forced to seek loan so we have to agree with the conditions laid down by IMF and World Bank. There should be an alternative to it. The alternative should be of such type that if they do not provide loan, we should utilise the man power and other resources of our country and should sacrifice for few days. The rich class should reduce its expenditure on luxurious things.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I request the opposition parties to make their policies clear. What change do they wish? They should come out with constructive measures. We, the Congressmen also

recognise the importance of public sector. Our hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is a trade union leader. Today, there are few committed people in the trade unions. Not only of Congress, but of opposition also. Our Prime Minister has proposed that the sick units should be handed over to the trade unions, if these are willing to accept the challenge but no one is coming forward. Nehruji laid the foundation of public sector so it should not be weakened. It should be given full support to strengthen. In these

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[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

circumstances, if the opposition challenge to take over these sick units and run these effectively then it should not waste time in mere talks. They should do it in practice and show the results.

The second thing is that the Andhra Pradesh and some other States are facing the Naxalite problem. There is a need for political solution. Much work has to be done for the progress of unemployed and the poor in the rural areas. That is why the Prime Minister has kept the portfolio of rural development under his charge. It is necessary that the work should be done for the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hanumantrao Committee Report has been submitted to the Government which has also been mentioned in the President's Address. If the Government implements those recommendations as soon as possible, we can do some thing for those who are below poverty line. It will remove discontent among the people but very little provision has been made in the budget presented here, for rural development, agriculture, primary education etc. Today, the Prime Minister said in reply to a question that it would be increased after some months. Much attention should be paid towards it and there is no need to seek help from the I.M.F. and the World Bank. Government should take some concrete steps. There are so many irrigation projects for which helps of crores of rupees

[Sh. J. Chokka Rao]

Prime Minister had said that only 20 percent of the total expenditure is reaching to the people and the remaining 80 per cent is being misutilised. There is a need to check it. There is no hurdle in it. I.M.F., World Bank, Government and the officials in bureaucracy should have a set policy, a commitment. Several crores of rupees are being wasted. There is a leakage in between and the poor are not getting money due to corruption and others malpractices. It should be changed. We should improve it. You are free to utilise the foreign investment. It is not necessary to use it for manufacturing on eatable items and spent it in luxurious things. Planning is necessary to use the foreign money which is being given to remove unemployment in the rural areas under our priority sector. I hope that the Prime Minister is aware of what is going on now-a-days. He has a long experience. He has been a Minister for several years. I think he will take a very good step for it in few months. But opposition is misleading, exploiting the people in the present circumstances. Politics has spread everywhere. Politics lies in the minds whether they are at tea or at lunch. We are facing the difficulties today due to this politics. Today, all political parties should give up this dirty politics.

Our then Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced Panchavati Raj Bill. The power should be handed over to the eighty percent people in rural areas who are agricultural labours, artisans, and the small and marginal farmers. Priority should be given in plan preparation to the people of these action. They should be given a chance to make plan and they should also have right of implementation. Only then, we can achieve our goals. We should reduce wasteful expenditure and non-planned expenditure. Parliament Members should not stay in five star hotels when they go on tour. The car owners should reduce the petrol consumption. Petrol cannot be saved by increasing the rate. Its consumption will not reduce. All officers should have a habit of walking on foot for 5-6 kilometres. Till, they are using car, they cannot understand. Some officers

practice walking with cars at India Gate and then they go home. Such people should be asked to seek compulsory retirement. You should ask us how should the money be spent which we are taking from I.M.F. and World Bank. The Government has also accepted that Dunkel proposals are not in the interest of our country. Our Minister of Commerce has asked to discuss it when a discussion is held on it. You should discharge some of your duties towards the country. We should face these difficulties today. Once more through you, I thank you and appeal to the opposition parties, and the people of this country to support the steps being taken by the Government.

[English]

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on the 24th February, 1992. This Address was prepared by the Government of India.

The Government expectedly overplayed its achievements and underplayed its failures and lapses. My friend Shri P.M.Sayed while moving the motion of thanks spoke for nearly one hour. He made a brilliant speech.

In the course of his speech, he made a reference to every aspect of Indian national life, polity, economy, society, foreign policy and so on. But in the course of his speech, he diverged from the main theme of the President and mentioned several matters which were not strictly germane to the main theme.

However, I thank him for giving the guidelines.

The President, in his Address, made reference to the grim economic scenario. But he did not spell out how grim it is. Every school boy knows that the economic scenario is grim. How grim it is, is not spelled out.

