

h Series, Vol. XIII, No. 1

Wednesday, July 8, 1992

Asadha 17, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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Sanipalli, Shri Ganga:thara (Hindupur)	Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi (Chikmagalapur)
Saraswati, Shri Yoganand (Bhind)	Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)
Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau (Jalgaon)	Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)
Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju (Parvathipuram)	Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap (Pratapgarh)
Save, Shri Moreshwar (Aurangabad)	Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)
Sawant, Shri Sudhir (Rajapur)	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Gonda)
Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)	Singh, Dr. Chatrapal (Bulandshahr)
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)	Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)
Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje (Guna)	Singh, Shri Hari kishore (Sheohar)
Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)	Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak)	Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)
Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)	Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)	Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)
Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)
Sharma, Shri Jeewan (Almora)	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)
Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar (Amethi)	Singh, Shri Ramnaresh (Aurangabad)
Sharma, Shri V.N. (Hamirpur)	Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)
Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das (Sultanpur)	Singh, Shri S.B. (Rajnandgaon)
Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)	Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)

(x)

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balial)

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Fatehpur)

Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)

Singla, Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)

Sinha, Shri Shiv Sharan (Vaishali)

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.
(Tiruchengode)

Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)

Subba, Shri Thota (Kakinada),

Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)

Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)

Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)

Swami, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)

T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)

Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshetra)

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Sin
(Khandwa)

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapuri)

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Emakulam)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
(Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee
(Tindivanam)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduas)

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)

Topdar, Shri, Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)

Topiwalla, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)

Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
(Kaiserganj)

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)

Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabarkantha)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof. (Tena

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha (Mysore)

W

V

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswar Rao
(Vijayawada)Williams, Maj Gen. R.G. (Nominated Anglo-
Indian)

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Godhra)

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh (Jaunpur)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh)

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah (Thanjavur)

Yadav, Shri Chotey Singh (Kannauj)

Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)

Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra (Bidar)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanyharpur)

Vekaria, Shri Shivalal Nagjibhai (Rajkot)

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlisahar)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Saharsa)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)

Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh (Inner Manipu)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Z

Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Rasheed Masood

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya

Shri P.M. Sayeed

Shri Ram Naik

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri C.K. Jain

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MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science & Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Rural Development, Civil Supplies & Public Distribution, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the additional charge of the Ministry of Industry and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)

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Minister of Human Resource Development

Shri Arjun Singh

Minister of Agriculture

Shri Balram Jakhar

Minister of Home Affairs

Shri S.B. Chavan

Minister of Health and Family Welfare

Shri M.L. Fotedar

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad

Minister of Railways

Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief

Minister of Urban Development

Smt. Sheila Kaul

Minister of Welfare

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Shri B. Shankaranand

Minister of Water Resources

Shri Vidyacharan Shukla

Minister of Finance

Shri Manmohan Singh

Minister of Defence

Shri Sharad Pawar

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Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Shantaram Potdukhe
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)	Shri . G. Venkat Swamy

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Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Heavy Industry and Department of Public Enterprises)	Shri P.K. Thungon
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Rameshwar Thakur
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Salman Khursheed
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Ram Lal Rahi
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Coal	Shri S.B. Nyamagouda
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture)	Kumari Selja

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XIII

First day of the Fourth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

11.03 hrs.

*Wednesday, July 8, 1992, Asadha 17,
1914 (Saka)*

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock
English]*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister I think, you would like to introduce the new Ministers to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Welcome to all of you.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Rajkishore Mahto (Giridih)

Shri Rajesh Khanna (New Delhi)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I would like to introduce a few colleagues of mine in the Council of Ministers who have been inducted recently.

Shri Sukh Ram

..

Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia

..

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs

Shri Ram Singh

..

Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Wastelands Development)

Shrimati Krishna Sahi

..

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industries

Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur

..

Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, (Department of Tourism)

Kumari Selja

..

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture)

11.05hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of over one month, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of a sitting Member, Shri Yash. Today we also mourn the death of three of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri C M Kedaria, Hakam Singh and Sachindra Chauduri.

Shri Yash was a veteran parliamentarian, an eminent journalist and an able administrator. Shri Yash was a sitting member of the House representing Jalandhar constituency of Punjab.

Before entering this House, Shri Yash had served with distinction his home State of Punjab. He was elected twice to the Punjab Legislative Council in 1952 and 1956 and thrice to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1962, 1972 and 1980. As a Minister in Punjab, Shri Yash held various portfolios.

A veteran freedom fighter, who suffered imprisonment for several years and a fearless journalist, Shri Yash had made invaluable contribution to the country. His contribution to the print media, through Milap Group of Newspapers published from Jalandhar, cannot be forgotten. He had been honoured by several States for his bold and innovative journalistic ventures.

A widely traveled person, Shri Yash was a delegate to UNO in 1972. An avid reader and a prolific writer, Shri Yash and several known literary works to his credit.

Shri Yash passed away on 2 June, 1992 at Jalandhar at the age of 73 years.

In his death, the country has lost a staunch nationalist, an active parliamentarian and a journalist of repute.

Shri C.M. Kedaria represented Mandavi constituency of the State of Gujarat continuously for three terms during Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1957-70.

An agriculturist and an active social and political worker, Shri Kedaria vigorously worked for the planned development of the State of Gujarat. He was associated with State Planning Board and Industrial Advisory Committee.

Shri Kedaria took keen interest and participated in the activities for the welfare of the tribals and other weaker sections of the society.

He also participated in Bhoodan Movement and Sarvodaya programme of his State.

As an able parliamentarian, he made valuable contribution to the proceedings of the House. During his long parliamentary career, he also served on the Estimates Committee for two terms.

Shri C.M. Kedaria passed away on 7 May, 1992 at the age of 79 years.

Shri Hakam Singh was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980-84 representing Bhatinda constituency of the State of Punjab.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Singh was a well known political and social worker.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Singh who rose from the Panchayat level to this highest parliamentary forum, worked for the welfare of the poor people and farmers. He never lost an opportunity to focus attention of the House to the problems of the weaker and depressed sections of the society.

Shri Hakam Singh fell to an assassin's bullet on 29 May, 1992 at the young age of 49 years.

Shri Sachindra Chauduri was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Ghatal constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Chauduri who was a man of varied interests chose the legal profession and started practice in Calcutta High Court and remained in the profession for about 37

years. During his long and eventful legal career, he appeared in various cases not only in India but also in England at the House of Lords.

A widely travelled person, Shri Chauduri represented the country twice as a delegate to United Nationals General Assembly, first in 1949 and again in 1951. he also served on the Law Commission of India between 1959-61.

As a Minister in the Union Council of Ministers, Shri Chauduri held the Finance portfolio during 1966-67.

Shri Chauduri took keen interest in sports and games and other social and cultural activities and was associated with various organisations in different capacities.

Shri Sachindra Chauduri passed away on 12 June, 1992 at the age of 89 years after a prolonged illness.

In his passing away, the country has lost of prominent public figure and a distinguished jurist.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved families.

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

11.10 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, We have given notice of Adjournment Motion and Suspension of Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

11.11 hrs.

RE: INCIDENCE OF KILLINGS IN KUMHER (RAJASTHAN)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388 about the Kumher incident. It is well known to the people as to how the children and Dalits were killed and how a human sacrifice was made. Workers belonging to all parties have visited the site. Shri Buta Singh is present here, B.J.P. members are also present here. They have also visited the place. Shri Balram Jakhar is present here. I don't know why he is keeping mum. Shri Natwar Singh also has gone there. All have seen the situation with their own eyes. I think no there has never been such a heinous massacre till today as the incident of Kumher in the history of India.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happens in Bihar? (Interruption)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was no incident of human sacrifice. It has been refuted by his own partymen. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I can understand your feelings. This is Question Hour, that is your Hour. Let us continue with the Question Hour. We can take it up later on, if you like.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We expect the Finance Minister to come up with a statement on the bank scam.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker, Sir, labourers have been killed brutally.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VIALS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, leader of the opposition is present here. He should say something *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHAN DUTTA SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way the massacre has taken place.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, today is the first day and this is the first hour of this session. It is not necessary for us to start the business with agitated minds. We can take up this matter at the appropriate time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister is present here. He should say something on the incident that has occurred.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We can take it up at the appropriate time. Questions can be raised and replies can also be given. Mr. Jaswant Singh, if it is necessary, I will allow you later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We expected that the other issue should have been mentioned in the business list today.....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that these are tragic incidents and nobody like these whether they occur in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar or Rajasthan. When this issue is raised in case of Rajasthan.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it later on.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I also want the same. I share the feelings of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. I want that the discussion should take place in a proper manner. The Rajasthan Government has demanded C.B.I. enquiry into the incident within 24 hours and has ordered a Judicial enquiry within 24 hours. One lakh rupees have been given to each victim.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand that we are all aware of the important issues which we would like to discuss and I am told that no Member of the House is unwilling to discuss them. They are ready and willing to put all the facts before the house for its consideration. That is why it is not necessary too take up these matters in the Question-Hour which is Members' hour. In the Question Hour you are going to get the information from the Government and if you raise such other matters, that opportunity will be lost.

So, my request to you is, I understand your feelings and I can understand the agitation also in your mind, let us take it up immediately after the Question-Hour. It is not necessary to agitate at this point of time. Buta Singh ji I will also allow you to speak later on.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, seven people have been killed at Tinbigha in West Bengal. I have given a notice to you.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker has given a good advice. Question Hour is the hour for the Members. We have full right to ask questions from the Government. We can make a query from the Ministers. After this Hour we can ask question according to our wish. We can also demand suspension of Question Hour. We can also create uproar to suspend the Question Hour. But it is the dignity of the House and regard for the Parliamentary

procedure that we should allow the Question Hour and do whatever we like in the Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we consider this hour to be very important.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): This House should not take the incident of Kumher and Durg as routine work (Interruptions) I am speaking with your permission. I would like that this incident should not be taken as routine and the tradition of the House should not be violated. These incidents are occurring in every State. Today it is not the question of B.J.P. Government. It has occurred at Durg in Rajasthan where B.J.P. Government happens to be in power unfortunately.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can say the same thing afterwards, Butaji.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: B.J.P. Members should not get irritated at this. Shri Vajpayee stated that both sides can make allegation against each other. This is not a question on which there should be controversy. It is a national problem. Dalits are being killed like insects in the country. If we do not discuss this question there, what will our countrymen think? (Interruptions) So the Question Hour should be suspended and this matter should be discussed so that people of the country may know that the House gave priority to this issue. It is not related with any particular party. We had gone to Kumher.....(Interruptions) Members of all the parties visited the place. Members of all the parties have taken a decision to suspend the Question Hour and to discuss this matter just now so that the people of the country may be told that Dalits.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Buta Singh, as a

senior Member, when I am standing, you should sit down, please.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You have placed it in routine work. We do not want it to be placed in routine work. It should be given priority.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct, Mr. Buta Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Dalits have been killed in several States. So I demand that the Question Hour should be suspended and this matter should be discussed first. (Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not go into the incident and(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he had made a wrong statement in Jaipur and is making wrong statement here also.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not go into the incident because you had assured that you would given an opportunity to discuss it. We can consider this incident seriously. Therefore, I would not like to go into the other aspects of the incident. I would like to submit that it would be proper to suspend the Question Hour and take up this incident for discussion. Sir, it is a heart rending incident(Interruptions) The whole House is sad over this incident, but they do not want to lend their ears to their agony. An impression is being created before the country that they do not want to pay heed to their agony. They suppress the every voice raised about Kumher incident. I would like to say that the Members of treasury benches as well as of the opposition are disappointed. Sir, it is the first day of Monsoon session. Therefore, they should create such an impression before the whole nation that this House attaches utmost

importance to Kumher incident. It gives top most priority to this issue than any other issue. It will satisfy them and they will feel that the apex body of the country has discussed it. The greatest question is the agony of Dalits and of atrocities committed on them. Therefore, the Question Hour should be suspended and this incident should be discussed in the House. We do raise questions in this House, either it is about Kumher or Bhilai or any other issue. We raise questions but no reply is given. The democracy will come to an end if we stop raising questions. Therefore, I request you not to go into the incident and suspend the Question Hour immediately to take up the issue of Kumher.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the former Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Leader of the opposition whether the Members of his party do not want a discussion on the incident of Kumher. They are making such a noise that it seems that they do not want to discuss this issue.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKADAS (karolbagh): We want discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Whenever any issue is raised, they all start shouting together, whether it is an issue relating to Harijans or any other issue. First ask them whether they are ready——

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I think nobody will disagree with the former Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh that the heart rending incident has taken place in Kumher. It is causing concern to all. All are feeling distressed over this incident. If that concern

and agony will not be expressed in the Parliament then where will it be expressed. Therefore, I think nobody disagree on discussing that, in the Parliament.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may remember that Shri Vajpayeeji had also mentioned it earlier. In other words he had specified the circumstances in which Question Hour should be suspended. We have no objection. If you allow suspension of the Question Hour and hold discussion on it. We are ready for that. But.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Labourers have been killed in Bhilai.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I object to the raising of this question without your permission and levelling charges against the Government of Rajasthan. I think the Government of Rajasthan acted promptly. It took action immediately. It ordered an enquiry into it through C.B.I. and it also ordered a judicial enquiry.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to raise the questions of Andhra Pradesh or the killings of Dalits by Haryana Police some days ago but I will request that it will not be proper for the Parliament as well as it will be against the spirit of constitution of the country, if the Parliament is misused for criticising and condemning the Legislative assemblies or the State Governments. Our party is ready to discuss this issue, if you permit so, but if you don't permit. I would like to submit.....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a suggestion that a meeting should be convened to consider as to in which circumstances Question hour should be suspend, because without your consent motion of suspending Question Hour can't be moved. We should also know the attitude of the Government in that regard. In this connection you should call a meeting of the Members of all parties. If any individual party or a Member has to express his feelings and he thinks that he would be doing injustice, if he waits for it even upto 12 O'clock, and he tries to raise it at 11 O'clock itself. Then I think an unanimous decision should be taken to deal with such situations and a precedent should be set in which the Government

should also be a party. As far as the question of Kumher is concerned, I have full information about Kumher incident. On the basis of the I can say that I myself and my party have no objection, if you suspend the Question Hour and hold discussion it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We are prepared for it.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): The Members of his party had not allowed the Question Hour for three days on the issue of Bara.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Does it justify the massacre at Bara? You have given a certificate to the Government of Bihar.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would like to say something about it.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): The incident is one in which all of us are concerned about. It is very serious and we are all willing to discuss it at any time.

With regard to suspension of Question Hour, it is your jurisdiction (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, you first listen to me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You first listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: I will help you. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, please take your seat. I think in the House it is only Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Chair who want that the Question Hour should be continued. All others are saying, you decide, you decide, as if you

do not have your own opinion about it.

I have received not one notice but many notices to suspend the Question Hour on different topics. One is one Bhilai, second is on bank matter and the third is on Kumher. Supporting, I allow one matter to be taken to be discussed, others also in the like manner may stand up and say that they want another matter to be discussed. So, it cannot go on like this and nobody is saying that you do not discuss it. We are saying, "Let us fix up time and let us discuss it." Now you have yourself seen. You wanted to discuss it, but you could not concentrate on the topic on which you wanted to concentrate. So, if you do not do it in a proper manner, the very purpose is not served. That is why I am requesting the Members to wait until the Question Hour is over and then we will take it up. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why? Why the proceedings of this very House were suspended for two or three days on 7th-8th August on a statement of Shri Madhavarao Scindia. The Question Hour was also suspended.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Basudeb Acharia. Now, let me hear Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have given notices to suspend this Question Hour. We consider this Hour to be very important. It is our hour. But when issues like Kumher and Bhilai are there, or issues like the security scam come, they are very important issues. When Dalits are killed, when Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are killed in police firing in Bhilai, we consider such issues even more important than the Question Hour. How are Dalits killed in Kumher? That is very important. I do not understand why the BJP Members are keeping quiet. We are not here to condemn the State Government. It may be that the BJP is in power in Madhya Pradesh. But the whole House should condemn the incident

and what has happened in Kumher. The whole House should condemn the incident when 25 tribal workers were killed. Shri Jaswant Singh has referred to the CBI Inquiry. An inquiry was instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government but not a single culprit has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Questions now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACAHRIA: The tribal were killed in Rajasthan

MR. SPEAKER: Now, that is enough, Shri Acharia. You have had enough, please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACAHRIA: That is why we want the Question Hour to be suspended immediately. What has happened in Kumher in Rajasthan should be taken up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is an issue of Kumher or Bhilai or of Bihar.....*(Interruptions)* All these issues are serious.....*(Interruptions)* The people who are dividing the country in the name of religion and caste should be condemned.....*(interruptions)* Whether it is the statement of B.J.P., Janata Dal or of the Congress, we should be most cautious about the dividing forces. I would like that the Question Hour should be suspended. There are some other issues also. The House has its own dignity and that dignity should be maintained. These issues should be taken up after the Question hour. Not only the issue of Kumher but other incidents of atrocities on Harijans and minorities should also be taken up along with it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. It is not possible to take up all the matters at one and the same time without properly putting them before the House. If you want one matter to be taken up, there are others who would like other matters to be taken up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not replying to you. I am trying to give directions about the proceedings in the House. Now enough is enough. Let us go on with the Question Hour. I call upon Shri Vijayaraghavan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the leader of the Opposition as well as the Members of the Congress are prepared for the discussion then what is the objection to the Chair.....*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later. Thank you very much for cooperating after half an hour's discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, please, fix appropriate time for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijayaraghavan.

11.36 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1992

- +
*1. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations regarding the leakage of a question paper of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter.

(d) whether there have been such leakages in the past also; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken to prevent such leakages?

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

STATEMENT

The UPSC have received a Memorandum on 17th June, 1992 from an organisation called Joint Action Committee claiming to represent students of different universities demanding cancellation of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination held on 7th June, 1992 on the grounds that there was a leakage of the General Studies Paper at Allahabad.

2. The facts of the case are that the Preliminary Examination was held on 7th June, 1992 and the General Studies paper common to all candidates commenced at 2.30 p.m. and concluded at 4.30 p.m. After the commencement of the examination at one of the Centres in Allahabad, one of the invigilators was found photo-copying the General Studies Paper (C&D series). The matter was reported to the police and the official was arrested. The original test booklet as well as the photo-copied version was seized by the police at 3.00 p.m. The photo copy of the test booklet was made at the instance of the Controller of Examinations of the U.P. Public Service Commission who admitted having instructed the invigilator to photo copy the test booklet in order to

strengthen then the question bank of the State Public Service Commission. The Controller of Examinations who was also the Supervisor of the examination center, was also arrested by the police.

3. Immediately on receipt of the information the UPSC deputed one of its senior officers to Allahabad for conducting an enquiry. The findings of the enquiry revealed that the test booklet consignment reached the examination centre on 7.6.1992 between 1.30 p.m. to 1.40 p.m. In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the sealed test booklets box was opened at 2.00 p.m. As per the recovery memo recorded by the police, the time of the seizure of the test booklet and photo copied version was 3.00 p.m. i.e. after the commencement of the examination. The UPSC have therefore come to the conclusion that there was no reason to believe that there had been a leakage of the question paper before the commencement of the examination compromising its integrity. A decision has, therefore, been taken by the UPSC not to cancel the examination.

4. The CBI have been asked to carry out a further investigation in the matter and the UP Govt. have been requested to hand over the investigation of the matter to the CBI. The investigation of the CBI would relate to the criminal liability of those responsible and if a prima facie criminal case exists, to prosecute the responsible persons. The question papers of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination held in June, 1991 were believed to have been leaked out before the commencement of the examination, the UPSC cancelled the examination and held a fresh examination at a later date. The case was also handed over to the CBI for investigation..

5. The UPSC is considering various measures to strengthen the security of the examination system.

SHRIV. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, the statement shows that photocopying was done after the examination was started. This shows that there was no leakage of the paper. Then, why has the matter been given to the CBI for inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have understood his questions, please answer. Otherwise, he can repeat his question.

SRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The hon. Member wants to know if we feel that there has been no leakage why have they handed it over to the CBI. I would like to point out that on the 7th of June 1992, an FIR was filed by the students at 8.30 p.m. in the night saying that the examination paper of the afternoon's General Studies paper had been leaked out. Sir, an immediate inquiry was conducted. The paper was from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. And in the meantime, also police had filed a seizure memorandum in the police station saying that a person was caught photocopying the afternoon paper of General Studies in a photo copying shop close the centre in Allahabad. The FIR was filed by the students and we have held an internal inquiry and it has been found from all the events that after the questions paper had been distributed, the Controller of Examinations, who was the supervisor, gave one question paper to his supervisor to make a copy because he said that he wanted to strengthen the question bank of the U.P. Public Service Commission. The examination had started at 2.30 p.m. and the paper was seized at 3.00 p.m. as per the police report. But since the students have filed an FIR and since we would like to clear the whole issue, we asked permission from the U.P. Government on the very next day to hold CBI inquiry into the whole incident. We have got permission to conduct the inquiry only yesterday, that is on the 7th of July. And, therefore, the inquiry had started and we would like that an independent inquiry into this incident is conducted.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: There are general complaints about the leakage of the question paper in the Civil Service Examination. In today's *Times of India*, there is a report about the leakage of the paper. In the situation, what steps are being taken to see that the integrity of the examination is protected.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, every step possibly by the UPSC is being taken to protect the integrity of the examination. Let me explain. In the preliminary examination, 3,50,000 young people appeared. I may just mention the number of centres that are being covered in this preliminary examination. There are 41 centres and 849 sub-centres. Now the examination is conducted by the UPSC. But we used the State Public Service Commissions to conduct the examinations for us in the different States and the local administration in the Union Territory.... The papers are sent in sealed packets right through. They come to the examination hall only one hour before the examination and are supposed to be opened within half an hour in the presence of the supervisors and the students who are there. This is possible. And this is what we found in these cases. The preliminary examination has 48 sheets. And at the end of the examination, they are all answers which are to be marked there. The new model questions are of objective type where only the markings are made on a front sheet. But, as per the rules, the entire question sheets are supposed to be returned at the end of the examination because they do not want the question bank to become common. Therefore, even though the number of these sheets are returned, one or two sheets are torn out and carried by students in their pockets. It may be possible that out of three lakh fifty thousand, one or two sheets are taken out of the hall. After the examination is over - this was the 7th examination which took place - today half a page of one sheet of the examination was printed in the newspaper and we are told that this was leaked before the examination. So, it is difficult for us really to say that it was a leak because there is one sheet any one can carry in a pocket after the examination. Every year something is being done; a sheet is being produced and we are told that there is a leakage. We are convinced that there has been no leakage. But, since the question has been raised, a CBI enquiry has been started and the FIR was filed by the students which is being investigated by the U.P. Investigating Agency.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNARESHW SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister the outcome of the CBI enquiry conducted into this matter last year and whether an enquiry was also conducted into the internal functioning of the commission and conduct of its officers.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It is a known fact that last time it was found that there had been a leakage. Therefore, the students were given one more chance and the examination was conducted again for that year after the CBI enquiry. *(Interruptions)*

A CBI enquiry was conducted last time and in that case it was found that the employees in the printing press and the post office were in league and the papers had been removed in the Ranchi Press and because the report said that there had been a leakage, we conducted the examination again and all those who had appeared were given one year's age relaxation to be able to appear once again. Therefore, last year we did concede that there was a leakage. This year we see no reason to believe that there has been a leakage. But the CBI has been asked to enquire into the whole thing.

SHRI Lal .K. ADVANI: This malady of leakage of question papers is becoming very serious. When it affects ordinary examinations even then it has very deleterious consequences. But, when it goes to the level of the UPSC, the entire credibility of the examination system is undermined.

I recall that this is not the first time that something of this kind has happened. It happened in preceding year also. I do not want to go into all that happened last year in 1991. But, it made the Prime Minister make a categorical statement saying that he would see to it that hereafter steps are taken to conduct all UPSC examinations centrally and that the centralised examinations with the help of electronic gazettes would enable

printing of question papers together and delivering them to candidates simultaneously all over the country. He said this would also eliminate the possibility of leakage in question papers. This was an assurance given by the Prime Minister immediately after the leakage occurred last year. One year has elapsed since then and today we are face to face with another situation where the allegation is that there has been a leakage. The hon. Minister says that 'no', 'nothing', there has been no leakage and what has happened is a technical flaw etc. though it is noteworthy that the Controller of Examinations has been arrested on that account. The Controller of Examinations who was also the Supervisor of the Examination Centre was arrested by the police. Something foul has taken place. What exactly that foul practice is? You say the CBI will find out but what is in the meanwhile to be the fate of the candidates who appeared in the examination? They feel that they have been cheated and, therefore, they say that when there is *prima facie* evidence to necessitate the arrest of the Controller of Examinations, why can't you cancel the examination and hold it again. Otherwise merely to tide over the difficulty, to appoint a CBI inquiry and think that the matter is over, I think this is not fair to the students. The students may be justified to demand cancellation of this examination. What is the Government's response to this?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I want to say that we are not contemplating cancelling the examination at the moment. An enquiry has been ordered and I am sure you will agree with me that we are talking about the one and a half lakh students and just because in one centre somebody makes a noise and says something has happened there, unless it is proved that this happened before the examination started, the examination cannot be cancelled.

The Controller of Examinations was arrested for the simple reason that there has been a gross violation of the guidelines regarding *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to reply to his interruption.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The point is that the guidelines were violated and an F.I.R. was filed. On a criminal complaint he was arrested and immediately released on bail. The question is that if it is a leak, it should have been before the examination started. Even the report said that it was at three o'clock in the afternoon, after the examination had started at 2.30, and it has been admitted by all the eight supervisors that the packet was opened in their presence in the examination hall. The moment the packets were opened, the memo was signed by all the supervisors saying that they were present when the packet was opened and the distribution started. It was after the distribution was over, after 2.35, that he said he gave the paper to the Supervisor to get two copies made of a particular C and D series which was there so that they could strengthen the U.P. Question Bank for future examinations. In order that we may be very clear about it that we asked for the permission of the U.P. Government to start a CBI inquiry immediately. They refused at the beginning but now yesterday they have agreed that they will give permission to us to conduct the inquiry and the inquiry has started. I think it would be only fair that we have an inquiry independently, looking to what the complaint says, and then say whether is something wrong.