At present, the inflation rate is 12 per cent. The supply of money is growing at the

rate of 15 to 18 per cent. The output is rising at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. This excess money supply causes rise in price level.

There is unemployment in the country of the order of 5 crores. The Prime Minister said that before the end of this decade, there will be an addition of 7 crores to the Indian labour force. How to find employment to all these people is a problem for the Government.

There is black money of the order of Rs. 1,80,000 crore. We do not know how this money is generated and how it is spent. This black money feeds fuel to the fire of inflation. Fiscal and monetary controls cannot stop this menace of inflation in the economy.

There is internal debt of the order of Rs. 26,000 crore. This takes away 33 per cent of the Government revenue by way of interest payment.

There is external debt of the order of Rs. 2,00,000/- crores. This takes away 30 per cent of our export earnings towards interest payment.

All these factors made the situation grim. Apart from that, there are political problems in Assam, in Kashmir and in Punjab. All these problems are coming to be solved. The President made several suggestions to solve them.

Till now, Indian economy is guided by, what is called, the Nehruvian model. Nehruvian model retarded economic growth. This model erected two barriers to growth. They are inflation barrier and the balance of payment barrier. Nehruvian model gave us inflation and balance of payment deficit. It made us go to the World Bank and IMF for loans at frequent intervals.

Now this model is taken over by, what is called, the Rao Singh model of economic development. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is gentle, gentlemanly, soft and soft-spoken. His colleague Dr. Manmohan Singh has got the same virtues. These gentlemen evolved a model of economic growth which, I have

called, the Rao Singh model. They have evolved the new industrial policy. The industrial policy was announced by the Government in Parliament on 24th July last year on the day of the Budget. This is necessary for India to make progress in the modern world. India wants to enter the global market. If that is so, it is necessary. Some Members in Parliament and outside say that this is surrender to the International Monetary Fund and that this is compromise with India's dignity and honour and so on. Some people also say that this is entry policy for multinationals and exit policy for indigenous industries. This is not correct for, in a small country like Singapore with a population of only 2.5 million, there are 700 multinational companies. They are not able to control the Government at all. How can then they control Government of India which has a population of 85 crores?

Therefore, those who oppose the multinationals are anti-progressive and anti-national.

Why is industrial policy necessary? India is short of capital and whatever capital there is, is shy.

The Indian technology is out of date. The Indian managerial techniques are ante-diluvian. The foreign capital brings all these things and makes the economy grow. It is true there are some initial difficulties. But if they are overcome, India is going to make rapid progress in the world.

Sir, it is true that the Exit Policy is inherent or implicit in the industrial policy. Why is this there? Many industries in the country are sick; they are unviable; they are loss-making units. They survive because of the budgetary support given by the Government of India every year. This budgetary support is a burden on the poor taxpayer. Therefore, the result is sickness and so the Government of India is contemplating this Exit Policy. But those who leave the industry, those who are unemployed should not be left in the lurch. There is what is called the Social Safety Net to give them assistance, to give them succour. There is a National

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Renewal Fund which is of the order of Rs. 2000 crores. Those who are unemployed will be given re-training, will be given re-employment after a short period of unemployment. Therefore, this policy is good for the country. That is why I whole heartedly welcome it.

Then, what about the agricultural sector? The President has made reference to it in his Address. But it does not evolve or spell out what strategies we should follow in the matter of agriculture. In India, food prices govern the general Price Index, food prices govern the inflation rate. Whenever the food prices rise, the inflation rises, whenever the food prices fall, inflation rate also falls. Therefore, the major plank of the policy is to control inflation. It should ensure adequate food supply.

Now, I would like to refer to our Indian Planning. I draw some lessons from the Indian Planning experience. The First Plan was a tame affair and it was farm-oriented. The First Plan was very small in size. Two years after the Plan was launched, the price level fell. There was a little balance of payments surplus. Therefore, the First Plan was a great success because of the fall in food price, because of the price policy adopted then. When the Plan was half-way through, Mr. Chou-en-Lai paid a visit to India. When he visited India, he was taken around the Indian industrial establishments. While going back his country, he invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit China. A year later, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited China. He was taken around the industrial establishments in China and he was very much impressed with the Chinese economic advancement. Nehruji came back to India, called his Economic Advisor Prof. Mahalanobis and asked him to prepare a Plan along the Chinese model which was based on the Russian Model, which, in turn, was based on the Feldman Model. The Plan was prepared. It was put into action in 1956.

But, unfortunately, two years later both the barriers I have referred to already came

up—the inflationary barrier and the balance of payments barrier. At that time, Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister and he was going to America. In the Palam Airport, newsmen met him and asked why was he going to America. He said that he was going because he wanted to borrow money. When asked for what purpose, he said that he was going to borrow money because he had to pay the interest on the debt which he had already taken. Therefore he said that he would borrow the money, pay the interest. He came back bare-handed. This is what he said. The problems of inflation, balance of payments, external borrowing were created by the Nehruvian Model. It is a good thing that the attention has been paid to it now. Now, we have got what is called the Rao-Singh Model. Therefore, the country should adopt what is called the food supply strategy. People are under-fed. Due to shortage of food supply, prices are rising and when prices are rising, you cannot control inflation at all. If you want to control inflation, you must increase the food supply and regulate the food prices. If it is done, automatically the inflation control would become very easy.

Sir, the President has made a reference to the population policy. The population growth will put a tremendous pressure on our resources. Indian population is growing at a rate of 3 per cent per annum. Every year, there is an addition of 1.70 crores to our population. Every year, we are adding an Australia to our population.

The Prime Minister has stated that before the end of this decade there would be an addition of seven crores of people to our population. That is the problem. There is what is called the one-child family norm. We must adopt this norm as our population policy and see that India achieves the Zero Population Growth. It is only then India can prosper better. In a growing population, there are more consumers than producers. They consume what is normally saved. What is normally saved is spent on consumption. Savings fall. If savings fall, investment also falls and if investment falls, growth falls. Therefore, if you want to promote the eco-

conomic growth, you must promote investment. If you want to promote investment, you must promote savings and to promote savings you have to reduce the greater growth of population.

Because now there is population explosion and this presents a barrier for the growth. Therefore, the Government should adopt a family planning programme applicable to every region, applicable to every sections of the society. I do not say 'religion'. The other day Shri Fotedar said not to mix up family planning with religion. I do not mix it up at all. I say every section of the society must be asked to apply the family planning techniques to control the rate of population growth.

The President has mentioned about the revamped public distribution system. But this system is very badly managed. The fair price depots through which food is supplied, have unfortunately, become the 'unfair price depots'. There is lot of black-marketing in the fair price depots. Those who are in charge of the fair price depots do not supply the food articles to the ration card holders. They supply it to the restaurants and hotels at black-market prices and make a profit. Therefore, this system should be streamlined so that food is supplied to the poor and the downtrodden.

The President made a reference of the progress made in the field of science and technology. But he is too optimistic. Two years ago I read an article in 'Frontline' which was about 'Science Progress in India'. The article said that about an American magazine which was listed one thousand scientists but none of them is Indian. What sort of research are we doing? Our research institutes are white elephants and are taking away a lot of our poor man's money. The research is imitative and not innovative. In universities also, Government is spending a lot of money on research. But this research is trash. Most of it is trash. It is Published in journals. But nobody reads it. Therefore, the Government of India and other funding agencies should take care to see that quality

research is produced and published in scientific journals in India and abroad.

The President made a reference to the primary school education. Many of the primary schools do not have buildings at all. They do not have blackboard. They do not have furniture. They do not have teachers. Therefore, fifty per cent of the boys students who join the primary schools drop out after an year or so and 66 per cent of the girls also drop out. Therefore, primary education is the basis for the higher education. It must be streamlined and it must be based on a strong foundation. Therefore, we must see that all the primary schools are provided with good teachers, good equipment, good library, good furniture and so on.

The President made a reference about the rise in riparian disputes in the country. He had in mind, of course, the Cauvery Water Dispute. He did not spell it out. The Cauvery Water Dispute rocked the South Indian States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for nearly a month. On 25th June the water tribunal gave the award directing the Karnataka to release 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu. This agitated the farmers in the Cauvery basin area in Karnataka. On the 5th December, an all party delegation met the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister of Karnataka explained to the Prime Minister the case of Karnataka. The Prime Minister gave a patient hearing and ultimately said, "do not go to a court of law. Leave it to me." For a month or so, nothing happened. On the 5th January, an all party conference was held in Mandya I was in the delegation. It passed three resolutions. Firstly, the Prime Minister should be given a time limit within which he should settle the dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Secondly, the order of the tribunal which has been notified in the gazette should be denotified. If these things do not happen before 19th of February, all the MLAs, MLCs and all the Members of Parliament from Karnataka should resign *en masse*. Following this Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam said that he would also resign and the Tamil Nadu legislators would also resign. This is an attitude of challenge

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and confrontation which does not settle our riparian dispute.