About electronic examinations, we have worked on this. The whole plan of action has been.....(Interruptions). The plan of action for the electronic system is ready. The question is that of logistics - the equipment and the necessary infra-structure to be created. I am sure, the Prime Minister will make an announcement about this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a simple question by Mr. Advani that the Controller of Examinations was arrested. What were the charges on which the Controller was arrested. The hon. lady Minister says that he was just arrested because an F.I.R. was filed. So, can you arrest anybody for any reason? Without any reason he was arrested. So, let her tell whether he was arrested and what was the

reason. For violating guidelines, nobody is arrested. If the Government is arresting people for violating guidelines, I think most of the Finance Ministry people would have been arrested and had been sent to jail. So, for violating guidelines, everybody in the Finance Ministry will be in Tihar Jail because you have stated that all the guidelines have been violated. So, do not give answer which creates more confusion. Answer specifically what were the charges against the Controller of Examinations.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I want to be very clear about this. We have not asked him to be arrested. He was arrested by the local police station in U.P. There was an F.I.R.(Interruptions) Some hon. Members: Why?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Let me answer. If you want to listen, please listen. Sir, there was an F.I.R. filed saying that question papers had been found outside the examination hall and had been seized by the inspector when they were being photocopied. That was the criminal charge that the examination papers had leaked out and had come out. That was the F.I.R. that was filed. Therefore, the local police arrested the people who said that they had done it and were immediately released on bail after recording their statement. There was an agitation. The police station was gheraoed by the students. They insisted that those who are responsible should be arrested. They were brought to the police station. Their statement was recorded and then they were released on bail. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, what the hon. Minister is talking is all * (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not forming part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I withdraw my remarks and apologise for it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should be careful with the words.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the newspaper has published only one sheet. I have, in my possession, the entire bunch. The question paper was leaked at 2.45 p.m.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: With the permission of the Chair, I can lay it on the Table of the House. Let there be a proper enquiry by you. I request you to examine all the complaints.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I agree with Shri Advani that the examination should be canceled.

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be your question and not Advaniji's question.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I support that. I want to know whether the Government is contemplating to put all the papers before you and whether the Government is prepared to cancel the examination or not.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the hon. Member himself conceded that the leakage took place at 2.45 p.m. That is what I was saying. *(Interruptions)* The examination started at 2.30 p.m. The papers were distributed in the examination hall and after the students have started their examination, one spare copy was sent out by the Controller of Examination for making copies. I am admitting it. The point is that the examination started 2.30 p.m. The examinees were inside the hall after which the paper went out in violation of the guidelines. He was arrested because the F.I.R. which was filed was under the Official Secrets Act and under breach of trust. He was arrested under these two charges. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is not proper for the hon. Minister to say that the question paper has not been leaked when an enquiry is going on. That is to prejudice the enquiry. The point is that every time when this kind of allegation came in the past also, similar kind of reaction was given by the Government or by the U.P.S.C. Later on it was proved that the allegation was true. The examination had to be canceled. When the Minister was not a Minister, sitting somewhere else she used to write also demanding cancellation. The then Prime Minister also acceded to it.

The members of the Joint Action Committee of the Students organization of different Universities have come and have made specific allegation. They are demanding judicial enquiry into it. They have no faith to UPSC bureaucrats. It is a lucrative business to leak question papers. It will destroy the backbone of our administrative system. I request you to take it very seriously and find out the truth about it and before that do not say that the question paper has not been leaked.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, what my colleague has been telling Parliament is the version of the U.P.S.C., obviously. Now there are two versions. One version says, one F.I.R. says, that this photo-copying took place at 1.30 p.m. If it is 1.30 p.m. it is a clear case of leakage. If it is at 3 p.m. it may or may not be a leakage but it is not really fatal to the examination. This we can conclude only after making an investigation by the C.B.I. which is being done. So, what I would like to submit to the House is that whatever she has just stated is culled out from what the U.P.S.C. has reported. This is the position. Let us not understand it as if she has taken the responsibility on herself and I am taking the responsibility on myself. If that had been so, there would be no investigation at all. So, this is the position at present and about the point raised by Advaniji, I still feel that the only effective way of dealing with this problem which has now outgrown to such an extent that there is no other way of dealing with it is,

to resort to the electronic method. I have taken up this matter personally; we had several meetings with the experts, they came up with certain models, they were tested and they were generally found to be right, but the potion is that it needed a little more money and a little more organisation. The infrastructure has been asking a little more time. I would very much hope and wish that this will be the last examination by the previous method and I would personally try my best to see that the electronic method is switched to even if it means a little more money and a little organisation.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has stated categorically that it might have been leaked before 1.30 p.m. and it might also have been photocopied after 2.45 p.m. or 3.30 p.m. All these things are going on now and the students are very much agitated. I want to know whether punishment will be imposed on the guilty after the inquiry. I also want to know whether a decision will be taken to cancel the examination.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been replied.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the prevalent practice even in the Board Examination that upto half-an-hour, the question paper cannot be carried out even by the students appearing in the examination. The hon. Minister must be knowing this. It is reported that at Three O'clock, even the photocopy was available. So, the matter should be taken up seriously and it should not be repeated again. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take the matter seriously and as far as the CBI is concerned, a decision should be taken as early as possible, in the interest of the students appearing for the examination.

SHRI MARGARET ALVA: It is because that we had taken it seriously we requested the Uttar Pradesh Government for permission on the 9th of June itself. But unfortunately, they refused permission and it is only on the

6th of July evening, that is, on 7th I got the letter, that permission had come to us to hold the inquiry and we had started looking into it.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, what the hon. Minister has said, I am sorry to say, is partially true. The fact is that the question paper did not leak at 2.45 p.m., it had definitely leaked before 2.00 p.m. because the report which I have received says that there was no electricity at that particular time in Allahabad on that day. The persons who had photocopied had gone to the seventh photocopying person and then only this question paper was photocopied.

MR. SPEAKER: Please let us understand that the Government has said that they are investigating into it.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: The Minister has said that only one or two pages are copied. I have got the full question paper of September, 1991, running into 38 pages. So, will the Minister take into account all the facts which have been brought out and cancel the examination? The students are really agitated, there are thousands of students sitting in the Boat Club and they are going to demonstrate. It is a question of able students who should come into the examination and it is a question of the credibility of the Union Public Service Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is already answered.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: I will again ask the Minister whether she will still consider cancelling the examination.

MR. SPEAKER: She has said 'no' to it and for the first part 'yes'.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am very grateful for the valuable evidenced furnished by the hon. Member. I will ask the CBI to contact him and take more details from him in order to facilitate the inquiry

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**[English]****Foreign Naval Ships**

***2. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):**

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

**(a) the number of foreign naval ships
that visited Indian ports during the last three
years and the current year, year-wise and
country-wise;**

(b) the purpose of each such visit;

**(c) whether there is any policy change
on according permission to foreign naval
ships; and**

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). A Statement is
laid on the Table of the House.**

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Country-wise number of Foreign Naval Ships that Visited India during 1989-90

Sl. No.	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992 upto 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Australia	2	1	2	-
2.	Bangladesh	2	-	-	-
3.	Brazil	1	-	-	-
4.	Egypt	-	-	-	1
5.	France	7	5	6	4
6.	Indonesia	2	2	3	-
7.	Iran	-	1	2	-
8.	Italy	-	1	-	-
9.	Japan	-	-	3	-

Sl. No.	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992 upto 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Malaysia	2	-	4	-
11.	Maxico	-	1	-	-
12.	New Zealand	-	-	2	-
13.	Oman	3	2	3	1
14.	Portugal	-	1	-	-
15.	ROK	2	-	-	-
16.	Singapore	-	-	1	-
17.	Sweden	1	-	-	-
18.	Thailand	3	-	-	-
19.	Turkey	-	1	-	-
20.	UK	1	4	-	2

Sl. No.	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992 upto 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	USA	6	—	1	3
22.	USSR	13	3	2*	—
Total		45	22	29	11

* All ship visits have been 'ROUTINE' except one, that of Soviet Naval Ship 'SPIRIDONOV', which made a 'FORMAL' visit at Bombay.

Drug Policy

*3 DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since introduced the new drug policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be announced; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the interest of indigenous drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The review of Drug Policy is at an advanced stage and it may be announced shortly.

(d) These aspects form part of the above review.

*4. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during their recent visit to Rio-de-Janeiro;

(b) if so, the bilateral issues discussed and the broad outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a candid exchange of views at the meeting during which the entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed. The view was expressed from both sides that despite setbacks, our bilateral dialogue should be continued.

(c) Steps are being taken for the resumption of Foreign Secretary level talks, recently postponed, as well as talks on pending issues. Dates are to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Fires in Coalfields

*5. PROF. RITA VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual loss of coal in terms of quantity and value due to underground fires in coalfields;

(b) the number of residents uprooted annually as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The main problem of fires exists in Jharia Coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. It is difficult to make precise estimate of loss of coal reserves caused by these fires. However, the coal company have estimated that coal reserves to an extent of about 37 million tonnes might have been damaged in these fires. Notional value of the coal reserves damaged in these fires would be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores.

It has been assessed by Bharat Coking Coal Limited that about 15,900 houses/families are affected due to fires in Jharia Coalfield. Out of these, about 2,550 houses/families have been shifted to safer places and about 13,350 houses are endangered due to fire and require shifting.

After nationalisation of the coking coal mines in 1971, BCCL have formulated 22 schemes for dealing with major fires in the Jharia Coalfield. Total amount sanctioned for these schemes is Rs. 114.57 crores and these are under different stages of implementation. As a result of these efforts, 5 fires have been fully extinguished. In addition, at 3 sites the protective measures required to deal with the fires have been completed and it will take some more time before these fires are completely extinguished. At another 13 sites also fires have been contained and further work to completely extinguish these fires is in progress. Effective monitoring of the progress of fire projects for improvement of the effectiveness of the control of fire operations is being done.

Rocket Deal between India and Russia

*6. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding US's persuasion of other countries which are party to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) to impose sanctions against Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) over the rocket deal between India and Russia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Government are aware of reports in which the US Government has claimed that its decision to impose sanctions against ISRO had been endorsed by all other members of the MTCR. Government are not aware of any decision by other MTCR member countries to impose sanctions on ISRO.

(b) Government regret the decision of the US Government particularly because our space programme is entirely peaceful and geared towards creating infrastructure for our economic development. The cryogenic rockets and related technology being supplied by Russia have no military applications.

Solar Systems

*7. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solar systems developed by the Central Electronics Limited have been benefitting the people in remote areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether C.E.L. propose to provide such systems at cheaper costs in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)

technology enables direct conversion of sunlight into electricity. Central Electronics Limited (CEL) which is the largest manufacturer of Solar cells/modules among the developing countries and the fifth largest in the world, has developed, manufactured and supplied a large variety of SPV powered systems a majority of which are oriented towards rural and remote area applications and have already benefited the people in the rural areas.

To-date, CEL has supplied over 26,000 SPV systems most of which are for rural applications. Several of these systems have catered to the various National Technology Missions for rural development such as those on Adult Education, Drinking Water, Rural Telecommunication and Immunisation.

CEL has produced, supplied and installed over 1400 SPV power packs for lighting, using high luminosity PL-9 lamps to as many Adult Education Centres in 14 States against turnkey orders from Ministry of Human Resource Development for the National Literacy Mission. As per the filed feed back, these systems are to-date performing satisfactorily. In addition, around 100 SPV Power sources for powering Very Low Power TV Transmitters (VLPT) in remote rural locations have been installed against orders from Doordarshan. Around 1250 SPV Power Sources have also been supplied for Very High Frequency (VHF) and Direct Reception (DRS) TV sets which have helped in TV coverage in remote and rural areas.

90 SPV-powered Deep Well Water Pumping Systems have been supplied and installed in 13 States against an order from the Department of Rural Development (DRD) under the National Mission for Drinking Water. These pumps are capable for lifting water with a total head upto 120 metres, using submersible pumps.

Apart from the Deep Well Water Pumping Systems, CEL has also supplied over 1000 Nos. of SPV-powered Shallow Well Water Pumping Systems for pumping water from low heads (10 to 15 metres) for both irrigation and drinking water. CEL has also supplied so far over 10,000 SPV powered stand alone street lights for villages. SPV based pumping and lighting systems for rural applications have also been supplied through voluntary organisations at highly concessional rates.

CEL is a pioneering supplier of SPV power sources for the village level VHF Radio Telephone and Multi Access Radio Telephone equipment for the Rural Telecommunication Network of the Department of Telecommunication (DOT). Starting with an order for 750 Nos. in 1988-89, CEL has supplied over 10,000 Nos. of such power sources as in March, 1992, of which 8,000 5,000 systems are being supplied by August 1992.

Under the National Immunisation Mission, 20 SPV powered refrigerators/freezers were deployed in selected primary health centres in U.P. for storing of vaccines, life saving drugs, etc.

CEL had earlier installed small SPV power plants each of approximately 5 Kilowatt capacity for Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA), U.P. to cater to the integrated power needs of a few remote villages in U.P. CEL is presently installing 2 x 100 Kilowatt SPV Power Plants in the districts of Aligarh and Mau in U.P.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir, With the expected increase in demand for application of solar photovoltaic (SPV) electricity and the rapid technological upgradation already underway in CEL, the company expects sizeable reduction in costs and prices of its solar cells, modules and systems in the years to come.

The cost and hence the price of SPV powersystems is dominated by the expensive input raw material silicon wafer, which is having to be imported partially to meet the demand and certain other materials not available indigenously. CEL is continuously striving to achieve reductions in the production costs of SPV systems through locating cheaper sources of supply for its imported silicon wafers, improvement in the efficiency and yield of the solar cells/modules produced and also optimisation in the design of the SPV systems made. Considerable progress in this regard has already been achieved.

Industrial growth rate

*3. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the overall rate of industrial growth during 1991-92;

(b) the industrial sectors or sub-sectors which have shown higher rate of growth;

(c) the sectors/sub-sectors which have shown a lower rate of growth;

(d) the States/Union Territories which

have shown a lower rate of growth; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the industrial rate of growth in respect of the sectors/sub-sectors and States/Union Territories which are lagging behind the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA
SAHI): (a) According to the Index of Industrial
Production for the country as a whole, as
compiled by Central Statistical Organisation
(CSO) the overall rate of industrial growth
was (-) 0.1% during 1991-92 over 1990-91.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

(c) CSO does not compile Statewise
Index of Industrial Production.

(d) Following measures have been
taken:

(1) Substantial deregulation of the
industrial sector.

(2) Promotion of foreign investment in
hi-tech areas.

(3) Initiatives taken in the Union Budget
for 1992-93 and in the new Export and Import
Policy 1992-97.

STATEMENT

Growth rates of Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1980-81 = 100)

Code Group	Industry Group	Weight	Growth Rate % Apr-Jan 1 991-92 Apr-Jan 1990-91
1	2	3	4
20-21	Food Products	5.327	1.9
22	Beverage, tobaccco & Products	1.571	5.0
23	Cotton Textiles	12.309	1.4
25	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	1.999	0.1
26	Textile Products	0.817	-3.6
27	Wood & wood Pdis. & furnt. & fixt	0.448	-4.8
28	Paper & Paper products	3.235	4.3
29	Leather & fur Products	0.489	-6.1

<i>Code Group</i>	<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Growth Rate %</i> <i>Apr-Jan 1 991-92</i> <i>Apr-Jan 1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4
30	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum & Coal	4.000	-1.9
31	Chem. & Chem. Products	12.513	1.7
32	Non-metallic mineral	2.999	6.3
33	Basic metals & alloy industries	9.802	6.6
34	Metal Products & Parts	2.288	-7.1
35	Machinery, Machine tools & parts	6.240	-2.4
36	Electrical machinery	5.779	-15.7
37	Transport Equipment & parts	6.386	-3.7
38	Other Manufacturing Industries	0.905	-18.0

Code Group	Industry Group	Weight	Growth Rate % Apr-Jan 1991-92 Apr-Jan 1990-91
1	2	3	4
Div. 2-3	Manufacturing	77.107	-2.4
Div. 1	Mining & Quarrying	11.464	1.0
Div. 4	Electricity	11.429	8.5
	Overall Index	100.00	-0.8

Indo-US Talks

*9. **SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:**
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of India and US held talks at New Delhi recently on various bilateral and multilateral issues such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.), Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in South Asia and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR); and

(b) if so, the outcome of each the issues discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Indo-US bilateral talks were held on 18 and 19 June 1992. The talks covered global disarmament trends as well as regional issues. The discussions did not focus on NPT and MTCR though these issues did, of course, come up in the talks. The question of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in South Asia as such did not figure directly in the discussions.

The first round of Indo-US bilateral talks on global and regional security issues was an initial exploratory exchange of views which led to greater appreciation and understanding of each other's detailed position on non-proliferation and security issues.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Sick Units

*10. **SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such taken over sick industrial units as have been closed down without detailed examination of feasibility of their capacity after expansion and modernisation during the last three years; and

(b) the names of such units where detailed examination was conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). None of the taken over sick PSE has been closed down so far. However, out of 47 taken over Central PSEs, 29 are referable to BIFR for framing suitable revival/rehabilitation packages, of which 16 enterprises have already been referred to BIFR. The statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT*List of Taken-over PSE (s) Referred to BIFR*

1. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
2. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
3. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
4. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
5. Tannery & Footwear Corpn.
6. British India Corpn.
7. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
8. Elgin Mills Ltd.
9. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

10. Bharat Process & Mechancial Engg. Ltd.
11. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
12. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
13. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
14. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
15. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
16. Weighbird India Ltd.

[English]

Attacks on People of Indian Origin in Afghanistan

- *11. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of othe incidents of attacks on the people of Indian origin in Afghanistan in the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of lives and the damage caused to their property;

(c) whether the Government propose to take up the matter with that country; if so, when;

(d) the step taken/proposed to be taken to ensure their safety; and

(e) the number of people of Indian origin returned to India since the formation of the new Government in that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have confirmed reports of seven casualties. Given the unsettled and disturbed conditions in Kabul it is not possible at present to assess the extent of damage to the property of persons of Indian origin.

(c) and (d). Government have already discussed this matter with the Afghan Government.

The Afghan authorities have expressed their determination to take all possible steps to safeguard the lives and property of Afghan nationals of Indian origin.

(e) It is estimated that since May, 1992 between 150-200 Afghans of Indian origin have been leaving Kabul for Delhi by air each week. Some others have also arrived by the land route.

[Translation]

Foreign Visits by Prime Minister

- *12. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three months; and

(b) the purpose and broad outcome of these visits, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Prime Minister visited Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil from June 11 to 14, 1992, and was the first among 104 Heads of State/Government to address the Summit level segment of the UN Conference on Environment and Development. India

participated actively in the conclusion of several international agreements at the Conference, namely Adoption of "Agenda 21" (a detailed programme of action addressing all major areas affecting the relationship between the environment and the economy), Adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Adoption of a Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles of a Global consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, Agreement to establish a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, Agreement to Commence negotiations on a Convention on Desertification.

At Rio, PM also met the Presidents of Brazil, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Indonesia, Mozambique and Mexico; the Prime Ministers of China, Nepal and Pakistan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, when bilateral issues and important international matters including environment and development came under discussion.

During his visit to Spain on June 10-11, 1992, Prime Minister met the Acting Prime Minister of Spain and discussed strengthening of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries, the integration of Europe, South Asia and the common desire to combat terrorism.

During his visit to Portugal on 15th June, 1992, Prime Minister met President Mario

Soares. The meeting was useful for an exchange on Yugoslavia, the Portuguese Chairmanship of the EC, the United Nations, and the opening of Portuguese Consulate and Cultural Centre in Goa.

Prime Minister visited Japan from June 22-26. The visit afforded an opportunity for a substantive political and economic dialogue with Japan. The Japanese response was positive with Prime Minister Miyazawa reiterating the Japanese commitment to support India's economic reforms and pledging yen 112 billion (US Dollars 850 million approx.) as Official Development Assistance (DDA) for 1992-93. The Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment to global and non-discriminatory non-proliferation. India and Japan will hold informal bilateral discussions on this subject in future.

[English]

Manufacture of Cars and Jeeps

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

(a) the names of the firms in private sector who have been issued licences to manufacture cars and jeeps; and

(b) the details of their licensed capacity to produce these vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) and (b). The following units in the private sector have been licensed to manufacture cars and jeeps:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Licensed Capacity (Nos. per Annum)</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (Nos. per Annum)</i>
1	2	3	4
CARS			
1.	M/s Hindustan Motors	80,000	60,000
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles	50,000	54,000
3.	M/s Sipani Automobiles	3,000	3,000
4.	M/s Standard Motors	15,000	7,500
JEEPS			
1.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra	52,000 (Including Commercial Vehicles)	37,000

Investment Cleared by PIB

*15. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board
has cleared fresh investment worth Rs.
14295.15 crores in April and the first week of
May, 1992;

(b) whether some other projects are
also likely to be taken up in the near future;

(c) if so, the sectors on which these
projects have been working;

(d) whether sufficient funds have not
been provided for the power projects;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (f).
During the month of April, 1992 the Public
Investment Board cleared total investment
(fresh and revised estimates) of Rs. 9215.19
crores. No meeting of Public Investment
Board was held in the 1st week of May, 1992.
As on June 30, 1992 there were 18 projects
pending consideration and 4 pending
reconsideration by the Public Investment
Board. These projects are in Coal, Power,
Petroleum & Natural Gas, Chemicals and
Petrochemicals, Steel, Mines, Surface
Transport and Fertilizer sectors. Funds are
provided for various projects including power
projects on the basis of their needs as
assessed by the sponsoring Ministry, and
the availability of resources. It is not true that

sufficient funds have not been provided for
power projects.

[Translation]

Approval of Projects

*16. SHRI LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) the names of irrigation, power and
transport projects forwarded by the
Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Union
Government for approval during the last
three years;

(b) the number of proposals out of them
approved; and

(c) the time by which the remaining
projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) the
projects in these Sectors are submitted by
the State Governments direct to the
concerned administrative Ministries. After
techno-economic feasibilities of the projects
are examined and found to be acceptable,
the projects are recommended to Planning
Commission for investment clearance.

(b) During the past three years, the
following projects have been accorded
investment approval:

(i) Gyanpur Pump Canal; and

(ii) Rajghat Hydro-Electric (3x 15MW)

- (iii) Four laning of Delhi Mathura Road (NH2) from Haryana—U.P. Border to Mathura.

(c) Does not arise since no project is pending investment clearance in the Planning Commission.

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings in Assam

- *17. SHRI PROBIN DEKA:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the Public Sector Undertakings located in Assam till 31 March, 1992;

(b) the annual production, profits/loss

and the number of employees working in each of these undertakings;

(c) the details of the Central projects in Assam wherein the Union Government propose to make further investment; and

(d) the names of Central projects under implementation and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):

(a) Total investment in terms of gross block in Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Assam was Rs. 5460.49 crores as on 31.3.1991 upto which period only the information is available.

(b) The details are furnished below:

PSEs	Value of Production		Profit (+)/ Loss (-)		Number of Employees as on 31.3.91
	Rs./crores (1990-91)	2	Rs./crores (1990-91)	3	4
1. Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.84		-0.05		89
2. Bongaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	380.69		48.50		1789
3. North Eastern Regional AGRI Mktg. Corpn. Ltd.	1.14		-1.98		112
4. Oil India Limited	433.22		68.11		10591

(c) Investment in Central PSEs is made taking into consideration the techno-economic viability of the Projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

(d) The information is available at Page 44-50 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992.

Prices of Essential Commodities

*18. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rise in the prices of essential commodities after the presentation of general budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof with respect to each of the months of April, May and June, 1992; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the Public Distribution System and its impact on the price front?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement showing variation in Wholesale Price Indices of 29 selected essential commodities during the months of April, May and June (upto 20.6.1992) is attached herewith.

(c) The strengthening and streamlining of Public Distribution System (PDS) is a continuing process and regular discussions are held with State Governments for removing the impediments in the smooth functioning of the system. As a follow up of the recommendations of the 13th meeting of the Advisory Council on PDS held in August,

1991 and subsequent meeting of Chief Ministers and State Food and Civil Supplies Ministers in October, 1991 the PDS is being revamped. The Central Government in consultation with State Governments, identified about 1700 blocks which are covered by various areas specific programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), and Designated Hill Areas (DHA) to improve the reach of the PDS in these areas. The State Governments/ U.T. Administrations have been requested to open additional fair price shops in the areas which are unserved or underserved, issue additional ration cards to population left uncovered so far, eliminate bogus ration cards, door step delivery of PDS items at the Fair Price Shops and create additional storage capacity for improving the PDS in these areas. The Prime Minister had formally launched the programme on 1.1.1992 at Barmer in Rajasthan. The progress reported by various State Governments under the revamped PDS is satisfactory. To improve the further availability of foodgrains in the States/U.Ts., the Central Government has made specific additional allocation of about 1.67 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for June and July, 1992 under the revamped Public Distribution System. These additional allocations would be over and above the normal allocations which the State Governments have been making in the past for these areas. It has also been decided that foodgrain supply to the identified areas under the revamped PDS would be at a specially subsidised rate as in ITDP areas. It should be the endeavour of the State Governments to ensure that atleast 20 Kgs. of foodgrains per month become available to the households living in the identified areas. The Central Issue Prices under the PDS are below the market price. Therefore, it acts as trend setter to moderate the rising trend in the prices of these items in the open market.

STATEMENT

Trend in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities during the months of April, 92, May 92 and June, 92 (till 20.6.1992)

Percentage Variation			
Commodity	April, 1992	May, 1992	June, 1992, (till 20.6.1992)
Rice	- 0.9	+ 1.7	- 0.3
Wheat	- 5.3	- 4.8	+1.4
Jowar	+ 6.4	+ 3.2	- 0.8
Bajra	+ 9.7	+ 0.5	-1.7
Gram	+ 4.1	- 3.3	-0.5
Arhar	- 2.8	+ 0.7	+0.6
Moong	+ 5.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.6
Masoor	- 1.9	- 0.2	+ 2.1
Urad	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	- 1.4
Potatoes	-3.9	+ 11.5	+ 1.4
Onions	- 2.5	+ 14.3	+ 19.1
Milk	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	Steady
Fish	- 5.6	+6.6	Steady
Mutton	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Chillies	+ 3.2	+ 10.2	+ 0.4
Tea	+ 3.3	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
Coke	Steady	Steady	Steady
Kerosene	Steady	Steady	Steady
Atta	+ 3.0	- 1.3	+ 3.5

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April, 1992</i>	<i>May, 1992</i>	<i>June, 1992, (till 20.6.1992)</i>
Sugar	- 0.3	+ 2.8	- 0.6
Gur	+ 2.0	+ 7.9	+ 5.4
Salt	- 2.1	- 2.5	- 2.4
Vanaspati	+ 1.5	Steady	- 0.2
Mustard Oil	- 2.0	- 0.8	-5.5
Coconut Oil	- 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Groundnut Oil	- 0.2	- 2.3	- 0.8
Cotton Cloth (mills)	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	Steady
Laundry Soap	Steady	+ 0.9	Steady
Safety Matches	+0.4	+ 0.9	Steady
All Commodities	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.4

Indian Rare Earth Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. located near Chhatrapur in Ganjam district of Orissa is running at a huge loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of loss incurred by IREL so far; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to run effectively and without loss?

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

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI
RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a)
and (b). The OSCOM Unit of IRE, located at
Chhatrapur, Orissa, has run into losses due
to various reasons. There have been
technical problems in the plant for production
of synthetic rutile which is a value added
product thereby limiting its production
capacity and enhancing the cost of
production. The high cost of inputs has also
affected the economic viability of synthetic
rutile produced. An acute recession in the
world market for ilmenite has resulted in
sluggish demand and build up of stocks to be
exported.

(c) The Chhatrapur Unit of IRE has been
consistently making losses which have been
substantially reduced, owing to the

profitability of other units. The accounts for the year 1991-92 are yet to be finalised.

(d) While technological modifications are being tried out, negotiations are in progress with foreign buyers to ensure a sustained demand abroad for the product.