The President has said that there should be adjudication in the matter of settling the disputes. But adjudication does not solve the problems at all. The Supreme Court gave its decision and the aggrieved States do not keep quiet. They are embittered and they try to frustrate the decision of the Supreme Court.

In 1956, when Nehru was the Prime Minister of India and T.T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister, two Bills were moved in the Parliament, in this very House. One was the River Boards Bill and the other was Water Tribunal Bill. The approach of the River Boards Bill was conciliatory and the approach of the Water Tribunal was adjudicatory. However, the Government of India dropped the River Board Act and made use of the Water Tribunal Act and then relied upon adjudication. Therefore, Government of India should drop the Water Tribunal Act and then give life to the River Board Act and see that the disputes are settled amicably by convening a meeting of the two Chief Ministers and so on.

Ultimately on 17th of February, the Prime Minister convened a meeting of the two Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and arranged for a meeting between the two. The meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere. At the end of the meeting, Shri Bangarappa said that it was a good beginning and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said that it was an exercise in futility. I do not know what she meant by that. However, I appeal to the Government of India, I appeal to Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka again and then arrive at a settlement of the Dispute amicably before June because in June that trouble may start again.

I am sure that with sagacity, with far-sightedness, he will be able to make the two Chief Ministers meet again and make them

arrive at a settlement of the water dispute. Otherwise, the relationship between the two States will be embittered and there will be trouble for Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and also for the Government of India.

The President has made reference to other things also. He made a reference to the foreign policy that is what is called as SAARC. SAARC is collection of countries which are naturally hostile. Pakistan does not like India; Nepal does not like India; Bhutan does not like India; Bangladesh does not like India; Sri Lanka does not like India and the only country which likes India is Maldives. Therefore, I think that the SAARC should be given up.

There is a reference of the security aspect for India. Now, Pakistan has gone nuclear. Mr. Pressler, the American Senator visited Pakistan in the month of January and he came to India where he said that Pakistan has got a strong nuclear arsenal. We want to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. India should also go nuclear, for the nuclear bomb.

In the early 1950s, when Mr. Churchill was the Prime Minister of England, he propounded the doctrine of "Defence to deterrence". He wanted to manufacture atom bomb but the Labour Party opposed it. But Mr. Churchill said that "We want to have an atom bomb not because we want to drop them on Russia or on any other country but because it is a defence through deterrence. If we have got the bomb, others won't drop bombs on us. They will be afraid to drop bombs on us. And, therefore, the bomb is necessary to defend ourselves from the foreign attack." Therefore, India should go nuclear. Unfortunately, the President has not made any reference to the India's security scenario, India's security requirements and so on.

With these amendments, I welcome the President's Address- a large part of it.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Manipur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks to the

President's Address. The people of Manipur, the people of the north-eastern region of the country had been waiting very anxiously to hear, to learn and understand the President's Address. It is because they had been expecting and anticipating that some important measures will be announced in the Address in respect of the region. We understand that the President's Address is a policy statement of the Government. The measures to be taken by the Government during the coming financial year are reflected in the Address. So we had been waiting. But after the Address is given, all the sections of the people are found frustrated; not only frustrated, but disappointed also. They felt pained to learn after studying the Address that none of the measures that they were expecting is mentioned in the Address.

We must not forget that India is the Union of the States. Any ill suffered in any part of the country is suffered by all. It might be in Punjab, Kashmir, UP, Bihar, Assam or Manipur or anywhere. If there is ill in any part of the country, it will be a concern of others also. We must not forget, I particularly say the party in power or the Government at the centre must not forget, that India is the Union of the States. While perusing the Address by the President we have not been, by we, I am referring to the people of the north-eastern region, really satisfied.

I would like to present before this House that you know the north-eastern region, particularly Manipur, has borders with Burma and it occupies a very strategic position in respect of the security of the country. As we have experienced in the Chinese invasion, what we call India-China war, if the border people had been infused with patriotism, we could have been successful in many ways. But at that time they were neglected. These border States in the north eastern region were very much neglected. That is why China did have the upper hand at that time. If we leave the region as it is, neglected as it is, then the future of that part is gloomy.

Let us not repeat the mistakes committed in Punjab, in Kashmir by the Union

Government. Really some groups or sections of people of Punjab or Kashmir are found anti-national. Why did they go to that extent? The history will say that at that time they were very much neglected. That is why the group rose in arms. Likewise if the same mistake is committed even in the north eastern region, I am afraid, there might be trouble. So in this context I am making an appeal, I am urging the party in power at the Centre not to neglect these areas.