[*Translation*]

Maruti Udyog Limited

*20. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of the Central Bureau of Investigation the Government are contemplating to initiate an enquiry into the alleged irregularities committed by the management of the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in initiating the enquiry and the time by which the enquiry is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Some references have been received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, which are under consideration.

[*English*]

Registered Unemployed in Delhi

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

(a) the number of unemployed of various

categories registered in the Union Territory of Delhi at present;

(b) the schemes of the Government/ Delhi Administration to provide employment opportunities to the registered unemployed persons; and

(c) the time by which the registered unemployed persons are likely to be provided employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of various categories of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, in the Union Territory of Delhi, as on Dec. 1991 are as follows:

		<i>Number (in thousand)</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>890.9</i>
(a)	Male	711.1
(b)	Female	179.7
<i>Category-wise break-up:</i>		
	General	754.6
	Schedule Caste	123.0
	Schedule Tribe	13.3

The figures given above includes 11,514 Ex-serviceman & 5007 Physically handicapped persons.

(b) and (c). There is no specific scheme to provide employment to unemployed persons in Delhi. However, employment is a thrust area in the Eighth Plan and the development programmes in different sectors envisaged in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) are likely to generate substantial employment

opportunities which are expected to benefit the registered unemployed in Delhi also. The goal is to generate a near-full employment situation in the country over a period of a decade.

Production by Scooters India Ltd.

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

(a) the details of production plan worked out by the Scooters India Limited for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether there has been increasing demand of two-wheelers and three-wheelers of SIL;

(c) the details of production made by the SIL during the years 1991-92 and 1990-91 both product-wise and value-wise along with sales figures of both these years;

(d) whether the SIL is not marketing its products in South India despite the fact that the demand of its products in the area is increasing; and

(e) if so, the facts, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The details regarding target production of Scooters India Limited for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:-

<i>Product</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
2- wheelers (No.)	12,000	20,400
3- wheelers (No.)	4,800	6,900
Fans (No.)	60,000	1,20,000
Value (Rs. in lakhs)	4,687	8,820

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given in the statement attached.

(d) and (e). Scooters India Limited have been marketing its products in South India, the details of which are as under:

<i>Product</i>	<i>1991-92</i>		<i>1990-91</i>	
	<i>Physical (No.)</i>	<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Physical (No.s)</i>	<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
2-wheelers	516	63	303	33
3-wheelers	14	9	14	8
Fans	10243	53	4969	21

STATEMENT

(c) The details of production and sales for the years 1991-92 and 1990-91 are given below:-

	1991-92		1990-91	
	Physical (In Nos)	Financial (Rs./laks)	Physical (In Nos)	Financial (Rs./laks)
1	2	3	4	5
(1) PRODUCTION				
Product mix				
2-wheeler (No)	1712	201	650	72
3-wheeler (No)	2994	1656	1616	749
Fans (No)	95168	476	40884	199
Spares Rs. in lakhs	-	112	-	100
(2) SALES				
2-wheeler	1700	200	604	66
3-wheeler	2958	1606	1603	741

	1991-92		1990-91	
	Physical (In Nos)	Financial (Rs./lakhs)	Physical (In Nos)	Financial (Rs./lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Fans	93238	466	40585	190
Spares	-	112	-	98
Exports	-	321	-	129

**Expenditure on Rural Development
Programmes in Gujarat**

3. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for various rural development programmes in Gujarat during the year 1991-92;

(b) the amount spent on education and health;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat

has utilised the full allocated amount during the period; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The details of allocation of funds for various rural development programmes in Gujarat during the year 1991-92 are given in the enclosed statement at Annexure-I.

(b) The amount spent on health in the State of Gujarat is as follows:

	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	362.64
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	53.50
3.	National T.B. Control Programme	108.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	54.70

Under the Head Education a sum of Rs. 492.96 lakhs were spent for construction of class rooms in primary schools under Operation Blackboard.

(c) Yes, the details of utilisation of funds are shown in attached statement.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of amount allocated for various Rural Development Programmes in Gujarat during year 1991-92.

Title of the Programme	Amount allocated		Utilised
	Central + State		
1	2	3	
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD)	2,132.11	2,770.44	
2. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment	408.80	462.45	
3. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	74.51	66.80	
4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	8,090.69	10,039.31*	
5. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	746.00	736.37	
6. Desert Development Programme (DDP)	225.00	280.47	

* Including expenditure on Operation Black Board.

Palm Oil Plantation

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a pilot project to commercialise palm oil plantation;

(b) if so, the States where the pilot projects are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether some such projects were also launched in some States during 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The GOI is not proposing to set up any pilot project to commercialise oil palm plantations at present. However, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Technology) Mission on Oil seeds and Pulses has sanctioned a number of planned schemes to promote oil palm cultivation in the identified States during 1990-91 and 1991-92 namely; three seed gardens (1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala), eleven oil palm nurseries (3 each in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; 2 each in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and 1 nursery in Tripura), a project in frontline demonstration on oil palm cultivation in Karnataka; distribution of oil palm seedlings for area expansion programme in Andhra Pradesh; and Goa; a demonstration processing unit in Andhra Pradesh; expansion of the capacity of the seed germinator at

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), Palode and a comprehensive training programme for oil palm at Central plantation Crops Research Institute (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), Palode.

(c) and (d). The GOI through the Department of Biotechnology has launched jointly with the State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the Oil palm Demonstration Projects (ODPs) to demonstrate the feasibility of oil palm cultivation under irrigated conditions over an area of about 1000 ha each. The ODP areas include Sindhudurg District (Konkan region) in Maharashtra; Shimoga district in Karnataka; and Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh. Polybag nurseries have been established with elite, high yielding hybrid pregerminated seeds both from imported and indigenous sources. Saplings of 12-18 months old were field planted so far in about 1050 ha in Andhra Pradesh, 1114 ha in Karnataka and 1000 ha in Maharashtra during planting season. Fruiting is expected to commence from 24-36 months after field planting. Steps have been initiated for setting up a modern palm oil processing plant in each state to be ready by the first harvest of fruit bunches which is expected by mid 1993.

Welfare of Tendu Leaves Workers

5. KUMARI PUSHPADEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken some steps for the welfare of Tendu leaves workers in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when these measures were taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The State

Government of Madhya Pradesh have introduced a Free Social Security Group Insurance Scheme for Tendu leaf workers for Rs. 3000/- in the event of death. This Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1991 and is being implemented through the Madhya Pradesh Rajya Laghu Vanopaj Vyaparevam Vikas Sahakari Sangh.

[Translation]

Production of Fire Coal

6. SHRILALITORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any scheme to produce fire coal by burning 'Kuchch' coal in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the scheme in non-residential areas to save the residential and industrial areas from the pollution being created due to burning of 'Kuchcha' coal; and

(d) if so, the criterion adopted therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. There is no proposal to produce domestic fuel by burning raw coal in Bihar. The similar process adopted by coal companies to produce soft

coke has been objected to by the State Pollution Control Board. However, the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi has developed a process for production of Special Smokeless Fuel (SSF). Private entrepreneurs are being encouraged to adopt this process to produce smokeless domestic fuel.

Rural Unemployment in Bihar

7. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated in the current financial year to Government of Bihar for Rural Development and the amount out of it earmarked for removing rural unemployment in the State; and

(b) the estimated number of people to get employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Central funds allocated under the four major Rural Development Programmes i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to Bihar during the current financial year i.e. 1992-93 is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Central Funds Allocated
1.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	30013.98
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	4889.00
3.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	299.00
4.	Drought Prone Area Development Programme	828.00

The funds allocated under JRY are meant for direct generation of employment under the Yojana. It is estimated that 937.94 lakh mandays will be generated in Bihar under JRY in the current financial year i.e. 1992-93.

Implementation of Official Language Policy in F.C.I. Ltd.

8. SHRITARACHANDKHANDLWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Language Policy is being followed in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if not, the nature of the shortcomings which have been noticed especially in its offices located in 'A' region; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper implementation of the aforesaid policy there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). All possible efforts are made by FCI to ensure implementation of official language policy. There are a number of shortcomings in implementation of the policy in the Company. The nature of shortcomings especially in 'A' region include:

(i) Targets laid down not being achieved in many areas such as purchase of required number of Hindi typewriters and bilingual electronic office equipment; required number of Hindi typists/stenographers, issue of letters in Hindi; implementation of Sec 3 (3) of Official Language Act; purchase of adequate number of books in Hindi, adequate number of Sections doing work in Hindi etc. All efforts are being made by the Company to ensure proper implementation of the Official Language policy. Persons are being trained

in Hindi typing. Efforts would be made to buy more number of typewriters in Hindi. Training programme in Hindi stenography has been envisaged. More check points are contemplated for implementation of Section 3 (3) of Official Language Act. Employees are encouraged to participate in various incentive schemes. Quarterly review meetings are held to review progress made in the use of Hindi.

[English]

Secondment of Civil Servants to Private Sector

9. SHRISOBHANADREESWARARAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal drawn up by the confederation of Indian industry for the secondment of Civil Servants to private sector Industry;

(b) if so, the latest stage of consideration of this proposal;

(c) the response from the Civil Servants to this proposal;

(d) whether the Government have also examined the Bridge Programme which is being implemented in the United Kingdom;

(e) the likely date by which the Government will take a decision on this issue; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). A proposal has been received from the Confederation of Indian Industry for secondment of civil

servants to private sector industry. The proposal is under examination.

(f) Does not arise.

Allocation for Rural Development

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

(a) the allocation made in the Eighth Five Year Plan for each rural development scheme, year-wise;

(b) whether the allocation is less as compared to the allocation made in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). A statement showing position of Central approved outlays in respect of different schemes of rural development for Seventh Five Year Plan and the tentative outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan is at statement-I attached. Higher outlay has been made for rural development schemes for Eighth Five Year Plan as compared to that made during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Year-wise allocations of different schemes for the Eighth Five Year Plan period will be decided at the time of finalisation of Annual Plans. However, scheme-wise allocations for 1992-93 are given in the Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

Approved Outlays for Eighth plan (1992-97) and Seventh Plan (1985-90) for Rural Development programmes/schemes:

Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Allocation	
		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Tentative)
1	2	3	4
I.	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
i)	IRDP & Allied Programmes	1,207.09	3,800.00
ii)	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	237.00	500.00
iii)	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	245.00	500.00
II.	RURAL EMPLOYMENT *		
i)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1,250.81	
ii)	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme		

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Allocation		
		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Tentative)	
1	2	3	4	
	(RLIEGP)	1,743.78		
iii)	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	2,100.00	18,400.00	
III.	Council for advancement of People's action & Rural Technology (CAPART)	20.00	100.00	
IV.	Training Programmes	28.00	50.00	
V.	Land Reforms Schemes	36.71	240.00	
VI.	Panchayat Development and Training	—	10.00	
VII.	Roads in Special Problem Areas	—	20.00	
VIII.	Roads in Tribal Areas	14.00	@ —	

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Allocation		
		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Tentative)	
1	2	3	4	
IX.	Other R.D. Programmes	50.00	400.00 (including New Schemes)	
X.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1,286.32	5,480.00	
XI.	Agricultural Marketing	60.00	150.00	
XII.	Rural Housing	—	350.00	
	GRAND TOTAL	8,279.21	30,000.00	

* NREP and RLEGP were replaced by Jawahar Rojgar Yojana with effect from 1.4.1989.
@ Scheme discontinued.

STATEMENT- II*Approved Outlays for 1992-93 for Rural Development Programmes/schemes.*

Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	(Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
I.	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
	i) IRDP & Allied Programmes	411.20
	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	51.26
	* iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	50.00
II.	RURALEMPLOYMENT	
	i) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	2,046.00
III.	Council for advancement of People's action & Rural Technology (CAPART)	
	Training Programmes	5.00
IV.	Land Reforms Schemes	
		4.75
V.		25.02

(Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Approved Outlay 1992-93
1	2	3
VI.	Panchayat Development and Training	1.00
VII.	Roads in Special Problem Areas	2.00
VIII.	Other R.D. Programmes	6.75
XI.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	480.00
X.	Agricultural Marketing	7.02
XI.	Rural Housing	10.00
GRAND TOTAL		3,100.00

[Translation]

Strike in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

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

(a) whether the employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay were on strike in June, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of employees participated in the said strike;

(c) the number of atomic reactors affected by the strike;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation arising due to the strike by the employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the protection of atomic reactor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Out of over 13,800 persons working in BARC, a very small number, 136 Tradesmen designated as Plant Operators working in the research reactors, Dhruva and Cirus had sought recognition for the so called "BARC High Flux Reactor Operators Association". Since there is already a recognised union in BARC representing groups C and D staff under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme (JCM Scheme), the operators were informed that

it would not be possible to give recognition for another association representing such a small number. The operators absented from duty unauthorisedly from 11.6.1992 onwards.

(c) The operation of Dhruva and Cirus Research Reactors was affected temporarily due to the unauthorised absence of the operators. However, all safety requirements were duly met.

(d) At the time of commencement of strike, Cirus Reactor was under a scheduled shutdown for maintenance purposes. Dhruva Reactor which was operating, was shut down as a precautionary step following the strike. Immediate arrangements were made to man all plant areas in Cirus and Dhruva by qualified and experienced engineers and supervisors belonging to operation, maintenance and technical services branches of the reactors, who have adequate knowledge and familiarity with these reactors. Subsequently, after clearance from regulatory authorities Dhruva reactor was brought back into operation on June 17, 1992, with adequate number of engineers and supervisors. The plant operators were persuaded all the time to join back and they finally reported back for duty on June 26, 1992.

(e) During the period of the strike by the Plant Operators, adequate number of engineers and supervisors who are well trained and are adequately familiar with these reactor plants were immediately deployed to man all plant areas and all safety requirements were properly met. Thus, in the highly unlikely event of any similar situation arising in future, the reactors can be adequately protected by identical arrangement. Also, there are several safety features involving automation incorporated in the design of these reactors such that there would be no concern to the safety of the reactor, plant personnel or public.

Growth Centre in Kotdwar, U.P.

12. MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5692 on 4.9.91 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report furnished by the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding growth centre at Kotdwar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for an early functioning of this centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme district Pauri-Garhwal has been allotted a growth centre. The growth centre would be located at Shivrajpur-Padampur which is about 6 Kms. from Kotdwar town. The project report sent by the State Government for Shivrajpur-Padampur growth centre is under appraisal by the lead agency. Central assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released to the centre on a provisional basis.

[English]

Working Group for Khadi and Village Industries

14. SHRI DHARAMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed a working group for Khadi and Village Industries headed by Shri Bahwant Rai Mehta;

(b) if so, when such group was appointed; and

(c) the salient features of the report and the measures taken by the Government to implement the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group was constituted in August, 1963.

(c) The Committee made a critical review of the progress of the programmes and schemes of Khadi and village industries during the third Five Year Plan period taking into account the prevailing trends and other available data and formulated proposals for the 4th Five Year Plan. The recommendations of the committee were taken into consideration while preparing the 4th Five Year Plan proposal of the KVI sector.

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether there were two rounds of public sector undertakings disinvestment;

(b) if so, the total amount fetched per round;

(c) the details of public sector undertakings disinvested and the details of amount paid by each purchaser separately for two rounds; and

(d) the norms and methods adopted to decide the up-set price of disinvested shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount fetched in the first round was Rs. 1427,41 10,610 and in the second round Rs. 1610,68,31,300.

(c) and (d). The details of public sector

undertakings disinvested are given in the Statement-I attached and the details of amounts paid by each purchaser separately for two rounds are given in the Statement-II attached. Norms and methods adopted to decide the price of disinvested shares were within the parameters of the guidelines of Controller of Capital Issues.

STATEMENT- I

List of Disinvested Public Sector Undertakings

Sl. No.	Names of PSEs	% age of disinvestment
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
2.	Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	0.27
3.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	0.67
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
5.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	20.00
6.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	20.00
7.	State Trading Corpn.	7.98
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	20.00
9.	Shipping Corpn. of India	20.00
10.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	20.00

Sl. No.	Names of PSEs	% age of disinvestment	
		1	3
11.	HMT Ltd.		5.43
12.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.		1.44
13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.		20.00
14.	Coching Retineries Ltd.		10.01
15.	Indian Telephone Industries		20.00
16.	Andrew Yule		13.57
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.		20.00
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.		3.64
19.	Madras Retineries Ltd.		20.00
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.		20.00
21.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.		5.64
22.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.		5.00
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.		5.00

Sl. No.	Names of PSEs	% age of disinvestment
1	2	3
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	2.72
25.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	20.00
26.	Bonglgaon Retineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	20.00
27.	National Fertilizer Ltd.	2.28
28.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1.54
29.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	16.05
30.	CMC Ltd.	16.69

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Details of Amount of Shares sold 1991-92	
		Amount of Shares sold in first round	Amount of Shares Sold in second round
1	2	3	4
1.	Unit Trust of India	775,75,93,500	1331,50,00,00
2.	Caribank Mutual Fund	131,22,00,000	-
3.	General Insurance Corpn.	211,96,69,110	-
4.	Life Insurance Corpn.	184,30,29,000	-
5.	LIC Mutual Fund	27,37,19,000	-
6.	PNB Mutual Fund	3,60,00,000	-
7.	SBI Mutual Fund	93,19,00,000	13,00,00,000
8.	SBI Capital Markets	-	30,62,00,000
9.	Indian Bank Mutual Fund	-	13,32,72,600
10.	Bank of Baroda	-	99,30,00,000
11.	Allahabad Bank	-	26,02,00,000

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Details of Amount of Shares sold 1991-92			
		Amount of Shares sold in first round		Amount of Shares Sold in second round	
1	2	3	4		
12.	Corporation Bank	-		33,85,00,000	
13.	Carbank Financial Services	-		13,03,58,700	
14.	BOI Mutual Fund	-		41,03,00,000	
Total :		1427,41,10,610		1610,68,31,300	

Sales Policy of CIL

16. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (C.I.L.) has formulated a comprehensive sales policy with the objective of achieving the higher efficiency and to maximise consumer satisfaction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). A draft sales policy manual has been prepared by Coal India Ltd. This manual aims at consolidating and improving the policy and procedures relating to marketing, distribution and movement of coal, in order to make the process of coal distribution more efficient, open and transparent to all the consumers.

Funds Allocation under J.R.Y.

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

(a) the amount allocated and the employment opportunities proposed to be generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the financial year 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) whether any preference has been given to hilly and backward States like Himachal Pradesh which falls under special

category States;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) For the year 1992-93, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), an amount of Rs. 2556.22 crores (including States' share) has been allocated and an employment target of 7965.84 lakh mandays has been fixed. State-wise details are given in Statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Allocation of resources among the States under JRY are made on the basis of proportion of rural poor in States to the total rural poor in the country. However keeping in view the problems of hilly, desert and backward districts and to help the same of the smaller States and UTs Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Rajasthan, Goa, A & N Islands, D & N Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry were given additional funds under JRY during 1989-90. Since funds under JRY in the subsequent years have been allocated in the same proportion, additional assistance to these States/UTs continues in the current year as well. The State-wise details about additional funds are in statement II.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT - I

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allocation of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)				Employment Target (Lakh Mandays)
		Central	State	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14954.56	3738.64	18693.20	659.76	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	258.01	64.50	322.51	12.09	
3.	Assam	3990.69	997.67	4988.36	119.72	
4.	Bihar	30013.98	7503.50	378517.48	937.94	
5.	Goa	278.77	69.69	348.46	8.36	
6.	Gujarat	6312.84	1578.21	7891.05	315.64	
7.	Haryana	1503.42	375.86	1879.28	33.71	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	885.81	221.451	1107.26	29.77	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1257.39	314.35	1571.74	62.87	
10.	Karnataka	9409.67	2352.42	11762.09	441.08	

Sl. No.	State/UT's	Allocation of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment Target (Lakh Mandays)
		Central	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	4990.67	1247.67	6238.34	138.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20600.74	5150.19	25750.93	762.24
13.	Maharashtra	15936.64	3984.16	19920.80	838.77
14.	Manipur	330.69	82.67	413.36	9.84
15.	Meghalaya	386.94	96.74	483.68	11.61
16.	Mizoram	163.00	40.75	203.75	4.37
17.	Nagaland	414.77	103.69	518.46	20.74
18.	Orissa	10217.41	2554.35	12771.76	306.52
19.	Punjab	1307.44	326.86	1634.30	26.50

Sl. No.	State/UT's	Allocation of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)				Employment Target Lakh Mandays
		Central	State	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
20.	Rajasthan	9991.41	2497.85	12489.26		340.62
21.	Sikkim	151.01	37.75	188.76		6.66
22.	Tamil Nadu	13438.89	3359.72	16798.61		671.94
23.	Tripura	429.52	107.38	536.90		20.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39865.89	9966.47	49832.36		1613.57
25.	West Bengal	16999.41	4249.85	21249.26		557.24
26.	A & N Islands	152.70	0.00	152.70		4.47
27.	D & N Haveli	82.89	0.00	82.89		3.55
28.	Daman & Diu	48.83	0.00	48.83		1.63

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allocation of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment Target (Lakh Mandays)
		Central	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Lakshadweep	76.55	0.00	76.55	2.55
30.	Pondicherry	149.47	0.00	149.47	3.32
	Total	204600.00	51022.39	255622.39	7965.84

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Allocation (Excl. IAY) as per criteria	Actual Central Allocation (Excl. IAY)	Additional Central Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goa	250.39	277.81	27.42
2.	Himachal Pradesh	504.63	846.06	341.43
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	704.94	1234.24	529.30
4.	Manipur	113.64	323.99	210.35
5.	Rajasthan	9129.57	9237.54	107.97
6.	A & N Islands	52.00	150.70	98.70
7.	D & N Haveli	34.67	75.31	40.64

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Allocation (Excl. IAY) as per criteria	Actual Central Allocation (Excl. IAY)	Additional Central Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Daman & Diu	26.96	47.84	20.88
9.	Lakshadweep	9.63	74.55	64.92
10.	Pondicherry	113.64	143.48	29.84

Protection of Islands

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

(a) whether the massive Sagar Island is likely to merge into the Bay of Bengal in the near future if the devastating soil erosion is not stopped;

(b) whether in addition to Sagar Island, many other smaller islands are under similar threat; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to protect these Islands from being merged into the sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The problem of soil erosion has been reported in Ghoramara islands also, but is not to such an extent that the islands will merge into the Bay of Bengal.

(c) A team of experts from the Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Calcutta Port Trust and Ganga Flood Control Commission studied the problem after visiting the area and made the following suggestions to control the erosion problem:

- (i) shifting of the deep channel flow in the Hoogly river away from the Ghoramara and Sagar islands in order to control erosion and referring this problem to Central Water and Power Research Station, for

necessary model studies;

- (ii) protection works on priority along the affected reaches of Ghoramara and Sagar islands;

- (iii) plantation of mangrove trees in the Sagar and Ghoramara islands by the Forest Department of West Bengal; and

- (iv) to set up a mechanism for proper coordination between Irrigation and waterways Department and Calcutta Port Trust so that each becomes aware of the effects due to construction of the works proposed by them and also to enable formulation of schemes that could serve the interests of both.

The above recommendations are being examined by the Government of West Bengal and Calcutta Port Trust.

Grievances Cell

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

(a) whether some grievances cells have been set up in each of the Central Government office and in Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any personal hearing is being allowed to the affected persons for prompt redressal of grievances;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time limit for final disposal of representations of grievances by these cells has been fixed; and

(f) 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). Public grievance redress units have been set up in the ministries/departments as well as other major organisations of the Government of India. Each such unit is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary or Director who is usually designated as Director of Grievances. He supervises the grievance redress work of the entire organisation concerned.

The Delhi Administration also has a grievance redress cell in its Secretariat which functions under the direct supervision of a Secretary. In the other major offices of the Delhi Administration, senior officers have been nominated as grievance redress officers.

(c) and (d). Ministries/departments and other major organisations of the Government of India observe a specified day of the week as meetingless day when all officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above are to remain available at their desks between 10-00 hrs and 13-00 hrs to receive and hear grievances of the members of the public who may come for this purpose. This is in addition to the grievance redress work which is done on other working days in the normal course of business in the offices.

In Delhi Administration grievances are heard personally by the designated officers in the grievance cell at appointed hours on all the working days.

(e) and (f). There are standing instructions issued by Government for

expeditious disposal of grievances. These are reiterated from time to time. On receipt of a grievance from someone a reply is to be given to him within a fortnight's time. If substantive disposal requires more time, a suitable intimation to the person is to be sent, as far as possible, with an indication of the time likely to be taken for it.

Allocation of Essential Commodities to Kerala

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

(a) the allocation of rice, wheat, sugar and palm oil to Kerala from January 1992;

(b) the intake thereof;

(c) whether Kerala has requested to supply boiled rice instead of raw rice; and

(d) if so, the quantity of boiled rice supplied to Kerala from January 1992 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The allocations to and off-take by Kerala of rice, wheat, levy sugar and palm oil from January, 92 is given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Availability of boiled rice is limited. However, the Central Government makes available boiled rice to Kerala to the extent possible. The quantity of boiled rice supplied from January, 92 to Kerala is as under:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Percentage to allocation</i>
January, 92	70,300	46.8
February, 92	1,06,100	70.7
March, 92	79,300	52.8
April, 92	1,04,100	69.4
May, 92	1,13,100	75.4
June, 92	1,04,000	69.3

STATEMENT

Allocation to and off-take by Kerala of rice, wheat, levy sugar and Palm Oil since January, 1992

Month	Rice		Wheat		Levy Sugar		Edible Oil	
	Allocation	Off-take	Allocation	Off-take	Allocation	Off-take	Allocation	Off-take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January, 92	1,50,000	1,46,000	27,000	26,00	12,551	•	Nil	Nil
February, 92	1,50,000	1,64,800	30,000	22,200	12,551	•	Nil	Nil
March, 92	1,50,000	1,29,100	30,000	22,200	12,551	•	Nil	245
April, 92	1,50,000	1,53,300	25,000	15,000	12,551	•	1,000	Nil
May, 92	1,50,000	1,56,300	25,000	13,200	12,551	•	Nil	Nil
June, 92	1,50,000	N.A.	25,000	N.A.	12,551	•	Nil	Nil

• Lifting of sugar is normally near 100%.

N.A. - Not available.

Resettlement of Displaced Persons

[Translation]

22. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 19, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4612. and state:

(a) the details of the resettlement of 68 families of Tiklipada, Kulapada and Surdeja displaced in the first phase as a result of opening of Basundhara East open Gopalpur coal mines;

(b) the proposed places of their resettlement and the amount to be spent in this regard;

(c) the number of such displaced persons already given employment;

(d) the number of persons issued displaced certificate and waiting for such appointment; and

(e) the time schedule to employ all displaced persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) There has been no displacement of families of Tiklipada, Kulapada and Surdeja so far. Commencement of mining activities is awaiting forest clearance.

(b) Rehabilitation is proposed at a site in Tiklipada village and an amount of Rs. 29 lakhs is proposed to be spent for its development.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Employment to land oustees will commence only after the land has been released for mining.

Issue of Ration Cards in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Food Inspectors of Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration are not issuing new ration cards to the card holders even after verification of new ration cards long back;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard, Circle-wise; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that no such complaints have been received by them.