I am now coming to my amendments. My amendments are for very important measures. Firstly, let us take the language issue.

I have been stressing before this august House for inclusion of the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. Today also, I am repeating the same. I think the House and some Members may feel monotonous on my repetition. But, I am helpless and I have to repeat it again today also, because we feel restless there. Our language, Manipuri is everything for the people Manipur. We have been demanding for the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule, which means that the recognition of this language by the nation. It has gone to this extent that I have to repeat it again here—thousands and thousands of people including women, students, youth and all walks of life have restored to hunger strike—of course, relay hunger strike—throughout the State, in the hill, in the valley and in the districts. *Dharmas* are also resorted to.

From today onwards, the youth, the students have restored to non-co-operation. This is yet another turning point. It may create violence and it may even cause much destruction to the people of the State. But, we are against it and we wanted to maintain non-violence. Now, it is out of our control. So, I would urge the Government to look into it and take appropriate action so that a Bill can be introduced during this Budget Session itself. It is the demand of the people and it is a very sacred demand of the people. A delegation of all the parties have met the Prime Minister and he was very much sympathetic with us. What we are expecting is

[*Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam*]

that a Bill must be brought forward during this Budget Session by the Government. The Members of all the parties in this House are so sympathetic that if the Government presents the Bill, it will go through. This is my reading and understanding.

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur): One very important point is there I am not opposing him. In the TV outside, my name, Kamson is displayed, when Shri Yumnam is speaking. Through you, I request that it may be corrected. Otherwise my voice will be recorded as opposing the President's Address, whereas I am in full support of the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you happy?

PROF. M. KAMSON: Yes. I also support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am also happy for pointing out that my name has not been displayed. I hope it will be corrected, as pointed out by Shri Kamson.

As regards the demands of the people of Manipur in respect of this language issue, I have been again and again urging the Government at the Centre for bringing forward a Bill to this effect, during this Budget Session.

Now I am urging upon the Government to fulfil all the commitments made by the Government. It may be Rajiv-Longowal Accord or Assam Accord or any other accord.

As regards Manipur, there was a merger agreement. As you know, I have spoken in this House that Manipur was a sovereign princely State. It was merged with the Indian Union only about 40 years ago with a great hope that everything in the agreement will be fulfilled by the Government in power, I mean, on behalf of the Indian Union.

One commitment is about the language. At that time, there was a special area known as Kabow Valley. It was under Manipur when it was a sovereign princely State. Although it was a part of Burma, but it was under Manipur. But to comply with the proposals of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, we agreed to accede it. We sacrificed it. We made a great sacrifice because we expected that in return of that sacrifice, the people of Manipur will get more facilities. So, implement the promises made.

So far as the question of language is concerned, there is a commitment for including Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It has not been fulfilled so far.

Since you have rung the bell, I would like to make some other points also. But what is the difficulty of the Union Government for including Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule to fulfil a commitment that was made in the merger agreement. So, I once again urge upon the Union Government to do the needful.

Sir, four decades of planning have elapsed but no big projects have been set up in the State of Manipur in spite of great expectations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is too short. Please conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am speaking on behalf of my party. So, I would like to have more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are sitting on behalf of India.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Please allow me to continue for another five to ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You continue for one or two minutes.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Anyway I have to conclude because you have given me time. Now I have to cover some

other points also. I would like to speak about Bodo and Karbiaong movements. Karbiaongs are demanding an autonomous State in Assam. I consider that we have to agree to this. The Bodo movement is also there. The Government has appointed a committee to look into that and submit a report by 31st March.

18.00 hrs.

I urge the Government that it would be in the interest of the country if those reports are submitted within the time given, that is, 31st March. I would like to speak about one of my amendments. It is for shifting the Assam Rifles from Kangla which is known as a sacred place in the State. Kangla is a place of sanctity. When the British occupied Manipur, Assam Rifles were allowed to camp there and they have been occupying the area uptil now. It is against the will of the

people of the State. So, the people have been demanding that Assam Rifles must be shifted to somewhere else. It is also not so difficult for the Central Government, if they want to comply with it. If the State is to be kept under a peaceful atmosphere, these small things must be complied with by the Central Government immediately.

With these words, I conclude my speech though I have to leave so many points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 AM on the 5th March, 1992.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 5, 1992/Phalguna 15, 1913 (Saka).