Unemployed Persons

24. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed persons is continuously increasing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the extent of increase during the last year;

(c) whether the Government are taking measures to check the continuous increase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Data on the number of unemployed in the country is not available on year to year basis. However, there has been a continuous increase in the number of job-seekers registered with employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, in the country.

(b) As on December, 1991, the number of job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges increased by 4.8% as compared to December, 1990.

(c) to (e). There are special employment generation programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Scheme for providing Self employment to educated unemployed youth, etc. to tackle the problem of unemployment. Employment is also a central objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan and is expected to generate 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year, on an average.

[English]

Growth Centre in Goa

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

(a) when the growth centre for Verna in Goa was sanctioned and the amount sanctioned for its development; and

(b) the number of industries set up so far and the number of people employed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The project report for the Verna Growth Centre in Goa is under appraisal by the lead agency. Central Assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released on a provisional basis in March, 1992.

Prime Minister's Meeting with World Leaders at Rio-De-Janeiro

26. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met various heads of the Government and State of various Countries during his visit to Rio-de-Janeiro;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome of the discussion held with each of them;

(c) whether the issue of sanctions on Indian Space Research Organisation was figured in his talks with the US President; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At Rio, PM met the Presidents of Brazil, Estonia, Latvia, Indonesia, Mozambique and Mexico; the Prime Ministers of China, Nepal and Pakistan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. Bilateral issues as well as important international issues including environment and development were discussed at these meetings.

(c) and (d). PM did not meet the US President at Rio de Janeiro.

Enactment of Law for Welfare of Construction Workers

27. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand is being made to make laws to safeguard the interests of construction workers;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). There has been a demand for a Central Legislation for the Construction Workers and the matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Beneficiaries under I.R.D.P.

28. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families proposed to

be benefited under I.R.D.P. during 1992-93 and the number of SC/ST beneficiaries out of them separately, State-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). A total number of 18.75 lakh families are proposed to be assisted under IRDP in 1992-93 with a total allocation (Centre + State Government) of Rs. 662.22 crores. State-wise allocations are enclosed in Statement.

According to guidelines for IRDP it is stipulated that at least 50% of the assisted families should be drawn from the SC and ST at State level.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation	Physical Target (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2440.00	2440.00	4880.00	138079
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	208.00	208.00	416.00	12519
3.	Assam	666.00	666.000	1332.00	37711
4.	Bihar	4889.00	4889.00	9778.00	276337
5.	Goa	43.00	43.00	86.00	2608
6.	Gujarat	1005.00	1005.00	2010.00	56861
7.	Haryana	240.00	240.00*	480.00	13606
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	86.00	172.00	4871

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation	Physical Target (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	120.00	120.00	240.00	6803
10.	Karnataka	1527.00	1527.00	3054.00	86425
11.	Kerala	830.00	830.00	1660.00	46950
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3236.00	3236.00	6472.00	183097
13.	Maharashtra	2614.00	2614.00	5228.00	147906
14.	Manipur	19.00	19.00	38.00	1092
15.	Meghalaya	58.00	58.00	116.00	3275
16.	Mizoram	87.00	87.00	174.00	5216
17.	Nagaland	91.00	91.00	182.00	5477

Sl. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)				Physical Target (Nos.)	
		1	2	3	4		5
18.	Orissa			1599.00	1599.00	3198.00	90457
19.	Punjab			203.00	203.00	406.00	11507
20.	Rajasthan			1559.00	1559.00	3118.00	88189
21.	Sikkim			17.00	17.00	34.00	1043
22.	Tamil Nadu			2191.00	2191.00	4382.00	123969
23.	Tripura			68.00	68.00	136.00	3863
24.	Uttar Pradesh			6531.00	6531.00	13062.00	369554
25.	West Bengal			2730.00	2730.00	5460.00	154457
26.	A & N Islands			43.00	—	43.00	1304

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation	Physical Target (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	D & N Haveli	9.00	-	9.00	261
28.	Daman & Diu	17.00	-	17.00	522
29.	Lakshdweep	4.00	-	4.00	133
30.	Pondicherry	35.00	-	35.00	1043
	ALL INDIA	33165.00	33057.00	66222.00	1875135

Increase in Foreign Capital Investment**'J'**

**29. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:**

STATEMENT

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of foreign capital investment have increased manifold as a result of the new economic policy of the Government;

(b) the countries from which the Government have received proposals for capital investment;

(c) the details of the conditions for capital investments;

(d) whether the Government have granted permission to any country for capital investment by now; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir, Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, approvals have been given for a total of 1298 foreign collaborations till the end of 31st May, 1992. Of these, 462 approvals envisage direct foreign investment by companies of 40 countries to the tune of Rs. 15281.8 million. The list of these countries is attached. These approvals have been subjected to the condition of balancing of dividend on foreign equity against export earnings. This condition of Dividend Balancing has now been withdrawn except for industries in the consumer goods sector. The approvals are also subject to Indian Laws.

1. France
2. Germany
3. Italy
4. Japan
5. Korea (South)
6. Switzerland
7. U.K.
8. U.S.A
9. Australia
10. Austria
11. Bahrain
12. Belgium
13. Brazil
14. Bermuda
15. Canada
16. China
17. Czechoslovakia
18. Denmark
19. Dubai
20. Finland
21. Hongkong
22. Indonesia

23. Korea (North)

being carried out in the Antarctica;

24. Malaysia

(b) whether any other expedition is planned to Antarctica in the near future; and

25. Netherlands

(c) if so, the details thereof?

26. Newzealand

27. Norway

28. Portugal

29. Poland

30. Qatar

31. Singapare

32. Spain

33. Sweden

34. Taiwan

35. Russia

36. UAE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAGANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Scientific research is being carried out in Antarctica in the fields of earth sciences, oceanography, atmospheric sciences, meteorology, biology and environmental physiology.

(b) and (c). India's 12th scientific expedition to Antarctica is proposed to be launched during November-December, 1992.

[Translation]

37. Ukraine

Bilateral Relations with Afghanistan

38. Montovideo

39. Mexico

40. Virgin Islands

31. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen further bilateral relations with Afghanistan after the formation of the new Government in that country?

{English}

Antarctica Expedition

30. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of explorations, if any,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): On 30 April, 1992, Government officially acknowledged the newly formed interim Government of Afghanistan. We have since then been in touch with the Afghan Government at the highest levels and have conveyed to the Afghan leadership our abiding interest in sustaining and nurturing friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan. We have also

expressed our readiness to assist the Afghan Government in programmes for the betterment of the people of that country.

On 15 May, 1992, Government announced its decision to send humanitarian relief and medical supplies worth Rs. 160 lakhs to Kabul. These are in the process of being airlifted. We are also expediting supplies of approximately 44,000 tonnes of wheat on a grant basis to the Government of Afghanistan.

Government are prepared to consider further assistance, to resume our economic cooperation programme and to continue regular bilateral consultations and exchanges in all areas of mutual interest.

These decisions have been appreciated by the Afghan authorities.

[English]

Cultural programmes by Indian Council of Cultural relations

32. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cultural programmes organised by Indian Council of Cultural Relations during the last three months, State-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for organising these cultural programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) and (b).

<i>Particulars of programmes</i>	<i>Places/States where Programme s were organised</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1	2	3
1. performance by a 10 member Hungarian Choral Quintet from Hungary in April, 1992.	Delhi Imphal (Manipur) Calcutta (West Bengal) Bangalore (Karnataka) Bombay (Maharashtra)	Rs. 4,96,777.82
Special programme of Bharatnatyam by Alarmer Valli and Kathakali by the international Centre for Kothakali, New Delhi organised in honour of Crown Prince of Thailand in April, 1992.	Delhi	Rs. 42,709.88
performance by a 22 member Century Theatre from United Theatre from United Kingdom in May, 1992.	Delhi Bombay (Maharashtra) Calcutta (West Bengal) Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 11,72,271.00

<i>Particulars of programmes</i>	<i>Places/States where Programmes were organised</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1	2	3
Africa Day by African students from Tanzania Uganda, Kenya etc. studying in India and Siddhis group from Gujarat in May, 1992.	Delhi	Rs. 1,19,931.00
II. While ICCR send artists and material abroad for cultural programmes, the organisation of such events is done by host organisations in the foreign countries.		

Financial Assistance for Public Distribution System in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Kerala for financial assistance for the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Kerala Government has submitted a proposal for financial assistance for purchase of 30 mobile vans under a Plan Scheme of financial assistance during the year 1992-93. Their proposal is being considered.

Essential Commodities to States

34. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat, rice, sugar palmolein, Kerosene etc. allocated month-wise from January, 1992 to June, 1992 State-U.T. wise;

(b) whether some States have requested to enhance their quota;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government propose to allocate on the basis of 1991 population; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Statements showing State-wise and month-wise allocation of rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene from January to June, 1992 are given in statement I to V.

(b) to (e). Requests from States/U.Ts. for additional allocation of PDS items are received from time to time. The Central Government has made specific additional allocation of foodgrains to States/U.Ts. for the months of June and July, 1992 for distribution in the identified areas/blocks under the Revamped Public Distribution System (PDS). Allocations of PDS items are, generally, made on a month to month basis, taking into account the stocks in Central Pool, inter se requirements of States/UTs and other related factors. PDS allocations are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire demand of States/UTs. There are no proposals to allocate PDS items to States/UTs on the basis of 1991 population.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and Month-wise Allocation of Rice from January, 1992.

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	170000	160000	50000	90000	160000	168250
Arunachal Pradesh	8000	8000	12000	12000	8000	8000
Assam	35300	3500	35000	35000	42000	43420
Bihar	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	24680
Goa	4500	5000	5000	5000	28000	28000
Gujarat	28000	28000	28000	2800	25000	2800
Haryana	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Himachal Pradesh	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Rajasthan	3000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Sikkim	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Tamil Nadu	81000	60000	68000	68000	70000	70830
Tripura	16850	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000
Uttar Pradesh	28000	30000	30000	30000	30000	37830
West Bengal	69000	70000	70000	70000	70000	80580
Andman & Nicobar	4500	0	0	6000	1000	0
Chandigarh	500	300	300	300	300	300
Dadra & Nagar H.	500	500	500	500	500	500

(Figures in tonnes)							
Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Daman & Diu	500	500	500	500	500	500	
Delhi	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and Month-wise Allocation of Wheat from January, 1992

Centre	(Figures in tonnes)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		January	February	March	April	May	June
Andhra Pradesh		18000	20000	20000	15000	15000	11300
Arunachal Pradesh		720	700	700	700	700	700
Assam		25000	30000	30000	30000	20000	20000
Bihar		42300	50000	50000	42000	42000	51580
Goa		3150	3500	3500	3500	3500	3100
Gujarat		60300	70000	70000	60000	65000	65000
Haryana		27000	40000	40000	10000	10000	10250
Himachal Pradesh		10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir	18000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
Karnataka	36000	40000	25000	25000	25000	25000
Kerala	27000	30000	30000	25000	25000	25000
Madhya Pradesh	31500	35000	35000	35000	25000	46000
Maharashtra	121000	125000	85000	75000	85000	92000
Manipur	2700	2000	3000	3000	2000	3000
Meghalaya	2250	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Mizoram	1250	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nagaland	6000	4000	4000	2000	2000	2000
Orissa	22500	25000	25000	25000	20000	20000
Punjab	22500	25000	25000	5000	5000	5000

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	72500	75000	75000	75000	75000	101500
Sikkim	540	600	600	600	600	600
Tamil Nadu	27000	30000	30000	30000	30000	20000
Tripura	2250	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Uttar Pradesh	54000	30000	30000	30000	30000	37830
West Bengal	81000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000
Andman & Nicobar	2100	0	0	2100	0	0
Chandigarh	1600	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
Dadra & Nagar H.	180	200	200	200	200	200
Daman & Diu	130	150	150	150	100	100

(Figures in tonnes)						
Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	64800	72000	72000	72000	72000	72000
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	670	750	750	750	800	750

STATEMENT-III

State-wise and Month-wise Allocation of Levy Sugar from January, 1992

		(Figures in tonnes)					
Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	26545	26545	26545	26545	26545	26545	
Arunachal Pradesh	330	330	330	330	330	330	
Assam	10098	10098	10098	10098	10098	10098	
Bihar	35132	35132	35132	35132	35132	35132	
Goa	525	525	525	525	525	525	
Gujarat	17004	17004	17004	17004	17004	17004	
Haryana	6705	6705	6705	6705	6705	6705	
Himachal Pradesh	2120	2120	2120	2120	2120	2120	
Jammu & Kashmir	3028	3028	3028	3028	3028	3028	

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	18657	18657	18657	18657	18657	18657
Kerala	12551	12551	12551	12551	12551	12551
Madhya Pradesh	26283	26283	26283	26283	26283	26283
Maharashtra	31435	31435	31435	31435	31435	31435
Manipur	729	729	729	729	729	729
Meghalaya	729	729	729	729	729	695
Mizoram	274	274	274	274	274	274
Nagaland	447	447	447	447	447	447
Orissa	13013	13013	13013	13013	13013	13013
	8342	8342	8342	8342	8342	8342

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	17760	17760	17760	17760	17760	17760
Sikkim	173	173	173	173	173	173
Tamil Nadu	23674	23674	23674	23674	23674	23674
Tripura	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051
Uttar Pradesh	55572	55572	55572	55572	55572	55572
West Bengal	27182	27182	27182	27182	27182	27182
Andman & Nicobar	259	259	259	259	259	259
Chandigarh	391	391	391	391	391	391
Dadra & Nagar H.	54	54	54	54	54	54
Daman & Diu	41	41	41	41	41	41

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	9157	9157	9157	9157	9157	9157
Lakshdweep	75	75	75	75	75	75
Pondicherry	420	420	420	420	420	420

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise and Month-wise Allocation of Imported Edible Oil from January, 1992

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1500	1500	-	2000	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh •	50	50	-	150	-	-
Assam	200	200	-	200	-	-
Bihar	1500	1500	-	1500	-	-
Goa	300	300	-	300	-	-
Gujarat	1500	1500	-	1500	-	-
Haryana	600	600	-	600	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	500	500	-	500	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	500	500	-	500	-	-

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	1200	1200	2000	4000	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	1000	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1200	1200	-	2200	-	-
Maharashtra	4000	2000	-	2000	-	-
Manipur	200	200	-	200	-	-
Meghalaya	200	200	-	200	-	-
Mizoram	200	200	-	200	-	-
Nagaland	200	200	200	200	200	-
Orissa	1000	1000	1500	1000	-	-
Punjab	700	700	-	700	-	-

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	700	1200	-	700	-	-
Sikkim	150	150	-	150	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1500	-	-
Tripura	200	200	-	200	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1500	1500	-	1500	-	-
West Bengal	1500	1500	-	-	-	-
Andman & Nicobar	100	100	-	100	100	-
Chandigarh	100	100	-	100	-	-
Dadra & Nagar H.	50	50	-	50	-	-
Daman & Diu	100	100	-	100	-	-

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1500	1500	—	1500	—	—
Lakshdweep	50	25	100	100	—	—
Pondicherry	300	250	50	200	200	—
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)	21800	20225	3850	25150	500	—

STATEMENT-V

State-wise and Month-wise Allocation of Kerosene from January, 1992

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	48790	48790	48790	48790	48790	48790
Arunachal Pradesh	775	775	775	775	775	775
Assam	20558	20558	20558	20558	20558	20558
Bihar	40123	40123	37906	37906	37906	37906
Goa	2261	2511	2511	2261	2261	2261
Gujarat	71452	71452	62208	62208	62208	62208
Haryana	13341	13341	12017	12017	12017	12017
Himachal Pradesh	3049	3549	3549	3049	3049	3049
Jammu & Kashmir	6585	6585	4373	4373	4373	4373

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	36975	43475	43475	36975	36975	36975
Kerala	22084	22084	22084	22084	22084	22084
Madhya Pradesh	34548	34548	31205	31465	31465	31205
Maharashtra	133302	133302	115231	115231	115231	115231
Manipur	1722	1722	1722	1722	1722	1722
Meghalaya	1384	1384	1169	1169	1169	1169
Mizoram	503	783	783	503	503	503
Nagaland	837	837	837	837	837	837
Orissa	12956	14456	14456	12956	12956	12956
Punjab	27317	27317	25251	25251	25251	25251

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	24645	24645	20521	20521	20521	20521
Sikkim	617	617	617	617	617	617
Tamil Nadu	54612	54612	54612	54612	54612	54612
Tripura	1731	1731	1731	1731	1731	1731
Uttar Pradesh	77880	78180	73187	73487	72487	72487
West Bengal	61147	61147	61147	61147	61147	61147
Andman & Nicobar	340	310	259	259	259	259
Chandigarh	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744
Dadra & Nagar H.	259	259	259	259	259	259
Daman & Diu	254	254	243	243	243	243

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	12956	14456	14456	12956	12956	12956
Punjab	27317	27317	25251	25251	25251	25251
Rajasthan	24645	24645	20521	20521	20521	20521
Sikkim	617	617	617	617	617	617
Tamil Nadu	54612	54612	54612	54612	54612	54612
Tripura	1731	1731	1731	1731	1731	1731

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	77880	78180	73187	73487	72487	72487
West Bengal	61147	61147	61147	61147	61147	61147
Andman & Nicobar	340	310	259	259	259	259
Chandigarh	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744	1744
Dadra & Nagar H.	259	259	259	259	259	259
Daman & Diu	254	254	243	243	243	243
Delhi	22596	22596	18260	18260	18260	18260

(Figures in tonnes)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshdweep	67	67	81	81	81	81
Pondicherry	1215	1315	1315	1215	1215	1215
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)	725639	735569	683376	674305	673306	673046

**Impacts of Abolition of subsidy on
Fertilizers**

35. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the impacts of abolition of subsidy on import of Dye Ammonium Sulphate and Nitrogen used in manufacturing of Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received representations from farmers regarding its adverse impacts on production of food-grains; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There is no import of Dye Ammonium Sulphate. Nitrogen is imported both as intermediate in the form of Ammonia and in finished form as DAP and Urea. The selling prices of fertilizers for the farmers are fixed irrespective of change in import prices.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

**Shortage of Drinking water in Rural
Areas of Allahabad**

36. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of problem villages identified in Uttar Pradesh especially in rural areas of Allahabad where drinking water facilities are still not available; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to increase Central assistance to Uttar Pradesh for providing drinking water facilities in that area during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Out of 43, 906 problem villages identified in Uttar Pradesh as on 1.4.985, 43,644 were covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities upto 31.3.92 leaving 262 'No Source' problem villages in hilly areas. These are likely to be covered in 1992-93. As regards Allahabad, there were 1863 partially covered villages as on 1.4.1992.

(b) For coverage of the remaining 'No Source' problem villages, the Central Government has already released Rs. 7.81 crores as special additional assistance during the current financial year. This is in addition to normal Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme allocation of Rs. 47.24 crores for Uttar Pradesh for 1992-93, out of which Rs. 14.396 crores has already been released.

**Viable Plans of Sick Public Sector
Units**

37. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are asking sick public sector units to submit viable plans for revival of those units;

(b) if so, how many such units have since submitted their revival plans; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on these plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Sick Public Sector Undertakings referable to Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) are required to submit their revival plans, if any,

to BIFR for framing suitable package for their future course of action. The concerned administrative Ministry/Department may also either suo-moto or on the reference from the Public Sector Undertaking examine their revival plans. So far 31 sick public sector units have been referred to BIFR.

Nagarjuna Sagar project

38. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH
YADAV:
SHRI SOBHANA-
DREESWARA RAO
VADDE:

Will the Minister of be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Nagarjuna Sagar Atomic Energy Project;

(b) if not, whether the Government decided to drop the establishing of 4 Nos. of 500 MW Nuclear Atomic Power Stations at Nagarjuna Sagar of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to put up more Super Thermal Stations in view of dropping or delaying of installation of Nuclear Power Station in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) (a) to (c). There is no proposal to commence work on setting up of a nuclear power plant at Nagarjunasagar during the 8th Five Year

Plan. However, as part of ongoing site investigations, a Site Selection Committee constituted by Department of Atomic Energy is reviewing the sites investigations carried on Andhra Pradesh and Kerala including Nagarjunasagar site in Andhra Pradesh. Selection of sites for nuclear power plants require detailed reviews of site characteristics and clearances by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Union Ministry of Environment and Forests. Besides, setting up of project will depend upon the availability of funds.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Compensation Claims by Gulf Returnees

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

(a) whether the Government have consolidated the compensation claims for the property left behind by Indians in Kuwait during the Gulf war;

(b) if so, the extent of loss to the property left behind by them and the steps taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The forms as devised by the United Nations Compensation Commission are being circulated to those affected. The collection of information is expected to be completed by the end of the year or thereabouts.

[English]

Surplus Molasses

40. SHRI MUKUL BALAKRISHANA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the newsitem captioned "Rs. 34 crores molasses destined to rot" appeared in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 22 June, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the estimated surplus molasses during the current alcohol year; and

(d) the quantum of molasses exported during the current year and the foreign exchange earned therefrom as compared to the corresponding period of last year?

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

(c) The surplus estimated for the current year is 2 lakh tonnes.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

DIC's Stand on Kashmir

41. SHRI BHGWAN SHANHAKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the stand taken by the Organisation of Islamic Countries (DIC) on Kashmir at its recent meet in Turkey;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An official statement on June 19, 199, described the stand taken by the DIC as 'one sided, unacceptable, prejudiced and irrelevant'.

(c) The views of the Government of India have been made clear to all participants in the meeting.

Import of Fertilizers

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

(a) the quantity of each type of fertilizer imported in the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) the total amount of the foreign exchange incurred thereon; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported during the remaining period of the current year and the expenditure likely to be involved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), which is the canalizing agency for finished fertilizers, has contracted till 30th June approximately 15 lakh tonnes of DAP, 14 lakh tonnes of MOP 12 lakh tonnes of Urea and 1.3 lakh tonnes of NPK at a total C & F cost of US \$ 728 million. Out of the contracted quantity,

approximately 6.8 lakh tonnes of DAP. 6.6 lakh tonnes of MOP and 2.3 lakh tonnes of Urea has already arrived.

(c) The quantities to be imported during the remaining period of current financial year will depend on variety of factors including the pattern and progress of monsoon and the availability of foreign exchange.

[English]

Tidal Wave Energy Projects

43. SHRI R. DHANUSKODIATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tidal wave energy projects which have been envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the allocation of funds made for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government have identified the locations for the tidal wave energy projects; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) After successful demonstration of generation of electricity from an experimental 150 KW stand-alone Wave Energy plant at Vizhinjam near Trivandrum in October, 1991, two breakwater integrated wave energy plants are envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) A requirement of Rs. 30 crores has

been projected for these projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The locations identified are (i) Thangassery in Kerala and (ii) Mus point in Car Nicobar Lands.

Welfare Funds for Mining Workers

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the State Governments to set up welfare funds for workers engaged in mining work as per the recommendation of the Malviya Committee;

(b) whether the welfare funds had been set up for workers engaged in the mines of iron-ore, manganese, lime-stone, dolomite minerals, etc. whereas the welfare funds related to the workers engaged in mining the minerals such as bauxite, china clay, black-stone, granite etc. are yet to be set up;

(c) if so, the time by which these funds are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). Welfare Funds have already been set up for workers engaged in Iron-ore, manganese, chrome, limestone and dolomite and mica mines. The question of setting up of welfare fund for other non-coal mines was considered in the past. It was observed that welfare measures for workers in oil-fields, copper, lead, zinc and gold mines were being looked after by the public sector undertakings. Similarly workers in Bauxite mines were looked after by large scale industrial units like BALCO and NALCO. There was no need for setting up of welfare fund for these workers. Taking into account the mine workers who are being

looked after by other public sector undertakings/private industrial units/State Governments, it was seen that this leaves a small number of non-coal mine workers spread over the entire country without any sizeable concentration and, therefore, a common welfare fund for these workers may not be able to provide welfare facilities like housing, medical, water supply, recreation facilities effectively. Regarding workers in minor minerals the State Governments were requested to cover these workers under the labour welfare funds already set up in the State sphere wherever possible.

industries are not developing as expected in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of goods manufactured and number of persons given employment in the small and cottage industries in Bihar during the last three years; and

(d) the efforts made and funds allocated during the last three years by the Government for the development of small and cottage industries in Bihar?

[Translation]

Development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Bihar

45. SHRILAL BABURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale and cottage

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Director of Industries, Bihar, the number of Village and Small Scale units set up in Bihar during 1987-88 to 1990-91 was as given below:

	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91+
No. of village and Small Scale units set up during	11330	11546	11615	13176

(c) The quantity of goods manufactured in terms of value (Rs. crores) and the number of persons given employment in the small and cottage industries in Bihar during the last 3 years is as follows:-

	88-89	89-90	90-91*
Value of production (Rs. in crores)	76.24	91.92	Not available
Employment (No. of persons)	40702	39230	41805

(d) Credit provided by banks to VSI units in Bihar and central assistance under DIC

programmes released during the last years for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Bihar are given below:-

	88-89	89-90	90-91*
Credit by banks to VSI units in Bihar (Rs. crores)	36.76	27.53	26.61
Central Assistance released for DIC programmes (Rs. lakhs)	191.95	186.25	199.50

*Figyres for 1990-91 are provisional.

[English]

Achieving Target of Nuclear Power by Nuclear Power Corporation

46. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Corporation has achieved the target of power generation fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM) (a) and (b). The operating units TAPS 1&2, RAPS 1&2 and MAPS 1&2 achieved a gross generation of 25,583 Million Units (MUs) as against a total target of 218,106 MUs in the 7th Five Year Plan period. The main reasons for short fall are, longer forced maintenance

outages due to equipment failures in some of the units.

[Translation]

Complaints Against CMDs

47 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chairman-cum-managing Directors against whom action has been taken during the last three years along with the names of the undertakings and the punishment given to them.

(b) the number of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors against whom the Government have received complaints from M.P.s; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Development of Indigenous Technology

48. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether technology transfer is still discouraged by U.S.A;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has affected India;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up research units in various parts of the country to encourage development of indigenous technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): Yes, Sir, to the extent the technology is related to missile or nuclear weapons.

(b) The technology transfer of products/items related to missile technology is not normally being permitted. Recognising this difficulty at the early stages, India has embarked on indigenous development of all the critical technologies for the Launch Vehicle Programme. Hence, the impact of such discouragement on India's Launch Vehicle Programme has not been significant.

(c) The various Centres/Units and laboratories under ISRO are engaged in the indigenous development of the critical technologies such as propellant fuels, control and guidance systems, pyrotechnic devices, etc. Other R&D Establishments are also

being utilised wherever the expertise exists. No new research units are being proposed presently.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Mines in Bihar

49. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal mines in the newly constituted district Chatra and Palamau of Bihar State;

(b) the number of new places in this areas where mining had been started in 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the number of places where it is proposed to start mining work during 1992-93;

(d) the total number of labourers working in the aforesaid coal mines; and

(e) whether the number of labourers had decreased due to the more use of machines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), currently there are 5 Coal Mines in Chatra and Palamau districts of Bihar excluding the closed Jagaldaga mine. Of these three are old working mines, namely Rajhara and Hutar of Central Coalfields Limited and Sikni of Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation. In addition two new coal mines viz. Titari Khar and Magadh in Chatra District are under development.

(d) the total manpower strength as on 31.5.1992 in respect of Rajhara area under

Palamau District and some units of N.K. Area under Chatra District is reported to be 1609 of which number of casual/co-technical employees is 569.

(e) Coal India Limited have informed that the number of labourers has not decreased due to more use of machinery. However, some surplus workers have been transferred from Raihara area to kathara area for better utilisation of manpower.

Losses in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

50. SHRI SURYA RANURAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by each units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation from

1988 till date;

(b) whether the Government have made an enquiry into the causes of losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down any of the units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps proposed to be taken to run the units smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Unitwise profit (+)/loss (-) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) from 1988 is given below:-

(Rs. /lakhs)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Prov.)
Namrup-I&II (-) 1979	(-) 3743	(-) 4029	(-) 5140	(-) 5872	
Namrup-III (-) 857	(-) 1795	(-) 555	(-) 3794	(-) 3350	
Durgapur (-) 4523	(-) 5467	(-) 6295	(-) 6964	(-) 7257	
Barauni (-) 3132	(-) 4498	(-) 6272	(-) 7286	(-) 7636	
Trading activities (+) 7	(-) 135	(+) 172	(+) 39	(+) 84	
Total	(-) 10484	(-) 156638	(-) 16979	(-) 23031	(-) 24031

(b) and (c). Government have looked into the causes of the losses and have found that the losses were mainly due to low capacity utilization of the plants on account of design deficiency, frequent breakdown of equipment, power and labour problems etc.

(d) No such decision has so far been taken.

(e) The case of HFC has been referred to BIFR by the Company and a decision on the future of HFC will depend upon the

consideration of matter by BIFR, the deliberations of the Tripartite Committee on Chemical Industry, and the availability of funds through budgetary sources.

Problem Drinking Water in Villages

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

(a) whether the problem of drinking water still exists in the villages and the villagers are facing great difficulty as a result thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide more funds to the State Governments to overcome this problem; and

(c) the details of the funds provided to each State upto July, 1992 and the funds likely to be provided during 1992-93 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) As on 1.6.1992, the problem of drinking water existed in 2862 'No Source' problem villages in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. All other villages in these as well as other States/Union Territories have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) The remaining 'No Source' problem villages are to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by utilising the funds under the Minimum Needs Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and assistance specifically allocated/ given to some of the States. The details of funds provided to the States mentioned in part (a) and the funds likely to be provided in 1992-93 are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Funds under ARWSP			Additional Assistance for coverage of no source problem villages		
		Allocation 1992-93	Amount released upto 7.7.92	Balance amount likely to be released in 1992-93	Amount released	Amount likely to be released in remaining part in 1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Assam	13.70	5.480	8.220	0.990	0.000	
2.	Gujarat	16.33	8.165	8.165	-	-	
3.	Himchal Pradesh	6.42	2.568	3.852	33.000	4.000	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.16	6.600	12.560	15.000	10.000	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	28.19	13.935	14.255	-	-	
6.	Maharashtra	33.90	16.950	16.950	-	-	
7.	Meghalaya	4.20	1.680	2.520	4.900	4.900	
8.	Orissa	13.35	5.340	8.010	12.810	0.000	

Sl. No.	State	Funds under ARWSP			Additional Assistance for coverage of no source problem villages		
		Allocation 1992-93	Amount released upto 7.7.92	Balance amount likely to be released in 1992-93	Amount released	Amount likely to be released in remaining part in 1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
9.	Punjab	4.24	1.696	2.544	28.110	8.100	
10.	Rajasthan	41.83	20.915	20.915	25.140	0.000	
11.	Tripura	3.50	1.400	2.100	-	-	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	47.24	14.396	32.844	36.480	0.000	
TOTAL		232.06	99.125	132.935	156.430	27.000	

Note :- ARWSP assistance has also been released to other States for full coverage of partially covered villages.

Constructions of Hospital with Beedi Workers welfare Funds

52. SHRI AHAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the proposal for the construction of a 50 bed hospital by increasing the capacity of the existing 10 bed hospital at Sagar by using Beedi Workers welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). At present there is no 10 bedded hospital for beedi workers at Sagar. Hence the question of increasing the capacity to 50 bed hospital does not arise.

Water Supply to SC/ST Colonies

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

(a) the number of colonies of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes selected during 1991 and 1992 under the accelerated water supply programme and National Drinking Water Mission; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The selection of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes colonies/habitations/hamlets is decided by the States. This information is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Automobile Policy

54. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received by the Government from Car manufacturers for a new automobile policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No request for a new automobile policy has been received from the automobile manufacturers after the announcement of the New Industrial policy on 24th July 1991.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Gratuity of Ex-Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

55. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has issued and order modifying the rules regarding payment of gratuity to ex-employees of public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in modifying the rules; and

(d) the mechanism the Government to set up for avoidance of such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). No fresh guidelines were issued by Deptt. of Public Enterprises recently regarding payment of gratuity to ex-employees of public sector enterprises. However, clarificatory orders were issued on 27th May, 1992 in respect of cases of termination of service of an employee on the ground of riotous and disorderly behaviour keeping in mind interpretation of Supreme Court judgment on the subject.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries

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

(a) the number of countries who have agreed to set up industries in our country as

on May 31, 1991 after the announcement of new industrial policy;

(b) the number of people likely to get employment in these industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to exercise control over such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, approvals have been given for collaborations with foreign companies of 40 countries till the end of May, 1992.

(b) The implementation of these projects will generate new employment opportunities in the country. However, statistical details in regard to the number of people likely to get employment in these industries are not centrally maintained.

(c) These industries, like other industries, would also be subject to Indian Laws.

[Translation]

Revival of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

57. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have turned down the request of State Government to revive the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme as reported in the Observer of Business and Politics' dated May 29, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative plans, if any proposed by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971 which expired on 30.09.1988 was not extended further, as industrialisation of backward areas is sought to be achieved through the development of growth centres. The Central Government is, however, continuing with the Scheme of Transport Subsidy for promoting industrialisation of selected hilly/inaccessible areas.

Growth Centres in Karnataka

58. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth centres sanctioned for Karnataka State;

(b) the amount spent on each growth centre uptill now;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on each growth centre; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the work of these growth centres by providing required amount in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Under the Growth Centre Scheme announced in 1988, Karnataka has been allotted three growth centres, one each in the districts of Hassan, Dharwad and Raichur. Central assistance of Rs. 2 crores for each centre was released upto the end of last financial year. Each identified growth centre would be developed at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores to be funded jointly by the Central Government, State Governments and the financing

institutions. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Cement Factories in Maharashtra

59. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAD GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of Maharashtra where the cement industries/factories are proposed to be set up;

(b) whether any cement industry will be set up in Parbhani and Nanded districts also;

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(d) the details of the estimated production of cement in tonnes likely to be produced in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Chanderpur, Yavatmal and Sangli.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Regarding Closure of Small and Tiny Plastic Units

60. SHRI ARVIND TUILSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the cost of imported plastic raw materials has gone up by more than thirty percent after the Budget, 1992-93;

(b) whether the production of processing industry has come down by about thirty per cent and many a small and tiny units have since been closed down as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide relief to the suffering units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) After the Union Budget 1992-93, imports are allowable under Liberalised Exchange Rate management System (LERMS) of foreign exchange. This has affected the prices of imported plastics raw material.

(b) to (d). While plastic processing industry has suffered some hardships on this account, no closure of units has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. The working of processing industry is, however influenced by several factors such as demand-supply of end products, raw material process and availability, money market etc. and Government takes appropriate measures on the problems of the industry from time to time.

Edible Oils Quota of Maharashtra

61. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of edible oils of Maharashtra;

(b) the quota actually released during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the quota of edible oils of Maharashtra during the festival season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

AHMED): (a) the monthly requirement of edible oils for distribution through the Public Distribution System as indicated by State Government is 15, 000 MT.

(b) 1989-90 (Oil Years November -October) -	1,42,000 MT
1990-91	22,600 MT
1991-92 (Upto May, 1992	10,000 MT

In addition, the State Government was permitted to import 8, 000 MT oil directly during 1991-92.

(c) and (d). On request from State Government, additional allocation of oil is made during festival season, taking into account the overall availability of imported oil. No such request has been received from the Maharashtra Government.

Centre of Civil Services Examination at Varanasi

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

(a) the rules of the U.P.S.S.C. for deciding the centres of Civil Services (Preliminary and Main) Examination at the places other than state capital;

(b) whether the Government propose to open the centre of Civil Services Examinations at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh also;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) It has been the

practice of the Union Public Service Commission to decide opening of new centres for the Examinations conducted by them, including the Civil Services Examination, only after taking into account all relevant aspects, including the availability of infrastructural facilities, the probable number of candidates taking the Examination, the agency which can be entrusted with the actual conduct of the Examination including the custody of question papers, answer-books etc. The over-riding considerations are the maintenance of the confidentiality and the trouble-free holding of Examinations.

(b) to (d). Three regular centres are already functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow, Allahabad and Bareilly for the Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. There is no proposal to open another Centre in the State of Uttar Pradesh at Varanasi, for the present.

Medical Industrial Townships by Japan

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

(a) whether the leading Japanese companies have proposed to set up an export oriented industrial townships in India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received so far; and

(c) the time by which such township are proposed to be set up?

[*English*]

Indians in the Jails of Gulf Countries

65. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians languishing in the jails of various Gulf countries, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their early release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO) FALEIRO: (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Quota of State Civil Services in I.A.S.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to fix separate quota in the posts of nominated I.A.S. officers from States for administrative, technical and other services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, existing Rules provide for 33 1/3% of the posts in State Cadres of the IAS to be filled by promotion from the State Civil Service. Out of the promotion quota, 15% may be filled by officers of proven administrative ability on the recommendation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No proposal has been received from Japanese companies, leading or otherwise, for setting up of any export oriented industrial Model Township in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Official Language Implementation Committee in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the number of various Central Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh where the number of officers and staff is 25 or more;

(b) the number of offices out of them where Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted and its quarterly meetings are held regularly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

of the State Govt. by officers not belonging to the State Civil Service.

Jobless Persons

67. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobless persons as per the National Sample Survey of 1987-88, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to generate employment opportunities in the country to provide jobs to these jobless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A Statement giving the number of unemployed persons,

Statewise, estimated on the basis of results of the National Sample Survey of 1987-88, is attached.

(b) Creation of productive employment opportunities, through development programmes and special employment programmes, has been an important objective of successive plans. Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and cropwise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and, expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan. The Plan is expected to create 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year, on an average.

STATEMENT

Statewise Estimates of Unemployed Persons in the Basis of Current weekly Status (1987-88)

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Estimated number (in 000's) of Unemployed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	1490
2. Assam	282
3. Bihar	942
4. Gujarat	563
5. Haryana	349

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Estimated number (in 000's) of Unemployed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
6. Himachal Pradesh	64
7. J & K	125
8. Karnataka	569
9. Kerala	1718
10. Madhya Pradesh	648
11. Maharashtra	1091
12. Manipur	9
13. Meghalaya	2
14. Nagaland	2
15. Orissa	614
16. Punjab	293
17. Rajasthan	709
18. Sikkim	3
19. Tamil Nadu	1974
20. Tripura	32
21. U.P.	1218
22. West Bengal	1430
23. A & N Islands	4
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1
25. Chandigarh	20
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Estimated number (in 000's) of Unemployed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
27. Delhi	120
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	39
29. Lakshadweep	3
30. Mizoram	0
31. Pondicherry	40
All India	14354

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

2. The estimates of unemployed persons have been arrived at by applying the rates of NSS-43rd round (Weekly Status) on the population estimated for 1st jan., 1988, using the 1981 & 1991 census population figures.

3. 'Neg. stands for Negligible.

4. The 1987-88 National Sample Survey did not cover Ladakh and Kargil Districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Nagaland.

Indo-Russian Scientific Projects

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

(a) whether the entire range of Indo-Russian Scientific Cooperation is under review;

(b) if so, whether several scientific

projects are likely to be dropped; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) (a) to (c). A meeting of the Joint Council for the Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation (ILTP) in science and Technology between Russia and India was held in Moscow on April 17-18, 1992. It was emphasised that the main thrust of our cooperation will continue to be the realisation of scientific ideas towards the development of new technologies, generation of new equipment and techniques as well as advanced materials required for the development of the economics of both the countries. In view of the financial constraints,

the projects already identified jointly between India and Russia will have to be prioritised and the Indo-Russian cooperation will be made broad-based with inter-institutional involvement. The existing mechanism of cooperation between the Indian National Science Academy and the Russian Academy of Sciences will continue to be utilised for promotion of joint work in basic science areas.

Tripartite Committee on Public Sector Dearness Allowances

69. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have extended the term of the Tripartite Committee on Public Sector Dearness Allowances; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes Sir, the term of the Committee has been extended up to 31st July, 1992.

(b) There has been no unanimity so far on a suitable Dearness Allowance Formula.

Withdrawal of Subsidy of Small Scale Sector

70. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any impact on the small scale sector due to withdrawal of the subsidise hitherto enjoyed by them; and

(b) if so, the alternative setps taken by the Government to protect the small sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for encouraging entrepreneurs to set up industries (large, medium and small) in backward districts introduced in 1971 was discontinued with effect from 30.9.1988.

In the policy measure for promoting strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a draft scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological bank-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward areas has been prepared and included in the 8th five year plan (1992-97) proposals.

Opening of Super Bazars

71. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand for opening Super Bazar at Pocket 'A', Sukh Dev Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the whether the Governemnt have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard and the time by which the Super Bazar is likely to be opened and start functioning therein?

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

(b) and (c). Super Bazar has reported that they have requested Delhi Development Authority in June, 1986 for allotment of suitable accommodation to enable them to open their branch at Sukh-Dev Vihar, New

Delhi. Due to non-availability of accommodation at reasonable rates from Delhi Development Authority, the proposed branch could not be set up. Super bazar has further stated that as and when the accommodation is allotted to them at reasonable rate, they will open their branch at Sukh Dev Vihar, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Theft of Coal

72. SHRISURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the coal in large quantity is being sold stealthily from coal mines at Shahdol; and

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Government to check this pilferage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Coal Company, no such instances of the coal being sold stealthily from coal mines at Shahdol, have come to the notice.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Anti-Poverty Economic Programmes

73. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the anti-poverty economic programmes in operation during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the total amount spent under each programme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of total beneficiaries brought above the poverty line during the Seventh Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The details of major anti-poverty economic programmes which were in operation during the VIIth Plan are as follows:

(1) Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP) (including Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

(2) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

(3) Land Reforms;

(i) Central Sponsored Schemes of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land; and

(ii) SC/ST allottees of Bhoodan/ Government wasteland and SCs/STs who were restored their alienated lands.

(4) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

(5) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(b) The total amount spent under the above programmes (State-wise) is given in the Statement attached.

(c) Under IRDP, the evaluation reports reveal that 28% of the beneficiaries assisted under this scheme have crossed the property line.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UTs	IRDP (Including DWGRA and TRYSEM)	JRY	Land Reform	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26727.91	69384.36	275.00	5734.07	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1433.61	460.22			
3.	Assam	9209.26	12915.12	25.00		
4.	Bihar	42200.27	107032.74	851.48	4329.28	
5.	Goa	372.77	831.57			
6.	Gujarat	12560.51	27803.51	52.20	3609.53	1007.24
7.	Haryana	5116.16	7285.02	79.68	680.12	1725.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3098.96	3894.64			820.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3270.90	8238.80		986.14	1204.74
10.	Karnataka	13715.78	37536.75	41.36	4695.26	

S.No.	State/UTs	IRDP (including DWCRA and TRYSEM)	JRY	Land Reform	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	9725.65	27843.25	29.40		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32841.50	64850.69	42.29	3567.41	
13.	Maharashtra	24689.76	54305.47	303.74	5894.98	
14.	Manipur	844.62	1042.89			
15.	Meghalaya	1200.24	648.70			
16.	Mizoram	1179.97	748.64			
17.	Nagaland	1211.25	1273.59			
18.	Orissa	16440.98	33439.81	173.18	2637.88	
19.	Punjab	5939.51	7581.59	9.00		
20.	Rajasthan	15275.60	39553.04		2371.85	14648.10

S.No.	State/UTs	IRDP (Including DW CRA and TRYSEM)	JRY	Land Reform	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Sikkim	220.75	686.18			
22.	Tamil Nadu	23750.12	66539.36	56.82	2847.19	
23.	Tripura	2274.94	2346.19	1.80		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64198.14	153618.49	296.31	6629.19	
25.	West Bengal	26467.39	49218.61		2216.59	
26.	A & N Islands	200.67	448.04			
27.	Chandigarh	2.49	93.25			
28.	D & N Havell	57.61	276.80	15.50		
29.	Daman & Diu	250.36	36.35			
30.	Delhi	303.60	260.06			

S.No.	State/UTs	IRDP (including DWCRA and TRYSEM)	JRY	Land Reform	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Lakshadweep	101.79	141.92			
32.	Pondicherry	298.68	605.09	0.51		
	ALL INDIA	345181.75	781040.28	2253.27	46198.49	19405.45

Problems of Space Research

74. SHRI CHITA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since set up an eight member committee to go into problems of Space Research, following the blacklisting of the ISRO, by the United States;

(b) if so, whether the said committee have since submitted its report;

(c) if so the recommendations of the committee; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM) (a) No, Sir. However, various units under ISRO have undertaken independent exercises to meet all possible contingencies arising out of the US embargo on ISRO.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Import of Life Saving Drugs

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

(a) whether the life saving drugs are proposed to be imported at the official exchange rate while the rest of the drugs are imported at market rates;

(b) if so, whether the Government have prepared the list of life saving drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A list of formulations which are allowed to be imported on official rate of Exchange in the category of life saving drugs has already been notified by the Ministry of Commerce in the extraordinary Gazette dated 14.5.1992.

(d) Does not arise.

Filling of Vacancies Through Civil Services Examination

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

(a) the service-wise break up of vacancies filled up on the basis of the Civil Services Examination during the last three years; and

(b) the service-wise break up of vacancies expected to be filled up on the basis of the examination held in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of candidates appointed to the IAS on the basis of Civil Services Examinations during the last 3 years is given below:

1988	1989	1990
109	106	106

This information is not readily available in respect of other Group 'A' Services, as the Ministry of Personnel, P.G. and Pensions is not the appointing authority for them.

(b) Information is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

<i>Service</i>	<i>No. of vacancies proposed for 1991</i>
1. IAS	80
2. IFS	13
3. I.P.S.	80
4. P & TFAS	25
5. I.A.A.S	32
6. IC & CES	100
7. I.D.A.S	16
8. I.R.S	100
9. I.D.F.S.	20
10. I. Postal	17
11. I.C.A.S	3
12. I.R.T.S	35
13. I.R.A.S	19
14. I.R.P.S	15
15. R.P.F	7
16. I.D.E.S	3
17. I.I.S.	11
18. C.T.S	-
19. C.I.S.F.	72
<i>Group 'B' Services</i>	
20. C.S..S	51

Service	No. of vacancies proposed for 1991
21. RBSS	4
22. A.F.H.Q	93
23. C.A.S	75
24. DANI (Civil)	20
25. DANI (Police)	15
26. Pondi (Civil)	-
27. Pondi (Police)	2
28. C.B.I.	-

Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

77. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4486 on 25th March, 1992 and state:

(a) the details of allottees of shares in the companies as named in the reply's annexure as a result of disinvestment of shares held by the Government along with the cost details real both in Indian currency and foreign currencies;

(b) the details of composition of Board of Directors of the companies now existing in the aforesaid companies as a result of disinvestment;

(c) the details worked out for disinvesting part of the Government shares in the companies as may have been selected by the Government to transfer the same in

favour of their employees along with percentage of the same in the total subscribed capital of each such company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A statement showing names of the institutions along with the amount in India currency paid by each against the shares of public sector units sold by the Government of India during the year 1991-92 is enclosed. No amount was paid in the foreign currencies.

(b) So far, there has been no change in the composition of the Board of Directors of the public sector companies as a result of disinvestment.

(c) The details for disinvesting part of the Government shares in the public sector companies in favour of their employees are being worked out.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Details of Amount of shares sold in 1991-92		
		Amount of Shares sold in first round	Amount of Shares sold in second round	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Unit Trust of India	775,75,93,500	1331,50,00,000	
2.	Canbank Mutual Fund	131,22,00,000	-	
3.	General Insurance Corpn.	211,96,69,110	-	
4.	Life Insurance Corpn.	184,30,29,000	-	
5.	LIC Mutual Fund	27,37,19,000	-	
6.	PNB Mutual Fund	3,60,00,000	-	
7.	SBI Mutual Fund	93,19,00,000	13,00,00,000	
8.	SBI Capital Markets	-	39,62,00,000	
9.	Indian Bank Mutual Fund	-	13,32,72,600	
10.	Bank of Baroda	-	99,30,00,000	

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Details of Amount of shares sold in 1991-92	
		Amount of Shares sold in first round	Amount of Shares sold in second round
1	2	3	4
11.	Allahabad Bank	-	26,02,00,000
12.	Corporation Bank	-	33,85,00,000
13.	Canbank Financial Services	-	13,03,58,700
14.	BOI Mutual Fund	-	41,03,00,000
	Total:	1427,41,10,610	1610,68,31,300

Committee on the Spot Study of Public Sectors

78. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has recently undertaken on the spot study of some of the public sectors in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its study report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The sub-committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour has recently visited some sick public Sector undertakings in the country with a view to suggesting policy guidelines for their revival. The sick public sector units visited are: Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd., Braithwaite and Company Ltd and Smith Stali street Pharamaceuticals Ltd. in West Bengal, Heavy Engineering Coporation Ranchi in Bihar, Scooters India Ltd., British India Corproation Ltd. and Tannery and Footwear Corporation in UP, Kamani Tubes Ltd., Bombay and Cochin Shipyard Ltd. in Kerala. The sub-committee is yet to submit its report.

Bharat Bhari Udyog Limited and Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited

79. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Bhari Udyog Limited and Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited

have been set up with some specific objectives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said objectives have since been achieved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The main objectives of setting up the holding companies, viz. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) and Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (BYNL) inter-alia were:-

(a) Increase efficiency;

(b) Effect inter-unit coordination between the constituent subsidiaries;

(c) Rationales product-mix;

(d) Promote technical, financial and managerial effectiiveness by harnessing inger-unit complimentaries;

(e) Better utilization of capital assets;

(f) More facilities for design, drawing, research and development activities;

(g) To acquire a dominate position in the design of equipment and sitem, manufacture, erection and commissioning of heat transfer and fluid handling equipment/systems and allied areas of various process industries, viz. Chemicals, Fertilizer, petroleum, Refineries, etc.

(c) and (d). Towards fulfilling the objectives set out for them, the holding companies have taken various measures which include:-

- (i) Rationalisation of manpower and product-mix;
- (ii) Better inter-action amongst the different subsidiary units;
- (iii) Maximisation of capacity utilization;
- (iv) Setting up of a consultancy wing;
- (v) Research and development in the relevant areas of operations; and
- (vi) Streamlining systems and procedures etc.

Indian Delegation of Scientists to Moscow

80. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Delegation of Scientists has visited Moscow after the change of Government there;

(b) if so, the outcome of talks held between the two countries;

(c) whether there is any move to sign a fresh integrated long term programme between the two countries in the field of Science and Technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A meeting of the Joint Council for the Integrated Long Term programme of Cooperation (ILTP) in Science and Technology between Russia and India was held in Moscow on April 17-18 1992. It was affirmed during the meeting that ILTP with the erstwhile USSR will now be between India and Russia. The main thrust of our cooperation will continue to be the realisation of scientific ideas towards the development of new technologies, generation of new equipment and techniques as well as adduced materials required for the development of the economies of both the countries. The Indo-Russian cooperation will be made broad-based with inter-institutional involvement. Joint cooperative research and projects are proposed to be organised between various scientific organisations and institutions of India and Russia, including educational, Research and Development and production centres.

Vanspati/Plants

81. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA ARARJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up some Vanspati plants in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States from where proposals have come to set up Vanspati, plants;

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

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

Loss making Public Sector Paper Mills

82. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the loss making public sector paper mills in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for the losses of those units;

(d) the steps taken to privatises some of those loss making paper units; and

(e) the paper units likely to be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Amongst the Central Public Sector Paper Mills the following have been identified as loss making units:-

1. Cuchar Paper Mills

2. Nagaon Paper Mills of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

3. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.

4. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.

(c) The general reasons for their losses are uneconomic capacity, absence of adequate infrastructure, skilled man-power and industrial climate, locational disadvantage and inadequate availability of raw materials, low capacity utilisation etc.

(d) and (e). The Government is exploring various possibilities of improving the performance of these units.

[Translation]

Profit/Loss of CIL

83. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
PROF. ASHOK ANAND
RAOA DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of loss incurred/ profit earned by the Coal India Limited during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the details of the Institutions/ Governments/undertakings against whom dues of Coal India Limited are outstanding and the amount thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures proposed to be adopted by the Government to make this undertaking profitable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODUA): (a) The yearswise details of loss incurred/profits earned by Coal India Limited (CIL) for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Profit (+) /Loss(-)
1989-90	(+) 80.13
1990-91	(-) 253.17

The accounts for the year 1991-92 have not been finalised and therefore the position for the year 1991-92 cannot be indicated.

(b) The names of institutions etc. and amounts due from them as furnished by Coal India Limited are detailed in the Statement attached.

(c) Following measures are being taken to improve the production, off-take and financial performance of the coal companies:-

1. Improved manpower planning including deployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natal wastage.
2. Control of increase in manpower through voluntary retirement scheme.
3. The concept of "all men-all jobs" is being tried on an experimental basis.
4. Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing
5. adequate workshop support, improved management of spsare and timely rehabilitation of equipments.
5. Increase in production and productivity with special emphasis on underground mines.
6. A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.
7. Review of system of cost control measures.
8. Timely realisation of coal sale dues from consumers, particularly State Electricity Boards.
9. Periodical updation in price of coal to neutralise the increase in the prices of inputs.
10. Reduction of pit-head stocks by offering higher quantities for sale under Liberalised Sale Scheme.

STATEMENT

A. POWER SECTOR

		(Rs. in crore)	
State	Unit	Amount due	
1	2	3	
Bihar	Bihar State Electricity Board	23.15	
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	420.78	
Orissa	Orissa State Electricity Board	5.73	
Punjab	Punjab State Electricity Board	97.93	
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	56.93	
Haryana	Haryana State Electricity Board	102.21	
Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	16.02	
Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	286.02	
Mandhya Pradesh	Mandhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43.61	
Gujarat	Gujarat Electricity Board	118.59	
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	7.47	

State	Unit	Amount due
1	2	3
Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation	23.70
Delhi	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	37.67
West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Board	36.89
	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	48.54
	Durgapur Project Limited	14.28
	Total =	1339.52
B. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS		
Sector	Unit	Amount Due
1	2	3
Power	Damodar Valley Corporation	257.92
	Badarpur Thermal Power Stations	108.56
	National Thermal Power Corporation	127.15

Sector	Unit	Amount Due
1	2	3
Steel	Steel Authority of India Limited	202.67
	Indian Iron and Steel Company	35.97
	Vizag Steel	(-) 39.51
Railways		56.00
Engineering	Heavy Engineering Corporation	1.09
	Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation	0.51
	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	6.99
Aluminium	Bharat Aluminium Company	0.49
	National Aluminium Company	3.37
Cement		1.05
Fertilizer	Fertilizer Corporation of India	41.08

Sector	Unit	Amount Due
1	2	3
	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation	0.27
Paper		2.37
Defence		5.10
Others	Controller of Defence Accounts	1.10
	Government Departments	0.44
	And others	1.37
	Total =	843.99
C. Other Private Organisations		
	Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation	2.31
	Ahmadabad Electric Corporation	28.52
	Tata Iron and Steel Company	4.28
	Others	10.71
	Total =	45.82
	Grant Total A + B + C =	2229.33

[English]

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

84. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING ANPROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes have been incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed outlay for each scheme and programme in the Central and State sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The Central employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services Programme (UBSP), Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployment Youth (SEEUY) and State employment programmes like employment guarantee schemes in Maharashtra have been incorporated in the Eighth Plan.

(c) The details of available proposed outlay for each scheme and programme in the Central and State Sectors is given in the statment attached

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Proposed Outlay			Total
		Central Sector	State Sector		
1	2	3	4		5
I.	Rural Employment				
	(a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	18,400	3,532		21,932
	(b) Other Employment Programmes (EGS etc.)	—	1,714		1,714
II.	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme.				
	(a) IRDP & Allied Programmes	3,800	3,775		7,575
III.	Urban Poverty Alleviation/Employment Generation Programme.				
	(a) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	227	N. F.		227
	(b) Urban Basic Services Programme (UBSP)	100	N. F.		100
IV.	Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)	45	—		45

(1992-93)

N. F. — Not yet finalised.

[Translation]

Plight of Beedi Workers

85. SHRI VIJOYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any countrywide scheme to improve the pitiable financial position of the Beedi Workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GJATOWAR): (a) and (b). Under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, a number of welfare schemes to provide housing, medical educational and recreational facilities to the beedi workers and their families have been formulated. Recently, a Group Insurance Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1.4.1992 under the Social Security Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India which provides for an insurance of Rs. 3,000/- in case of natural death and Rs. 6,000/- in case of accidental death.

[English]

Take over of Public Sector Units

86. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken safeguards against the possibility of take over of public sector units by Indian or multinational companies through 'benami' acquisition of shares; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) and (b). Adequate safeguards are already available under the existing laws against the possibility of take over of existing companies by Indian or multinational companies through acquisition of shares. The same provisions also apply to the public sector units.

Target and Achievement Under I.A.Y.

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

(a) the total expenditure on Indira Awaas Yojana for the year 1991-92 and total allocation for 1992-93 with State-wise break-up;

(b) the targets and achievement for the year 1991-92 and the target for 1992-93 State-wise in terms of number of units (dwelling) constructed; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scope of JAY to cover all families living below the poverty line in every village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total expenditure on Indira Awaas Yojana for the year 1991-92 as reported has been Rs. 25286.34 lakhs, State-wise break-up is given in the statement -I.

An amount of Rs. 15340.36 lakhs has been allocated under Indira Awaas Yojana for 1992-93. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-II

(b) The targets and achievements for the year 1991-92 and the targets for 1992-93 in terms of number of units constructed are given in the Statement-III

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT-I*Total expenditure on LAY for the year 1991-92*

<i>SL. No</i>	<i>State/UT.</i>	<i>1991-92 Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1411.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.22
3.	Assam	282.93
4.	BiharIHAR	2643.82
5.	GoaOA	2.12
6.	Gujarat	795.07
7.	Haryana	132.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	132.92
9.	Jammu & kashmir	35.15
10.	Karnataka	858.93
11.	Kerala	858.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3379.37
13.	Mharashtra	1372.30
14.	Manipur	11.42
15.	Mehalya	57.51
16.	Mizoram	34.86
17.	Nagaland	229.25]
18.	Orissa	2099.51
19.	Punjab	242.06
20.	Rajasthan	1064.16
21.	Sikkim	26.00

<i>SL. No</i>	<i>State/UT.</i>	<i>1991-92 Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
22.	Tamil Nadu	7758.73
23.	Tripura	50.18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1168.82
25.	West Bengal	1041.35
26.	A & N Islands	2.44
27.	D & N Haveli	3.86
28.	Daman & Diu	2..33
29.	Lakkshadweep	0.00
30.	Pomdicherry	9.76
TOTAL		25286.34

STATEMENT-II

Total allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana for the Year 1992-93

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>State/Uts's</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs in Lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.90
3.	Assam	148.44
4.	BiharIHAR	2024.73
5.	Goa	1.19
6.	Gujarat	597.76
7.	Haryana	116.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.68

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>State/Us's</i>	<i>Allocation (Rs in Lakhs)</i>
9.	Jammu & kashmir	28.93
10.	Karnataka	674.18
11.	Kerala	214.69
12.	Mahdy Pradesh	2262.57
13.	Maharashtra	947.72
14.	Manipur	8.38
15.	Meghalya	63.64
16.	Mizzoram	31.92
17.	Nagland	55.47
18.	Orissa	1168.40
19.	Punjab	159.41
20.	Rajasthan	942.33
21.	Sikkim	7.39
22.	Tamil Nadu	894.65
23.	Tripura	40.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2425.97
25.	West Bengal	1436.15
26.	A & N Island	2.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	7.58
29.	Daman & Diu	0.99
30.	Delhi	0.00
a 31	Lakshadeep	2.00
32.	Pondicherry	5.99
TOTAL		15340.36

STATEMENT III

Target and achievement for the year 1991-92 and targets for 1992-93 under Indira Awas Yojana

SL. No.	State/Ut's	1991-92		1992-93
		Target (Nos.)	No. of House Constructed (Nos.)	Target (Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7913	10876	7719
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	289	233	282
3.	Assam	1119	1764	1091
4.	Bihar	16346	22540	15943
5.	Goa	10	52	9
6.	Gujarat	4661	4939	4546
7.	Haryana	941	1004	917
8.	Himachal Pradesh	351	366	343
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	205	495	200
10.	Karnataka	5443	60392	5309
11.	Kerala	1733	5172	1690
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18266	40644	17816
13.	Maharashtra	7651	9927	7462
14.	Manipur	59	140	58
15.	Mehalya	450	373	439
16.	Mizoram	226	256	220
17.	Nagaland	392	1581	383
18.	Orissa	9110	17028	8885

SL No.	State/Ut's	1991-92		1992-93
		Target (Nos.)	No. of House Constructed (Nos.)	Target (Nos.)
19.	Punjab	1287	1191	1255
20.	Rajasthan	7347	13479	7166
21.	Sikkim	52	166	51
22.	Tamil Nadu	7222	40725	7044
23.	Tripura	286	472	279
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18914	11911	18448
25.	West Bengal	11594	7401	11308
26.	A & N Islands	16	9	16
27.	Chandigarh	5	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	61	15	60
29.	Daman & Diu	8	26	8
30.	Delhi	79	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	16	0	16
32.	Pondicherry	48	22	47
TOTAL		122100	198899	119010

Development of Char Areas

present?

88. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sen any projects for the development of 'Char' areas of Assam during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the status of these projects at

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Planning for development an area and allocation of funds for this purpose is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Government of Assam have

included a large number of schemes for 'Char' areas in their Annual Plans for the last three years. From the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 Document made available to the Planning Commission by the State Government of Assam, it is seen that there are 35 ongoing and new schemes.

The yearwise allocation for the last three years for the development of Char Areas of Assam was as follows:

Year	Allocation (in lakhs)
1989-90	83.00
1990-91	96.00
1991-92	110.00

[Translation]

Conference of Chief Ministers on Public Distribution System

89. SHRIN. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convene a conference of all the Chief Ministers for evaluating the new Public Distribution System and make it more effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to convene a conference of Chief Ministers to evaluate the new Public Distribution System. However, monitoring of the progress made in State/UTs is regularly being done.

[English]

Criteria for Opening Branches of Kendriya Bhandar

90. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9171 dated May 6, 1992 and state:

(a) the criteria for opening Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether the Government give any consideration or priority to hill areas; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to open these Bhandars at Pauri and Gopeshwar towns of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The branches of Kendriya Bhandar are opened mostly in areas having concentration of Central Government employees. The other factors which are taken into consideration are, availability of marketing facilities, financial viability of the new store as well as availability of suitable and adequate accommodation on nominal rent of Rs. 1/- per month.

(b) subject to the above criteria and availability of funds all areas are given the same consideration.

(c) There is at present no proposal to open branches of the Kendriya Bhandar at Pauri and Gopeshwar towns of Uttar Pradesh.

Procedure for setting up of Industries

91. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to requirement of environmental clearance, industries could

not be set up in required number and foreign capital could not be attracted despite the withdrawal of industrial licensing systems;

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

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the period August 91-May 92, foreign collaboration approvals went up to 1298 as compared to 457 in the corresponding period in 1990-91. Value of foreign investment approvals granted during this period (Aug. 91-May 92) was Rs. 1528.18 cores as compared to Rs. 129.77 crores during corresponding period in 1990-91. Industrial approvals, including memoranda received for setting up of industries in the private sector, has gone up to 5954 in 1991-92 (August-May) as compared to 3629 in the corresponding period 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Taking over of electronics corporation of India by NIC

92. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Information Centre propose to take over Electronics Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocating Funds to Himachal Pradesh

93. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special category States like Himachal Pradesh have been shown some consideration while allotting funds for the Eighth Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amounts allotted to different special category States for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A lumpsum amount was set apart to meet the development requirements of the special category States including Himachal Pradesh during the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. Allocation of Central Assistance among the special category States including Himachal Pradesh for the Eighth Plan has been made on the basis of their special Problems and development requirements, after having discussions by the Dr. Chairman, Planning Commission with the Chief Ministers of major States including Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The amounts applied of different special category States for the Eighth Plan are shown in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Central Assistance (GROSS) to the Special Category States for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

(Rs. in crores at 1991-92 prices)

<i>States</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1150.00
2. Assam	3726.31
3. Himchal Pradesh	1299.33
4. Jammu & kashmir	3554.39
5. Manipur	950.16
6. Meghalya	865.04
7. Mizoram	760.00
8. Nagaland	814.25
9. Sikkim	437.05
10. Tripura	968.30
Total	14524.83

Note: Allocations are exclusive of externally aided projects.

[Translation]

undertakings; and

**Investment in public Sector
Undertakings in Orissa**

94. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in various public sector undertakings in Orissa, as on April 30, 1992:

(b) the details of annual production and profits/losses of these undertakings and the number of employees serving in each

(c) the details of those Central projects in Orissa in which the Union Government propose to make more investments and also the names of such Central projects which are under implementation and the time by which these will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The total investment in terms of Gross Block in the Central public

sector undertakings in the state of Orissa was Rs. 6898.72 crores as on 31.3.1991 upto which period only the information is available.

(b) The value of production, net profit and number of employees in respect of these Central PSUs for the year 1990-91 is shown below:

S.No.	Name of PSE	Value of production/services rendered	Net profit/loss	Number of employees
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Aluminum Company	77285	7194	5444
2.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	-	under construction	-
3.	Orissa Druigs & Chemicals	99	(-) 58	89
4.	Parardeep Phosphate Limited	31125	(-) 4725	870
5.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited	34	(-) 7	54

(c) Investments proposals in new projects or expansion modernisation of existing projects are based on techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources. The details of major projects under construction implementation under Central PSEs are given in Volume-I (page 44) of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91, which was placed before the parliament in 5.3. 1992.

[English]

Items reserved for Small Scale and Cottage Industries

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

(a) whether some items have been reserved to be manufactured by the small scale and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the names of these items separately for each sector as on June 30, 1992;

(c) whether some items have also been reserved for manufacture by medium and large scale industries;

(d) if so, the names of these items separately for each sector as on June 30, 1992;

(e) whether any criteria for reservation of items for each sector has been laid down;

(f) whether some facilities have been given to each sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) and (b). As on 30.6.1992, 836 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. The names of 836 items are given in schedule III of the Gazette Notification No. S.O. 477 (E) dated 25.7.1991. There is no separate list of items reserved for exclusive production in respect of cottage industries sector. However, as many as 95 items have been identified for financing by Khadi and Village Industries commission in this sector.

(c) and (d) Under the new Industrial policy, all industries except those included in Schedule-I to the notification dated 25.7.91 are open to medium and large scale industries in the Private Sector. Entry of large and medium scale industries in the areas reserved for Public Sector is also permitted selectively. The Industries covered by Schedule II of the aforesaid notification which are subject to compulsory licensing are being regulated by the Government and an entrepreneur is required to obtain an industrial licence before entering into these industries. In respect of all other exempted industries, a memorandum with SIA is required to be filed. Entrepreneurs in the medium and large scale can also take up manufacture of items reserved for Small Scale Sector if they are ready to take up an export commitment of at least 75% of the new or additional production.

(e) The criteria adopted for reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector as prescribed in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are as under:-

(a) The nature of any article or class of articles which may be produced economically by the ancillary, or small scale, industrial undertakings;

(b) The level of employment likely to be generated by the production of such article or class of articles by the ancillary, or small scale, industrial undertakings;

(c) The possibility of encouraging and diffusing entrepreneurship in industry;

(d) The prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment.

(f) and (g). The primary objective of policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in parliament on 6.8. 1991 is to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to the small scale sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy, particularly in terms of growth of output, employment and exports. A number of measures have been taken by Government to promote small scale industries by providing institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, etc.

Attacks on Indian Diplomats in Pakistan

96. SHRI VS. VIYAYA
RAGHAVAN:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRIMTI SAROJ DUBEY:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORRIA):
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAUAPAYEE:
SHRI MANIKARAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI SANTOISH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

SHR ANAND AHIRWAR;
SHRIMADANLAL KHURANA:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI CHANDRAJET YADAV:
SHRI RABI RAY:
KUMARI UMABHARATI:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARADWAJ:
SHRI M.V. CHANDR
ASEKHARA MURTY:
SHRI SHANKERS
INHAVAGHELA:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
SHRI RAMESH
CHANNITHALA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHROI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of attacks on Indian diplomats in Pakistan during the last six months;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in protest against such incidents and to prevent their occurrence in the future;

(c) whether the matter had been taken up with the UN or at any other international fora;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Pakistan had made any suggestion regarding code of conduct for diplomats;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(h) whether such incidents of attack on

diplomats hamper the ongoing dialogue between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) While incidents of harassment of our diplomats in Pakistan have occurred frequently, the major incidents in this period were the following;

(1) On 24 May, 1992. Shri Raesh Mittal, Counsellor in our high commission in Islamabad was forcibly abducted and tortured by Pakistani intelligence personnel.

(2) On June 7, and again on June 16, unidentified individuals blocked the passage of the car, driven by Shri D.P. Srivastava, Consul in the Consulate of India, Karachi, tried to smash the window screen and pointing a pistol tried to force open the door of the car.

(b) Government have lodged strong protests over these incidents with the Government of Pakistan. We have demanded that the criminals who are responsible for the Mittal incident should be punished in order to deter others from repeating such violent and inhuman behaviour. Similarly, we have also demanded that those responsible for the attempted attack on Consul Srivastava be brought to book.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. Government's protest and concern has been conveyed directly to the Government of Pakistan who have been reminded of their obligations under international law, to ensure strict compliance by their authorities of the relevant international conventions regarding diplomatic privileges and immunities.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. Pakistan's proposal regarding a Code of Conduct for diplomats has been received in June, 1992 to which we

shall soon be sending a response.

(h) Yes Sir. We have conveyed to the Government of Pakistan that such incidents are not conducive to building an atmosphere where a constructive dialogue can take place.

97 SHRI BALRAJ PASI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched five-year Knowledge Based Computer System Development Programme in 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, Department of Electronics launched a five year Knowledge Based Computer Systems/Fifth Generation Computer Systems (KBCS/FGCS) Programme in 1986.

(b) The KBCS/FGCS programme started by Department of Electronics with partial support from UNDP aims at building institutional infrastructure, training scientific manpower and undertaking research and development activities to solve some of the socio-economic problems of the country using the KBCS technology. Under this programme, seven nodal centres have been established to carry out research and development work in different fields. About

60 scientists/engineers have been trained abroad.

(c) About 20 demonstration systems using the KBSCs technology have been developed for various applications. Some of these are:

- i) Resource Scheduling systems;
- ii) Intelligent Tutoring systems;
- iii) Information archival and retrieval systems;
- iv) Image processing systems;
- v) Speech recognition/synthesis systems;
- vi) Medical diagnosis/case history taker systems;
- vii) Legal reasoning systems.

The integration of the technologies developed during the development of these systems is being done in the phase II of the KBSC/FGCS Programme which started in April, 1992.

Growth Rate of Eastern Region

98. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Growth rate of the Eastern region as compared to other regions of the country during the last three years in different sections of economy; and

(b) the details of the programmes under consideration of the Planning Commission to reduce the disparity in the growth rates

between different regions of the country with particular reference to the Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Growth rates calculated by using the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), at 1980-81 prices, data and classified by regions and sectors are given in the statement attached.

(b) Development schemes/programmes are being implemented by the State Governments for raising the productivity of the different sectors of the economy as well as the income level of the people. In addition, to addressing the problems of regional disparities, the Eighth Plan stresses better utilisation of water resources, adoption of high technology, specially in areas of rice production in the Eastern region, diversification of agricultural activities, dry/led farming, seed development, development of horticulture, animal husbandry and poultry, etc. Increase in industrial productivity through setting up of industrial growth centres, development of infrastructural activities, providing better facilities for investment in agro-industries, emphasis on poverty alleviation programmes specially by providing better employment opportunities, effective implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Hill Area Development Programme, Special Area Programme, etc. are also being emphasised during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

(Per Cent Per Annum Compound)

Region/States	Agriculture & allied activities	Mining Manufacture & Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Transport, Comm. and Storage	Trade hotels, banks, Real Estate	Public Admin. and other Services	Net State Domestic Product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. NORTHERN REGION							
Haryana	16.80	3.19	18.69	10.29	7.39	5.55	10.77
Himachal Pradesh	10.91	4.96	26.76	(-) 8.48	3.56	6.60	7.51
Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 0.66	(-) 2.35	17.96	21.43	3.85	17.81	2.13
Punjab	4.86	8.88	15.67	5.08	2.70	8.14	5.67
Rajasthan	28.03	4.70	4.39	5.38	10.27	7.67	15.79
II. NORTH-EASTER REGION							
Assam	4.76	6.08	17.10	10.75	5.82	11.50	6.21
Manipur	2.46	7.70	(-) 0.82	0.85	3.80	5.16	4.18
Meghalaya	2.35	4.80	-	18.58	4.66	7.72	5.43

Region/States	Agriculture & allied activities	Mining Manufacture & Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Transport, Comm. and Storage	Trade hotels, banks, Real Estate	Public Admn. and other Services	Net State Domestic Product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland	5.14	18.53	17.52	16.63	4.66	7.58	9.70
Tripura (2)	6.37	(-) 1.45	(-) 6.55	11.62	8.94	8.86	7.35
Arunachal Pradesh	5.55	(-) 1.41	7.22	5.92	4.49	6.23	4.21
Sikkim (3)	22.46	20.27	0.82	26.93	17.76	6.95	19.29
III. EASTERN REGION							
Bihar	7.07	8.70	9.64	(-) 0.94	7.23	8.93	7.52
Orissa	9.23	14.49	4.00	6.92	(-) 8.43	10.63	7.37
West Bengal (2)	5.69	2.47	3.49	7.94	3.35	3.07	4.09
IV. CENTRAL REGION							
Madhya Pradesh (1)	5.92	8.46	9.99	5.33	6.98	10.58	7.59
Uttar Pradesh	4.83	5.10	15.56	5.49	6.41	10.14	6.02

Region/States	Agriculture & allied activities	Mining Manufacture & Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Transport, Comm. and Storage	Trade hotels, banks, Real Estates	Public Admn. and other Services	Net State Domestic Product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. WESTERN REGION							
Gujarat (4)	6.22	6.45	15.52	11.32	7.64	4.86	7.36
Maharashtra	6.38	11.21	10.76	5.80	9.66	15.42	9.48
Goa	8.22	10.00	(-) 1.86	4.51	9.29	2.02	7.79
VI. SOUTHERN REGION							
Andhra Pradesh	6.75	5.94	(-) 12.01	16.08	8.40	7.96	7.60
Karnataka	1.07	6.03	14.41	5.77	5.98	4.41	4.21
Kerala	7.41	10.19	(-)12.04	5.43	0.59	5.35	6.02
Tamil Nadu (2)	(-) 4.70	3.71	39.72	5.03	6.19	10.56	3.49

* Growth rates relate to the period from 1987-88 to 1990-91 at 1980-81 prices except in respect of the State marked as follows:

(1) Date for Madhya Pradesh was available at constant prices of 1970-71.

(2) Growth rates relate to the period from 1986-87 to 1989-90.

(3) Growth rates relate to the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(4) Growth rate relates to the period from 1986-87 to 1990-91.

Foodgrain Prices

99. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister is of the opinion that foodgrain prices are on the high side;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by the Council to the Prime Minister in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir, no report by the Economic Advisory Council has been received by the Government on this matter.

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

Allocation of Molasses to States

100 PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of molasses declared surplus during alcohol year 1989-90, State-wise;

(b) the total quantum of molasses supplied during alcohol year 1990-91 was as in statment -II

(c) whether some States have demanded increase in the allocation of molasses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the allocation during alcohol year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Based on availability and consumption data furnished by various State Governments, the State-wise surplus of molasses during the alcohol year 1989-90 was as indicated in Statement-I attached:

(b) The quantum of molasses supplied through inter-state allocations during the alcohol year 1990-91 was as in Statement-II

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Inter-state allocations of molasses during the alcohol year 1991-92 have been made in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

STATEMENT - I

Surplus of Molasses Declared by States during 1989-90

(Fig. in tonnes)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Assam	6,900
Bihar	22,900

(Fig. in tonnes)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Gujarat	10,900
Karnataka	84,000
Maharashtra	2,84,000
Orissa	1,000
Punjab	17,300
Pondicherry	7,500
Tamil Nadu	97,000
Goa	200
Uttar Pradesh	1,12,000

STATEMENT - II*Inter State Allocations during 1990-91**(Fig. in tonnes)*

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Andhra Pradesh	70,000
Himachal Pradesh	9,800
Assam	100
Jammu & Kashmir	12,300
Kerala	34,000
Orissa	20,000
Punjab	45,500
Rajasthan	33,500
Delhi	1,750

(Fig. in tonnes)

Name of State	Quantity
Chandigarh	860
West Bengal	65,000
Dadra & NH	230
Daman	13,000
Tripura	75
Meghalaya	1,025
Madhya pradesh	2,32,500

Industrial Strike

101. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:
SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unions which took part in the nation-wide industrial strike on June 16, 1992 and the major sectors of economy affected thereby;

(b) the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) the basic issues on which the workers went on strike; and

(d) the steps taken to avert the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Most of the unions affiliated to the Central Trade

Union Organisations other than INTUC and BMS took part in the industrial strike on 6th June, 1992. Banking & Insurance Industries and some of the defence undertakings are among the major sectors of the economy affected by the strike.

(c) Strike call was given mainly in protest against the new Economic and Industrial Policy.

(d) Government urged the Trade Unions and workers not to go on strike as assurance had been given that their interests would be protected while implementing new industrial/ economic policy. The Conciliation officers also intervened in the strike notices received in public Utility Services and made efforts to avert the strike.

Production of Uranium

102. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to drastic cut in the production of uranium, the country's progress in the nuclear field is likely to suffer during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since contemplated any steps to boost the production of uranium; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The production of uranium and stocks in hand are sufficient to meet the requirements of uranium for the planned nuclear power programme for the next 10 years.

(b) and (c). The Government is containing its efforts in exploration and identification of new sources of Uranium for economic recovery. A new source has been identified at Domiasiat in Meghalaya and exploratory mining is being done to establish commercial viability of this source.

Policy for Agricultural Labourers

103. KUMARI FRAIDA TOPNO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill incorporating uniform policy for the Agricultural labourers;

(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) and (b). A Bill to

provide for the Welfare of Agricultural Workers and to regulate their employment and conditions of service is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Nuclear Test by China

104. DR.D.VENKATESHWARA RAO:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether China had conducted an underground nuclear test recently;

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

(c) whether conducting of this test created any threat to the security of India; and

(d) if so, the steps being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARD FALEIRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has consistently advocated a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. It remains our earnest hope that all States, both nuclear weapons and non-nuclear weapons States alike will move together to conclude such a ban at the earliest.

(c) and (d). Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security. The Chinese Government's position that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and

under any circumstances has been noted by Government.

[Translation]

Retirement age of Public Sector undertakings Employees

105. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to reduce the retirement age of the employees working in public sector undertakings, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the age of retirement of employees of the public sector undertakings to below 58 years.

(b) Does not arise.

Concept of Poverty Line

106. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest concept of "Poverty Line" in terms of income per month and consumption units in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether availability of shelter with proper sanitation facilities is considered as

essential facility to bring a family or individual above the poverty line;

(c) the percentage and total number of rural and urban population living below poverty line according to 1991 census/survey, State-wise; and

(d) the corresponding targets contemplated to be achieved by the end of Eighth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The concept of poverty line used for assessing the people below poverty line is based on the recommendation of the Task Force on 'Minimum Needs & Effective Consumption Demand' which submitted its report in 1979. According to this report the poverty line is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

(b) The poverty line defined as above covers expenditure on food as well as non-food items in the reference year (such as housing, health, education, fuel clothing and social services).

(c) Estimates of percentage and total number of population below poverty level are not available for the year 1991. However, the estimates for 1987-88 (The latest year available) are presented in the Statement attached.

(d) No State-wise targets of poverty alleviation have been fixed for the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

Number of Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line by States Separately for Rural, Urban & Combined Areas 1987-88 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States & UTs.	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.70	31.7
2.	Assam	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8
3.	Bihar	300.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.54	40.8
4.	Gujarat	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4
5.	Haryana	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.15	11.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.52	9.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.79	13.9
8.	Karnataka	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.46	32.1
9.	Kerala	37.4	16.6	11.6	19.3	48.98	17.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.97	36.7

Sl. No.	State & UTs.	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	214.10	29.2
12.	Orissa	124.2	48.3	10.9	24.1	135.12	44.7
13.	Punjab	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.88	7.2
14.	Rajasthan	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.45	24.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.85	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	373.1	37.2	27.2	448.34	35.1	
17.	West Bengal	137.2	30.3	36.3	20.7	173.45	27.6
18.	Small States & UTs.	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
19.	All India	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.9

Minister's Visit to Gulf countries

107. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for External Affairs visited countries in the Gulf region recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit to each of these countries and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether he held any talks with Kuwait on India's participation in reconstruction activities of that country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of State for External Affairs Shri Eduardo Faleiro visited Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to strengthen the close and cordial relations between India and these countries. Relations have been fortified in the political and economic areas and matters affecting the well being of the Indian community were taken up.

(c) Minister of State for External Affairs did not visit Kuwait.

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

Cloud Seeding Centre

108. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in the Seventh Plan for setting up a 'Cloud Seeding Centre;

(b) whether the Centre was proposed to be set up with the objective of enhancing the rainfall;

(c) whether any suitable location has since been selected for setting up the Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No specific allocation has been made for Cloud Seeding Centre in the Seventh Plan.

(b) to (e). Indian Institute of Tropical Metrology (IITM) Pune is the organisation carrying out cloud seeding operations in the country. These operations form part of the IITM Programme. The IITM continues to provide technical guidance to any State Government which propose to undertake cloud seeding experiments.

Indo-Pak Foreign Secretary Level Talks

109. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pak Secretary level talks had to be postponed recently;

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

(c) whether the Government had taken any decision on the resumption of talks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether this matter was discussed at the recent meeting between him and the Prime Minister of Pakistan; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes., Sir. Government decided to call for a postponement of these talks following the abduction and torture of a senior Indian diplomat in Islamabad which vitiated the atmosphere making a constructive dialogue difficult.

(b) On 26 May, 1992, the Spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office expressed surprise and regret at the postponement.

(c) to (g). The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, at their meeting at Rio on 14 June, 1992, agreed to the resumption of the bilateral dialogue. The dates for the next round of Foreign Secretary level talks are to be decided through diplomatic channels.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programme

110. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of the several poverty alleviation programmes has been made recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the conclusions of the evaluation regarding the success of the poverty alleviation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Major poverty alleviation programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawazhar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) being implemented in rural areas of the country, and Nehru Rojagar Yojana (NRY) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) which are being implemented in urban areas of the country. No evaluation of NRY and SEPUP has been done. As regards IRDP, the third round of concurrent evaluation was conducted during January-December 1989 with a view to assess the impact of the programme. The important findings of this evaluation revealed that IRDP was quite successful in the rural areas. The important findings revealed that (i) 65% beneficiaries under the programme were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas; (ii) in the opinion of the beneficiaries, in 80% of the cases the assets provided to them were of good quality; (iii) of the beneficiary families assisted during the Programme (a) 9% families belonged to the destitute groups (Rs. 1-2265), 38% families to the very poor group (Rs. 2266-3500), 36% families to the very very poor group (Rs. 3501-4800) and 10% to the poor group (Rs. 4801-6400); (iv) the coverage of SC/ST was significantly higher than the stipulated target of 30% at the national level; (v) at the national level, 94% beneficiaries did not borrow any money from private sources after acquisition of the asset; (vi) The total annual family income of the beneficiaries envisaged by more than 50% of their initial income in 73% of the case; and (vii) the old beneficiaries crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 in 78% cases and revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- in 21% cases at the national level.

As regards JRY, concurrent evaluation

has been taken up in various States/UTs over a period of one year starting from January, 1992. Based on the first quarter i.e. January-March 1992, it is proposed to have a quick study to assess the impact of this programme. However at the instance of the Planning Commission, a quick study of JRY was conducted by the Plan Evaluation Organisation (PEO) during the second half of 1991-92. One of the objectives of this study was to assess the extent to which persons from the target group got employment under the programme. The study has revealed that the percentage achievements in terms of mandays of employment generation was more than the percentage utilisation of funds available during 1989-90 and 1990-91 at the State, District and Gram Panchayat levels.

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

111. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether safety measures for coal mine labourers are foolproof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to provide effective safety to the coal mine labourers and the details thereof;

(d) the duration prescribed for the medical examination of labourers working in mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The coal mines under CIL group of mines are worked strictly as per safety provisions contained in Mines Act, 1952 and the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957. Adequate safety measures are provided to workers. Each worker is provided with safety gear such as safety helmets, safety boots, belts, dust masks, self rescuers

etc. They are imparted basic and refresher training in Vocational Training Centres. Presence of noxious gases in underground mines is regularly checked by gas detectors. The safety situation is constantly reviewed and monitored at different levels. The Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister-in-charge of Coal regularly reviews the overall safety situation in coal mines and recommends short-term and long-term measures to further improve the safety standards in the coal mines..

(d) Every worker is subjected to a thorough medical checkup at time of initial appointment. Thereafter he undergoes periodical medical checkup once in a block of 5 years.

Hospital Building for Bhopal Gas Victims

112. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Union Carbide Corporation's flagrant violation of the Supreme Court's directive to set up a Rs. 50-crore hospital for the victims of the MIC gas leak at Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The Union Carbide Corporation (URC) have agreed to finance the construction of a 500 bed hospital at a cost of around Rs. 50 crores.

Government have engaged Hospital

Services Consultancy Corporation India Limited for preparation of a detailed project report. The project report has since been submitted and is estimated that the Hospital will cost Rs. 98 crores to Rs. 106 crores - both recurring and non-recurring. The matter has been taken-up with the Union Carbide Corporation to provide additional funds.

[Translation]

Development Projects for Santhal Parganas of Bihar

113. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no development project has been completed in Santhal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur Commissionery in Southern Bihar during the last ten years; and

(b) the funds provided by the Planning Commission for the different development projects of this area during each of the last three years and the details of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Several projects undertaken in the Central and State Sectors have been operating in the area. Planning Commission approves outlays for the State Plan as a whole. Further allocations at the area and district level are made by the concerned State Government.

Unauthorised L.P.G. Cylinder Manufacturing Units

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

(a) the total number of unauthorised factories manufacturing L.P.G. cylinders and

regulators unearthed during the last three years and the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders and regulators is de-licensed. Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) in the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development earlier concerned with assistance to existing units and proposals to set up new units, have confirmed that it has not received any complaint regarding alleged setting-up of unauthorised units for manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders and regulators.

Development works in Public Sector Undertakings of Kerala

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

(a) the major development works undertaken in various public sector units in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new public sector units in Kerala during the Eighth Five year plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Enterprise specific development works are being undertaken by different public enterprises from time to time. However, the capital expenditure incurred on expansion, development and replacement etc. during last three years in each of the central PSEs having its registered office in the state of Kerala is given below:-

Privatisation of Coal-Mines*[English]*

116. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to privatise some coal mines during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of the coal mines identified State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The Government at present have no proposal to privatise the existing coal mines. However, the Government have decided to allow private sector participation in coal mining operations in virgin areas for the purpose of captive consumption for power generation and other end uses, as well as to set up coal washeries.

Steps are being taken to introduce a Bill in the Parliament in the current session to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 in order to implement the above decision of the Government.

Development Works in Public Sector Undertakings of Kerala

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

(a) the major development works undertaking in various public sector units in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new public sector units in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Enterprise specific development works are being undertaken by different public enterprises from time to time. However the capital expenditure incurred on expansion, development and replacement etc. during last three years in each of the central PSEs having its registered office in the state of Kerala is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	(Rupees in lakhs)				
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	5933	3966	4590		
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	636	690	367		
3.	Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	2613	6920	9782		
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	191	146	195		
5.	Hindustan News Print Ltd.	743	232	2182		

Setting up of new projects or expansion of existing projects in the central public sector are decided keeping in to consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the projects and availability of the sources together with the balanced regional development of the country. The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be approved by the Parliament.

**Investigation into the Blast in I.P.C.L.,
Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether the Government have since examined the report submitted by the Enquiry Committee on the blast at the Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd's Nagothane plant in November, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The report submitted by the Enquiry Committee is under examination.

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

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of F.P.S. Items

118. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase the prices of items being distributed through the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such items?

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

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

Assistance to Gujarat for Development Schemes

119. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any assistance to the development schemes/programmes/projects in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided Scheme-wise during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) & (b). The Central Government has been providing block plan assistance to the States including Gujarat for their plans, according to the formula approved by the National Development Council, and thus Central assistance is not allocated according to schemes/programmes// projects.

[English]

Pilferage of Coal

120. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group of Coal/ Coke Consumers Association has appealed to the Government against pilferage of coal resulting in short supply; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated to stop such pilferage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation has been submitted by the Working Group of Coal/Coke Consumers Association, a private body regarding weight shortages in coal carried by Railways wagons.

(b) Coal companies are not in a position to check alleged en-route pilferage of coal resulting in lesser coal reaching the consumers. However, they are tightening the arrangements regarding weightment at the time of loading of coal. All out efforts are being made by coal companies to ensure maximum serviceability of weighbridges, and full utilisation/use of the available weighbridges so that as much weightment as possible is done of the rail-borne coal. Consumers can also post their representatives to inspect loading and weightment of coal at the loading/weightment points.

[Translation]

Administrative Reforms

121. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce administrative reforms in order to curb corruption and redtaptism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Under the programme of Responsive Administration being pursued since 1985, a large number of steps have been taken which include:

- Simplification and rationalisation of procedures;
- preparation of time bound action plans by ministries/departments and regular monitoring of the work done;
- fixation of levels by the ministries/departments for taking decisions on various categories of cases to speed up decision making and ensure better enforcement of accountability, and
- delegation of powers by the nodal ministries to administrative ministries and by administrative ministries to their lower formations.

These are intended to reduce the room for redaptism and corruption.

A three-pronged strategy of prevention, surveillance and detection to curb corruption is being followed. This also provides for deterrent and punitive action against the corrupt. Other measures aimed at preventing corruption include strengthening of the departmental vigilance and anti-corruption machinery, expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases and recourse to the powers for premature retirement of government servants under Fundamental Rule 56 (j).

Funds to States to Deal with Problem of Backwardness

122. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide the funds to the State Governments to deal with the problem of backwardness and unemployment; and

(b) if so, the amount provided to each State during the financial year 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Planning for development of an area and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. In this, the Central Government helps the States through the mechanism of

transfer of resources under the " Gadgil Formula ", special area programmes and devolution of non-plan resources by the Finance Commission.

As regards the problems of unemployment, Central assistance is given to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Poverty Alleviation like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for self-employment and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) for wage employment in rural areas and Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) in urban areas of different States and U.Ts. Statements showing allocations under IRDP and JRY for 1992-95 in respect of different States and U.Ts. are at statement - I & II respectively, Allocations for 1992-93 under NRY in respect of different States and U.Ts. have not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Allocation under IRDP for 1992-93 (Provisional)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2440
2.	Arunachal pradesh	208
3.	Assam	666
4.	Bihar	4889
5.	Goa	43
6.	Gujarat	1005
7.	Haryana	240
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	120
10.	Karnataka	1527

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts.	Allocation
11.	Kerala	830
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3236
13.	Maharashtra	2614
14.	Manipur	19
15.	Meghalaya	58
16.	Mizoram	87
17.	Nagaland	91
18.	Orissa	1599
19.	Punjab	203
20.	Rajasthan	1559
21.	Sikkim	17
22.	Tamilnadu	2191
23.	Tripura	68
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6531
25.	West Bengal	2730
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43
27.	Chandigarh	NIL
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9
29.	Delhi	NIL
30.	Daman & Diu	17
31.	Lakshdweep	4
32.	Pondicherry	35
Total:-		33,165

STATEMENT - II*State-wise Allocations under JRY during 1992-93 (Provisional)**(Rs.in Lakhs)*

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts.</i>	<i>(Allocations)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,954.56
2.	Arundhal Pradesh	258.01
3.	Assam	3,990.69
4.	Bihar	30,013.98
5.	Goa	278.77
6.	Gujarat	6,312.84
7.	Haryana	1,503.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	885.81
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,257.39
10.	Karnataka	9,409.67
11.	Kerala	4,990.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20,600.74
13.	Maharashtra	15,936.64
14.	Manipur	330.69
15.	Meghalaya	386.94
16.	Mizoram	163.00
17.	Nagaland	414.77
18.	Orissa	10,217.41
19.	Punjab	1,307.44
20.	Rajasthan	9,991.41

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl No.	States/U. Ts.	(Allocations)
21.	Sikkim	151.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	13,438.89
23.	Tripura	429.52
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39,865.88
25.	West Bengal	16,999.41
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	152.70
27.	Chandigarh	NIL
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.89
29.	Delhi	Nil
30.	Daman & Diu	48.83
31.	Lakshdweep	76.55
32.	Pondicherry	149.47
Total:-		2,04,600.00

Consumer protection Act, 1986

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

(a) whether discussion on the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 have been held in the meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council;

(b) if so, whether the Council has been submitted its recommendations to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The subject matter of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was discussed in all the meetings of the Central Consumer Protection Council. In its 11th meeting held on 31.3.1992, Council considered the report of the High power Working Group which was constituted to suggest suitable amendments to the CP Act, 1986. The Council generally accepted all the recommendations. Some of the main recommendations are:

(i) to enlarge the definitions of 'consumer' and 'complaints' to cover those who

purchase goods for self-employment and cases arising out of likely loss/injury to consumers;

(ii) to bring services in hospitals run by Government and local bodies and mandatory services provided by local bodies within the purview of the Act;

(iii) to allow consumer organizations to file complaints on behalf of consumers;

(iv) to give additional powers to three tier redressal agencies such as powers to issue cease and desist order, recall of defective and unsafe goods etc.

(v) to increase the monetary jurisdiction of State Commission and District Forums;

(vi) to dispense with the procedure of seeking prior approval of Central Government in setting up the State Commission and District Forums.

(vii) to provide a separate Chapter on Rights of Consumers in the Act.

(viii) to restrict the role of lawyers in the three tier redressal agencies;

(ix) to bring the decisions of the National Commission/State Commissions/District Forums within the Article 323 B of the Constitution so as to exclude writ Jurisdiction of the High Court; and

(x) to streamline the procedure for appointing the non-official members of three tier redressal machinery etc.

Above suggestions are under the consideration of the Central Government.

[English]

Non-availability of Coal to U.P.

124. SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of coal in sufficient quantity, the generation of electricity in Uttar Pradesh has been adversely affected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide adequate quantity of coal to the State on priority; and

(c) the details of the quantity of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations in U.P. at Obra Anpara, Parischha, Tanda, Harduaganj, Panki etc. during 1990-91 and 1991-92 vis-a-vis preceding three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) to (c). Central Electricity Authority have reported power generation loss in some thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh due to coal supplies not keeping pace with the coal requirements for power generation. Coal supplies to Power Stations in Uttar Pradesh have been steadily going up over years except during 1991-92 as may be seen from the following table which indicate details of quantities supplied to the thermal power plants:

(in '000 tonnes)

Name of	1991-92	1990-91	1989-90 Power House.	1988-89	1987-88
Obra	5350	6394	5549	5600	5305
Anpara	3367	3043	2838	1918	1240

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl No.	States/U. Ts.			(Allocations)	
Paricha	580	429	809	868	601
Tanda	508	402	67	18	3
Hardua-ganj	600	1072	930	1549	1713
Panki	450	645	834	858	374
Total:-	10855	11985	11027	10811	9236

Coal supplies to power stations are closely monitored and corrective action is taken whenever necessary to step up coal supplies. However after introduction of cash and Carry scheme with effect from 1.10.91. coal supplies are begin regulated by Coal Companies according to the payments received.

Life Saving Machines

125. SHRIPRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited proposes to manufacture life saving machines for medical purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof with special features of these machines;

(c) whether any annual target for manufacture of these machines has been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manufacturing cost of each such machine; and

(f) the arrangements made for marketing

of this machine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, BHEL proposes to manufacture Linear Accelerator Machine (LINAC) for the treatment of Cancer. The technology for the manufacture of this machine has been indigenously developed jointly by Central Scientific Instrument Organisation, Chandigarh (CSIO) and Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER), Bombay. The machine uses the latest technique of X-ray radiation to destroy the cancerous tissues. With greater depth of penetration, high dosage rate and limited area of exposure, the machine would provide cheaper and safer treatment as compared to that provided by currently imported Cobalt machines which have Radio active omissions.

(c) and (d). At present., BHEL, is executing a developmental for supply of gantry systems for two machines. After the successful completion of the developmental order, 20 machines are proposed to be manufactured in two years.

(e) It would not be in commercial interest

of BHEL to reveal the manufacturing cost of the machine.

(f) BHEL itself would market these machines.

Industrial Development of Parbhani and Nanded Districts of Maharashtra

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

(a) the steps taken for the industrial development of Parbhani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government have set up any industry at Parbhani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra so far;

(c) whether the proposals for the setting up of industries in Maharashtra specially in the surrounding districts of Parbhani and Nanded are pending with the Union Government.

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Industrialisation of a district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. In order to bring about dispersal of industries, the Central Government have sanctioned a

growth centre in Nanded under the Growth Centre Scheme, the project report of which is under appraisal. The growth center would be provided with all basic infrastructure facilities.

During the period January, 1989 to May, 1992, 8 letters of intent were issued for Parbhani district and 11 for Nanded. As on 31.5.1992, 10 applications for industrial licence in respect of Parbhani district and 14 applications in respect of Nanded were pending consideration by the Central Government.

Approval of Eighth Plan Draft by NDC

127. SHRI SOBHANA DREE SWARA RAO VADED: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has approved the Eighth Five Year Plan drafted by the Planning Commission; and

(b) the outlays earmarked to different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES) (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Public Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development - Eighth Plan (1992-97) : Centre, States and Union Territories.

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92 prices)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	CENTRE						Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Total	States	UTs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities (Including Irrigation and Food control)	12394.00	2264.00	1218.35	42135.00	239.15	54992.50	
II.	Rural Development	24170.00	0.00	24170.00	10213.26	42.10	34425.26	
III.	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	6750.16	0.00	6750.09	
IV.	Energy*	13136.00	53859.00	68795.00	47291.58	1474.51	115561.09	
V.	Industry and Minerals	9186.00	28353.00	37539.00	9284.89	97.86	46921.75	
VI.	Transport	8636.00	32341.00	40977.00	13786.58	1181.99	55925.57	
VII.	Communication	715.00	24382.00	25097.00	12.50	0.48	25109.98	
VIII.	Science and Technology	3739.00	200.00	3939.00	188.72	3.99	4131.71	

CENTRE							
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	States	UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX.	Ecology and Environment	1200.00	0.00	1200.00	3654.16	55.82	4909.98
X.	General Economic and General Services	1040.55	44.00	1084.55	5079.04	196.41	6360.00
XI.	Social Services	29508.45	4937.00	34445.45	41588.76	2977.69	79011.90
	Grand Total	103725.00	144140.00	247865.00	179985.00	6250.00	434100.00

* Includes allocations for Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme.

Problem Villages in Maharashtra

128. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA
 SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1377 on 4 March, 1992 and state:

(a) the details of the 51 problem villages identified in Maharashtra for drinking water;

((b) the details of villages likely to be provided with drinking water during the current financial year; and

(c) the likely financial/technical assistance to be given to the State Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The names of 51 'No Source' problem villages in Maharashtra as on 1.1.92 for drinking water supply are given in the Statement attached.

(b) Out of the above 51 problem villages, 12 were covered up to 31.3.92. The remaining 39 villages are likely to be provided with drinking water during the current financial year.

(c) The above villages are to be covered by using the funds under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Central Assistance out of Rs. 33.90 crores allocated under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 16.93 crores has already been released in 1992-93. Technical assistance will be given as may be required by the State Government.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Thane	Shahapur	Dapor
2.	Thane	Shahapur	Washala (KH)
3.	Thane	Mokhade	Sawarde
4.	Thane	Mokhade	Ase (Lreothan)
5.	Raigad	Panvel	Vagabit Talose
6.	Raigad	Pen	Karamboli Cillatties
7.	Raigad	Roha	Karaware
8.	Raigad	Mahasala	Bhalgaon
9.	Raigad	Mahasala	Nidifany Nagothana
*10.	Raigad	Mahad	Veer

S.No.	District	Taluk	Name of the village
1	2	3	4
11.	Raigad	Pen	Washiwadi
12.	Raigad	Pen	Warsane
13.	Raigad	Pen	Waken
14.	Raigad	Rohe	Belsai
15.	Raigad	Rohe	Nehrunagar
16.	Raigad	Sudhagad	Wali
*17.	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	Pedhambe
*18.	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Jalgaon
19.	Ratnagiri	Khed	Dhamani
20.	Ratnagiri	Khed	Ghera Palgad
21.	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	Sad uwali
22.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Kolambe
23.	Ratnagiri	Rajapur	Raipatan
24.	Sindhudrug	Sawantwadi	Konas
*25.	Jalgaon	Erondol	Kosada
*26.	Pune	Mulshi	Chaudoli
27.	Pune	Haveli	Khardi
28.	Pune	Haveli	Kuravande
29.	Ahmednagar	Akola	Bitake
*30.	Ahmednagar	Akola	Yashrther
31.	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Rajajangaon
32.	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Tasalkundgaon

S.No.	District	Taluk	Name of the village
1	2	3	4
*33.	Ahmednagar	Parthardi	Kharvanwadi
34.	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Gunjalwadi
35.	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Bivargaon Pavasa
36.	Kolhapur	Radhanagari	Cherewadi
37.	Kolhapur	Shahuwadi	Vishalgad
38.	Kolhapur	Ajara	Bhairewadi
39.	Sangli	Khanapur	Ghati Bk.
40.	Sangli	Kavathe Mahankal	Sayjivan
41.	Buldhana	Malkupur	Deodhase
42.	Akola	Washim	Hiware Rohile
43.	Bhandara	Gondia	Fulchar
*44.	Wardha	Karanja	Kakada
45.	Gadchiroli	Chamorshi	Ghet
*46.	Beed	Ambajogai	Saigaon
47.	Beed	Georai	Madal Mohi
*48.	Beed	Georai	Shekta
49.	Beed	Kaij	Wahababulgaon
50.	Beed	Majalgaon	Anandgaon
51.	Latur	Udgir	Loni

NOTE: The Problem Villages at S.No.s 10, 17, 18, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 44,, 46 and 48 were covered upto 31.3.92.

[Translation]

New Fertilizer Units during Eighth Plan

129. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR
SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate to set up some new fertilizer units in the country during the Eighth Plan;

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

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated therefor separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Subject to availability of natural gas and other feed-stocks, as also some retrofitting measures to be carried out by some units in the private sector, it is tentatively proposed to create an additional fertilizer production capacity of about 33.50 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and about 9.50 lakh tonnes of Phosphates, during the Eighth Plan. Out of this, one ammonia urea plant each at Babrala (U.P.), Shahajhanpur (U.P.), Gadepan (Rajasthan), and Kakinada (A.P.), aggregating to 12.3 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, are currently under implementation and for them gas allocation has already been made. In addition, gas allocation for expansion of IFFCO'S ammonia-urea plant at Aonla (U.P.), expansion of NFL's ammonia-urea plant at Vijaipur (M.P.) and one medium sized ammonia-urea plant in Krishna-Godavari Basin (A.P.), aggregating to 7.7 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, has also been indicated. The location of other plants will largely depend on the availability of natural gas and source

thereof and availability of other raw materials and intermediate.

(c) The requirement of funds will be known only after Detailed Project Reports are prepared.

Increase in the List of Commodities under Essential Commodities Act.

130. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the list of commodities under the Essential Commodities Act.

(b) the list of the commodities covered as essential commodities presently and the commodities proposed to be included therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to publish the cost of production of the commodities included in the Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, 66 classes of commodities have been declared as 'essential' so far. This Ministry undertakes review of the items declared as essential under Act., from time to time, in consultation with the Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with these items. Addition/deletion of essential commodities from the list is decided on the basis of such reviews or specific proposals from concerned Ministries. A statement showing items declared as 'essential commodities' under the E.C. Act is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Commodities Declared Essential Under the Essential Commodities Act. 1955

*Declared under Clause (a) of Section 2
of the Act:*

1. Cattle Fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates.
2. Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
3. Component parts and accessories of automobiles.
4. Cotton and woolen textiles.
5. Drugs.
6. Foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils.
7. Iron and Steel, including manufactured products of Iron & Steel.
8. Paper, including newsprint, paperboard and straw board.
9. Petroleum and Petroleum products.
10. Raw Cotton, whether ginned or unginned and cotton seeds.
11. Raw Jute.

*Declared under sub-clause (xi) of
clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act.*

12. Jute textiles.
13. Fertilizers, whether inorganic, organic or mixed.

14. Non-ferrous metals.

15. Organic heavy chemicals.

16. Inorganic heavy chemicals.

17. Cinema films (raw).

18. Press Mud.

19. Cement

20. Manufactures and semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals.

21. Soap.

22. Cinema Carbon

23. Textile machinery:-

- i) Blow room machinery.
- ii) Carding engines
- iii) Draw frames.
- iv) Speed frames.
- v) Ring frames.
- vi) Winding machines.
- vii) Doubling machines.
- viii) Reeling machines.
- ix) Bundling machines.
- x) Power looms.
- xi) Bailing machines
- xii) Side frames of Power looms.
- xiii) Spare parts of power looms and ring frames.
- xiv) Woolcombing machinery.

xv) Woollen:-

i) rag washing machines.

ii) rag tearing machines.

iii) rag cutting machine and

iv) gamoting machine.

xvi) Warp knitting machines including Raschel knitting machines worked by power;

xvii) embroidery machines, other than sewing type embroidery machines worked by power and used for decorating the textile fabrics with designs formed with any type of thread by the help of needless;

xviii) lace making machines worked by power and used for production of fabrics of open mesh or net formed by crossing and intertwisting thread; and

xix) machines worked by power and used for printing of cloth by means of engraved rollers or screens.

24. Textiles made from silk.

25. Textiles made wholly or in part from man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic spun fibre.

26. Textiles made wholly or in part from cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn.

27. Matches.

28. Ferro-silicon.

29. Silico-manganese

30. Ferro-chrome

31. Ferro-molybdenum

32. Ferro-tungsten

33. Ferro-manganese

34. Ferro-vanadium

35. Ferro-phosphorous

36. Ferro-titandium

37. Ferrous scrap/containing more than.

i) 0.50 Percent Nickel or

ii) 0.20 Percent Molybdenum, or

iii) 1.00 Percent Tungsten, or

iv) 0.20 Percent Vanadium, or

v) 1.00 Percent Cobalt.

38. General Lighting Service Lamps.

39. Soda Ash.

40. Dry cells for torches.

41. Hurricane Lanterns.

42. Household appliances such as electric irons, heater and the like.

43. Synthetic Rubber.

44. Carbon black.

45. Polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C) resins and compounds.

46. Polystyrene and polystyrene moulding powder.

47. Polyethylene and Polyethylene moulding powder.

48. Coconut husk (Raw or retted).

49. Tyres and tubes of buses and trucks.

50. Dry cells and Batteries for Transistor Radios.

51. Tyres and Tubes of Animal Drawn Vehicle.

52. Electric cables and wires.

53. Man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic staple fibre.

54. Crude Oil.

55. Yarn made wholly or in part from any of the following materials, namely:-

i) cotton, ii) wool, iii) man-made cellulosic spun fibre iv) man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre, v) silk.

i) Man-made cellulosic filament yarn, ii) Nylon Tyre/Cord/Fabric.

57. Exercise Books.

58. Coir fibre extracted from coconut husks.

59. Insecticides Fungicides, Weedicides and the like.

60. Tea

61. Power Threshers.

62.. i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruit and vegetables, ii) seeds of cattle fodder and iii) jute seeds.

To be used for sowing or planting (including seedlings and tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, cuttings and all types of grants and other vegetativley propagated material of food crops for cattle fodder).

63. Surgical Implants.

64. Natural Gas.

65. Hydraulic Brake Fluid.

66. i) switches for domestic and similar purposes.

ii) 2-AMP Switches, iii) 3-Pin plugs and Socket out lets.

Amendment to Consumer Protection Act and M.R.T.P. Act

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

(a) whether the Central Consumer Protection Council constituted a Working Group to propose suitable amendments to Consumer Protection Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Act.;

(b) when the report of the Working Group was received;

(c) whether the Central Consumer Protection Council has received representations against some of the proposed changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working group submitted its Report to the Government on 6-1-992.

(c) and (d). The report was discussed in the 11th meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council held on 31-3-92. Two representations were received from Ministry of Railways and Indian Medical Association against the proposed changes. Indian Medical Association opposed the inclusion of medical profession with the ambit of the Act. Ministry of Railway is opposed to inclusion of cases within the purview of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, where a specific remedy has been

provided in other legislations on the ground that it would increase the workload in the three tier redressal machinery envisaged in the Act.

Shares of Public Sector Undertakings Through Market Forces

132. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding the disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings;

(b) the reasons for selling shares of public sector undertakings through mutual funds; and

(c) the reasons for not selling shares of public sector undertakings through market forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Government's policy regarding the disinvestment of shares of PSU's has been clearly announced in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1991 the Budget Speech for 1991-92, which, inter-alia, says that in order to raise resources, encourage wider public participation and promote greater accountability, a part of the Government's share holding in selected public sector undertakings would be offered to mutual funds and investment institutions in the public sector, as also to workers.

(b) and (c). The first phase of the disinvestment process carried out in 1991-92 was to be smooth, non-controversial and also fair to the exchequer as well as to the investor. A public offer of shares, on a company-by-company basis, was not considered in order to avoid the risk of under-

pricing or over-pricing since most of the public sector companies were largely unfamiliar to the investment market. In addition, such a large scale sale of public sector shares would have adversely affected the shares prices of the existing companies. It was, thus, decided to off-load the shares to the mutual funds and institutional investors so as to act as a buffer between the Government and the stock market. The institutions would gradually off-load these shares into the open market so as to finally ensure a wider holding of the ownership of these shares.

National Industrial Committee on Road Transport Industry

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

(a) Whether the Union Government have constituted a National Industrial Committee on Road Transport Industry to examine the impact of the new Industrial Policy on the labourers connected with the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee consists of seven representatives each of employers' and workers, two representatives from the Central Government and six from the State Governments.

Change in the set up of CIL

134. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change the existing set up of the Coal India Ltd.

(b) if so, whether various committees have been set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount involved therein;

(d) whether these committees have submitted their reports; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) to (e). In August 1980 an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission was constituted to look into the physical as well as financial performance of Public Undertakings and to suggest appropriate remedies for improving production and generation of internal resources. The Committee in November 1980 inter-alia recommended that Coal India Limited (CIL) as holding company may be wound up and that the subsidiaries may operate as independent companies. The recommendation of the Committee was not accepted by the Government.

In September 1984 Ministry of Finance constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arjun Sengupta to examine among other things alternative organisational structures and suggest other changes so as to impart greater autonomy and responsibility to the management of Public Enterprises. The Committee in its report submitted in December 1984 recommended that the Holding Company structure provides a reasonable framework of organisational structure for public enterprises.

In December 1986 the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad was commissioned to undertake a study to review the existing role and responsibilities of CIL and its subsidiaries. The Administrative Staff College of India submitted its report in April, 1987. The Administrative Staff College

of India recommended abolition of CIL as a holding company.

The Committee of Secretaries considered the matter and recommended that the balance of convenience lay in continuing the holding company Coal India Limited.

The ASCI was paid a sum of Rs. 1,35,000/- for the study. The Expert Committee under Shri Fazal and Dr. Sengupta Committee were constituted by the Ministry of Finance and they examined the working of several public sector enterprises, which include CIL. As such the exclusive expenditure on this account for coal sector can not be isolated.

Mega Growth Centres

135. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the mega growth centres in various States and their present position;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the policy towards mega growth centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Under the Growth Centre Scheme, it is proposed to develop 70 growth centres throughout the country for dispersal of industries. Out of these, so far, location of 64 centres have been identified and announced, details of which are included in the Statement attached. Project Reports in respect of 22 selected centres have already been approved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No. of Growth Centres Allocated - 70

No. of Growth Centres Selected - 64

Name of the Growth Centre	District
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH (4)	
1. Hindpur	Anantpur
2. Khammam (Vemsoor Mandal)	Khammam
3. Ongole	Prakasam
4. Vizianagaram-Bobbili	Vizianagaram
ASSAM (3)	
5. Jakhalbandha	Nogoon
6. Rangjuli	Goalpara
BIHAR (6)	
7. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
8. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh

Name of the Growth Centre		District	
1		1	2
9. Jasoria			Aurangabad
10. Muzzaffarpur			Muzzaffarpur
11. Purna Kasba			Purnea
GOA (1)			
12. Electronic City			Verna Plateau
GUJARAT (3)			
13. Gandhidham			Kutch
14. Palanpur			Banaskantha
15. Vagra			Bharuch
HARYANA (2)			
16. Bawal			Rewari
17. Julana			Jind
HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)			
18. Kangra			Kangra
JAMMU & KASHMIR (2)			
19. Ganderbal			Srinagar
20. Samba			Jammu

Name of the Growth Centre		District	
1		2	
KARNATAKA (3)			
21.	Dharwad	Dharwad	
22.	Gillesugar	Raichur	
23.	Hassan	Hassan	
KERALA (2)			
24.	Alleppey-Pathanamthitta	Alleppey-Pathanamthitta	
25.	Kannur-Kozhikode-Malappuram	Kannur-Kozhikode-Malappuram	
MADHYA PRADESH (6)			
26.	Borai	Durg	
27.	Chainpura	Guna	
28.	Ghirongi	Bhind	
29.	Kheda	Dhar	
30.	Sattapur	Raisen	
31.	Sitara	Raipur	

Name of the Growth Centre	District	
	1	2
MAHARASHTRA (5)		
32. Akola		Akola
33. Chandrapur		Chandrapur
34. Dhule		Dhule
35. Ratnagiri		Ratnagiri
36. Nanded		Nanded
MANIPUR (1)		
37. Kanglatongbi		Senapati
NAGALAND (1)		
38. Dimapur		Kohima
ORISSA (4)		
39. Chatrapur		Garijam
40. Chipilima		Sambalpur

Name of the Growth Centre		District	
1		1	2
41. Choudwar		Cuttack	
PONDICHERRY (1)			
42. Karaikal		Pondicherry	
PUNJAB (2)			
43. Bhatinda		Bhatinda	
44. Pathankot		Gurdaspur	
RAJASTHAN (5)			
45. Abu Road		Sirohi	
46. Bhilwara		Bhilwara	
47. Bikaner		Bikaner	
48. Jhalawar		Jhalawar	
49. Dholpur		Dholpur	
TAMIL NADU (3)			
50. Erode		Periyar	
51. Mayiladuthurai-Poompuhar		Thanjavur	
52. Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondan Nanur Block)		Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	

Name of the Growth Centre	District
1	2
TRIPURA (1)	
53. Champamura-Joginder Nagar Moley Nagar	West Tripura
UTTAR PRADESH (8)	
54. Bachauli-Buzurg	Jhansi
55. Banthara	Shahjahanpur
56. Chaudharpur	Moradabad
57. Dibiapur	Etawah
58. Khurja	Bulandshahr
59. Mungra-Satharia	Jaunpur
60. Sahjanwa	Gorakhpur
61. Shivrajpur-Padampur	Pauri Garhwal
WEST BENGAL (3)	
62. Dubrajpur	Birbhum
63. Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
64. Malda	Malda

** Figures in brackets shown against each State indicate the number of growth centres allocated to that State.

Implementation of Projects in Punjab

136. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed and monitored the implementation of various irrigation, power, coal fertilisers and steel projects under different stages of construction in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Approval to Ammonia Plant for F.A.C.T.

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

(a) whether the Ammonia Plant for Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd. has since been approved by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). M/s. FACT's, proposal is for setting up a 900 tonnes per day ammonia and 10,800 NM³ per hour hydrogen plant at

Udyogamandal, Kerala with an estimated cost of Rs. 618.32 crores. The proposal is being processed in the Government.

[Translation]

Grant to Regional Centres of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

138. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the grants provided by the Union Government to the various regional centres of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to each State/Union Territory during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of this grant during 1992-93; and

(c) the steps being taken for popularising Khadi in each State/Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):

(a) The Union Government provides funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) by way of loans and grants for the development and promotion of KVI Sector in the country. KVIC in turn provides funds to different States/Union Territory. KVI Boards and directly aided institutions. The grants provided by KVIC during the last three years to various States/Union Territories are given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps being taken for popularising Khadi in each State/Union Territory are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Exemption from Excise and Customs duty.
(ii) Provision of rebate on sale of Khadi.
(iii) Purchase preference to Khadi. | (iv) Introduction of improved designs to meet the consumer's need.
(v) Assistance in Marketing through KVIC. |
|--|---|

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/U.T	Amount of Grant (Rs.. In Lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139.29	169.77	184.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	Assam	50.70	42.26	30.10
4.	Bihar	518.57	506.24	483.52
5.	Goa	3.72	3.99	0.24
6.	Gujarat	552.23	585.70	687.14
7.	Haryana	160.12	159.84	141.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	92.01	125.23	120.90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.76	36.27	26.86
10.	Karnataka	218.23	283.17	238.62
11.	Kerala	206.99	268.67	175.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	169.65	169.85	85.14
13.	Maharashtra	203.46	301.60	342.23
14.	Manipur	37.72	-	58.23
15.	Meghalaya	3.93	11.61	16.99
16.	Mizoram	18.21	56.89	43.73
17.	Nagaland	12.86	14.15	20.40

S.No.	State/U.T	Amount of Grant (Rs.. In Lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
18.	Orissas	49.40	88.92	43.99
19.	Punjab	204.41	223.96	242.02
20.	Rajasthan	379.48	568.09	441.82
21.	Sikkim	2.73	5.70	15.79
22.	Tamil Nadu	811.62	652.82	897.22
23.	Tripura	16.77	1.66	2.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1544.43	1627.81	1779.80
25.	West Bengal	156.62	199.86	113.86
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	2.84	3.09
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	191.58	197.56	137.63
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	1.34	1.39	0.30
32.	Departmental	254.06	1175.61	1386.94
33.	Other Schemes	236.86	365.41	311.04
Total:-		6257.75	7846.87	8031.08

Joint Enterprises by Japan in India

139. SHRISATYADEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrialists of Japan have proposed to set up joint enterprises in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the conditions laid down by them as well as by the Union Government in this regard?

(d) the places where joint enterprises are proposed to be set up; and

(e) the share of the Union Government and the industrialists of Japan in each projects?

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

(b) Details (statement) of foreign investment approvals in respect of Japanese companies for calendar years 1991 and 1992 (upto May) are attached.

(c) These approvals have been

subjected to the condition of balancing of dividend on foreign equity against export earnings. This condition of Dividend Balancing has now been withdrawn except for industries in the consumer goods sector. The approvals are also subject to Indian Laws.

(d) Approvals for foreign collaboration generally do not indicate the location of the projects to be set up under the collaboration.

(e) Terms and conditions including the shareholdings of the joint venture project are matters of agreement between the foreign collaborator and the Indian party.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Co.</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Collaborator</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Adission Jeweller Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	M/s. Suwa Boeki Kabushiki Kaisha, M/s. Kabushiki & Kaisha Kamatsu, Tokyo	Cut & Polished Diamonds Plain & Studed
2.	M/s. Pushpsons Fibrol Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	M/s. Takemoto Oil & Fat Co. Ltd. M/s. Nissho Iwai Corpn.	Conning Oil, Carding Oil, Spin Finishes
3.	M/s. Vinay D. Deshpande M/s. Ncore Technology Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	M/s. Proside Corporation	Development of Computer system & Computer base products
4.	M/s. Bhiwani Synthetic Ltd. Haryana	M/s. Toyota Tsusho Corpn.	Cotton Drill, Poplin Shetling indigo denim
5.	M/s. Rasiklal Hiralal & Co. Bombay	M/s. Sano Trading Co.	Cut & Polished in Diamonds
6.	M/s. Bazaloni Group Ltd. Assam	M/s. Tohto Kasei	Epoxy Resin
7.	M/s. High Temp Furnaces Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	M/s. Tokya Heat Treating Co. Ltd.	Heat treatment furnaces and allied heat equipment
8.	M/s. Indo Soviet Ferrites Ltd. Madras SA Builders Ltd. Chandigarh	M/s. Fuji Electro Chemic through Mitsui M/s. Reikan Tanzo Ltd.	Soft & Hard Ferrites Precision Forging.
9.	M/s. Phoenix Lamp India Ltd.	M/s. Phoenix Electric Co.	Halogen lamps, compact

S. No.	Name of the Indian Co.		Name of the Foreign Collaborator		Item of Manufacture
	1	2	3	4	
	Ghaziabad				fluorescent lamp and parts
11.	M/s. Applied Pneumatics Pvt. Ltd.	Pune.	M/s. Fuji Air Tools Co. Ltd.		Air Tools.
12.	M/s. Kaisei Katti-Ma Granites Pvt. Ltd.	Madras	M/s. Kaisei-shoji-Kaisha Ltd.		Granite monuments
13.	M/s. Y. S. Porcelain Tubes Mfg., Co. Ltd.		M/s. Y. S. Porcelain Tubes Mfg. Co. Ltd.		Ceramic cores.
14.	M/s. Chettinad MB-FHI Silica Pvt. Ltd.	Madras			High purity silica Silica powder
15.	M/s. Manali Petrochemicals Ltd.	Madras	M/s. Mitsui Toatsu Chemical Inc.		Methane Di-isocyanate Toluene Di-isocyanate
16.	M/s. Sur Henning Ltd.	Bangalore	M/s. Enomoto, Japan		Chip/belt conveyors
17.	M/s. Goko Camera (I) P. Ltd.	Mapusa	M/s. Goko Camera Co. Ltd.		Trading Company.
18.	M/s. Bioling Healthcare (P) Ltd.	Bombay	M/s. Biolink Corp, Japan		Gymnema extract
19.	M/s. ACC-Nihon Castings Ltd.	Bombay	M/s. Nihon Cement Co. Ltd.		Casting & Forging
20.	M/s. Reliance Petroproducts Ltd.	Bombay	M/s. Mitsubishi, Japan & M/s. Basf Akt., Germany		Polymers of polypropylene
21.	M/s. Built Electronics Ltd.	New Delhi	M/s. NEC Corp. & Sunitomo, Japan		Electronic Switching
22.	M/s. Reliance Polyolefine,	Bombay	M/s. C. Itch & Co., Japan		Polyethylene

Nam Coordinating Meeting at Bali

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

(a) the subjects discussed and the broad outcome of the Coordinating Bureau meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement Foreign Ministers held at Bali (Indonesia) recently;

(b) whether India participated in the meet; and

(c) if so, the role played and the achievement made by the Indian delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A broad range of issues were discussed at the Bali Ministerial Meeting including the international political and economic situation, role and relevance of NAM, reform of the UN, trade and development, environment, human rights and South-South cooperation. The discussion were preparatory to the forthcoming Jakarta Summit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India played an important role in reinforcing NAM's continuing relevance and defining its future direction.

Commercial Availability of Param Supercomputer

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to commercialise the technology of the PARAM supercomputer developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing at Pune; and

(b) the time by which the said supercomputer manufactured in India is

expected to become commercially available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), an autonomous registered society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics, has transferred the know-how technology for the PARAM supercomputer to four (4) organisations i.e. two each in public and private sectors.

In addition, C-DAC has taken steps to directly commercialise the technology of high-end PARAM and other products developed by C-DAC, including setting up of a pilot production plant and business division. C-DAC is interacting with several academic and research institutions in India and abroad. C-DAC has also participated in several major Conferences and Workshops in India and abroad in the area of parallel computing/high-performance computing for commercialisation. Wide coverage has been given through the Press on the capabilities and availability of PARAM and related products.

(b) The Parallel Supercomputers developed by C-DAC are already available commercially, and are currently, in use in six institutions. About fifty smaller systems have also been installed in a number of academic and research Institutions.

Viable Public Sector Undertakings

142. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4466 dated the 25th March, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for making the named public sector undertakings viable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The proposal for improving the performance of loss making Central PSEs are reviewed by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and enterprise specific action is taken within the available resources. Out of the named 48 Central PSEs 28 are referable to the BIFR who will examine their viability proposals of which 16 PSEs have already been referred.

Amendment of Plantations Labour Act

143. SHRIMATI DIL KUMRI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Plantations Labour Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1992 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th May, 1992.

(b) The proposals in the Amendment Bill, inter-alia, include provisions relating to the safety of workers and occupational health problems arising out of the work in Plantations, amendment of the definition of 'Family' to include the dependents of female workers also, and amendment of the definition of 'Workers' to include the contract workers. In order to fix the responsibility for any lapse in implementation of the Act, the Bill seeks to

extend the definition of 'Employer' to include Directors, Partners etc. including Government Officers appointed to manage the affairs of plantations. The Bill also makes penal provisions more deterrent for non-implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Implications of New Industrial Policy

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the implications of the industrial reforms and the new liberalised industrial policies introduced in August, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details of their implications particularly in Non-Resident Indians and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The early results of the liberalisation of the industrial policies have been found to be encouraging. During the post policy period of 1991-92 (August to May) the total number of foreign collaboration approvals has gone to 1298 as compared to 457 in the corresponding period in 1990-91. Foreign investment approved during the same period has increased by about 12 times to Rs. 1528.18 crores as compared to Rs. 129.77 crores approved during the corresponding period in 1990-91. Industrial approvals including memoranda received for setting up of industries in the private sector has gone to 5954 in 1991-92 (August to May) as compared to 3629 in the corresponding period in 1990-91. Subsequent to the announcement of New Industrial Policy on 24.7.91, a total number of 74 NRI proposals (consisting of Letter of Intent, Foreign Collaboration and Import of Capital Goods)

involving a total fixed capital investment of Rs. 273 crores have been issued so far.

Liberated Bonded Labour

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

(a) the total number of liberated bonded labour as on April 1, 1992 State-wise;

(b) the total number of bonded labour liberated but not rehabilitated, State-wise;

(c) the total number of bonded labour liberated during 1991-92 State-wise;

(d) the total number of bonded labour rehabilitated during 1991-92. State-wise; and

(e) the total number of remaining bonded labour as on April 1, 1992, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of BIs. identified*			No. of BIs. rehabilitated*			BIs. not available for rehabilitation*	Balance BIs. available for rehabilitation as on 31.3.92*
		As on 31.3.91	during 1991-92	As on 31.3.91	As on 31.3.91	during 1991-92	As on 31.3.92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35810	124	35934	25397	356	25753	-	10181
2.	Bihar	12525	-	12525	11378	30	11408	1116	1
3.	Karnataka	62708	-	62708	53835	243	54078	6180	2450
4.	Madhya Pradesh	12535	80	12615	11236	421	11657	936	22
5.	Maharashtra	1382	-	1382	1300	-	1300	+82	-
6.	Orissa	49913	55	49968	46654	82	46736	3206	26
7.	Rajasthan	7300	56	7356	5513	60	5573	1543	240
8.	Tamil Nadu	38347	456	38803	38015	281	38296	-	507
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27489	-	27489	27048	351	27399	-	90

No. of BIs. identified*		No. of BIs. rehabilitated*				BIs. not		Balance available for rehabilitation*		BIs. available for rehabilitation as on 31.3.92*	
Sl. No.	Name of the State	As on 31.3.91	during 1991-92	As on 31.3.91		As on 31.3.91	during 1991-92	As on 31.3.92			
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	
10.	Kerala	823	-	823		823	-	823	-	-	
11.	Haryana	544	-	544		21		21	523	-	
12.	Gujarat	64	-	64		64		64	-	-	
Total:		2,49,440	771	2,50,211		2,21,284	1,824	2,23,108	13,586	13,517	

* Latest information as made available by the State Government.

[Translation]

Amendment to Coal Mines Act

146. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act is likely to be amended by the Government;

(b) the features of the amendment to be made; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in carrying out amendment in the above Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The Government have taken a decision in May, 1992 to allow Private Sector Participation in coal mining for the purpose of captive consumption for power generation and other end uses and for setting up of coal washeries. Amendments to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 are required to permit such private sector participation. Steps are being taken to introduce the amendment Bill in Parliament during the current session.

Raw Material Based Industries in U.P.

147. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4483 on March 25, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the requisite information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

1992-93 As a Plan Holiday

148. SHRIGURU DASKAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to declare 1992-93 as a Plan Holiday;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage by which the plan investment is likely to be reduced in 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The public sector plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 79,698 crores as compared to the Plan outlay of Rs. 71,074 crores for 1991-92.

Job Opportunities for Doctors

149. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR
KANODIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical graduates and post-graduates on the live register of the employment exchanges in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the job opportunities for doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement containing the latest available information as

on December, 1990 is enclosed.

(b) The Central Government does not have any special scheme to provide employment to qualified doctors except for normal vacancies arising out of retirement, migration abroad or normal increase of posts from time to time in Government organisations. It is further considered that unemployment amongst doctors is not a real problem as there are vast opportunities of self-employment in rural areas, Registration in employment exchanges is generally done to obtain Government jobs or jobs in better places.

STATEMENT

Number of Medical Graduates and Post-graduates on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as at the end of 31.12.1990.

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. on live register as on 31.12.1990	
		Graduates	Post-graduates
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2794	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	201
4.	Bihar	1463	30
5.	Goa	216	18
6.	Gujarat	642	1
7.	Haryana	732	40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	175	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	-
10.	Karnataka	869	50
11.	Kerala	2190	62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	667	102

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. on live register as on 31.12.1990	
		Graduates	Post-graduates
13.	Maharashtra	3574	288
14.	Manipur	61	-
15.	Meghalaya	4	-
16.	Mizoram	2	-
17.	Nagaland	2	-
18.	Orissa	1381	37
19.	Punjab	476	108
20.	Rajasthan	2072	161
21.	Sikkim*	-	-
22.	Tamilnadu	3722	7
23.	Tripura	11	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1374	164
25.	West Bengal	3538	76
UNION TERRITORIES			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	-
27.	Chandigarh	735	25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	-
29.	Delhi	1834	1342
30.	Daman & Diu **	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	6	1
32.	Pondicherry	419	22
Total:-		2898	2743

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. * Data not maintained.

IREP Training Centres

150. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) Training Centers have been/are being set up;

(b) the aims and objectives of these centres;

(c) the extent to which these objectives have been achieved; and

(d) the proposals for Integrated Rural Energy Planning during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning (CIREP) has been set up by Delhi Administration with technical and financial support of Planning Commission in the UT of Delhi. Four more training cum R & D Centres are being set up at Bangalore (Karnataka), Shillong (Meghalaya), Lucknow (UP) and Kheda (Gujarat), with the technical and financial support of the Planning Commission under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

(b) The aims and objectives of these training cum R&D IREP Centres include imparting training and organising R&D activities on hardware and software aspects for the planning and implementation of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

(c) The Centre for Integrated Rural Energy set up in Bakoli village of Delhi has started functioning since March, 1990. Till

June 1992, 47 training courses, Seminars and Workshops have been organised in the Centre. The IREP Centre at Lucknow has also become operational and has started conducting various training and R&D programmes and related activities. The other Centres are in different stages of completion.

(d) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being extended at the rate of at least hundred blocks per year during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In addition to existing Centrally Sponsored component of developing institutional capabilities for planning and implementing Integrated Rural Energy Programme at State, district and grassroots levels, a new component for providing minimum domestic energy needs of cooking and lighting to the rural households people below poverty line is proposed to be added in Eighth Five Year Plan under IREP Programme. Details of programme including this new component are being worked out.

Evaluation of J.R.Y.

151. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has recently been conducted to assess the achievements of Jawhar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the details of the financial and physical achievements of the Yojana, State-wise and Year-wise, since its inception together with the targets fixed therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure better utilisation of J.R.Y. funds for alleviation of rural poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had conducted a Quick Study on the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 40 Panchayats of 10 major States of the country.

(b) The main findings of this Quick Study are given in Statement - I.

(c) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was started from 1.4.89 with the merger of two on-going programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The Statewise and Year-wise physical and financial achievements as well as physical targets fixed under JRY from 1989-90 to 1991-92 are given in the Statement at Statement -II.

(d) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is an on-going Plan scheme of wage employment. To ensure better utilisation of JRY funds, the scheme is being reviewed continuously by the Central and the State Governments. The review of the programme is done through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governments. Besides, for effective implementation of the programme, at the instance of the Government of India, the States have drawn up a schedule of inspection for each supervisory level functionaries at the State/District/Block level, to review the qualitative/quantitative aspects of the programme. The Government of India convinces meetings with the State Governments periodically to review the programme with a view to effecting improvement in the quality of implementation. The Government of India also organises workshops for the Project Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies/Zila

Parishads to discuss with them the problems in implementation of JRY, so as to take remedial measures as and when necessary.

STATEMENT - II

Main Findings of the Quick Study on J.R.Y. Conducted by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission

1. The proportion of mandays of employment of SCs and STs to total mandays of employment generated was more than 50 per cent.
2. The women's share in employment generation was 22 to 25% upto the district level. However, at the selected Gram Panchayat level, it was 10 to 18% only.
3. More than 50% of the available funds are being utilised only during the last quarter and major works are being taken up during the terminal quarter, which goes against the spirit of J.R.Y.
4. Of the 40 selected Gram Panchayats, 2 in 1989-90 and 6 in 1990-91 did not utilise the funds at all. In the first half of 1991-92, 19 Gram Panchayats did not report any utilisation of funds.
5. The Gram Panchayats which had utilised the funds could provide employment, to a person, only for an average number of 11.44 and 15.68 days during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.
6. The quality of assets created was not upto the mark in 50% of the Gram Panchayats.
7. 89% of the selected beneficiaries had expressed that assets created were useful.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. No adequate attention was given to the maintenance of assets by the selected States/Districts and the Gram panchayats.</p> <p>9. 30% each of the selected States reported that the prescribed wage material ratio in respect of pucca</p> | <p>works was not workable and that the supervision and monitoring was inadequate,</p> <p>10. 40% of the selected States have been facing the problem of inadequacy of technical staff at the Block level.</p> |
|---|---|

STATEMENT-II

Performance under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	Financial Achievement						(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised
		Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19319.51	18415.55	19747.28	19317.09	19443.76	19076.0		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	314.33	165.40	319.31	223.75	33.81	222.5		
3.	Assam	5598.59	4801.66	4760.00	5648.57	4334.35	4996.0		
4.	Bihar	39713.67	31690.69	36453.43	43733.76	35537.23	34102.0		
5.	Goa	378.75	325.42	214.36	277.12	353.49	364.5		
6.	Gujarat	8753.00	8076.29	7416.64	7513.03	8188.77	10039.3		
7.	Haryana	2068.66	1970.95	2034.48	2085.43	2568.78	2318.9		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1153.50	987.48	1078.51	1270.68	1205.18	1133.3		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1735.91	11770.50	2000.00	1636.30	2491.13	2046.6		

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	12655.90	10942.00	10842.00	10892.31	11651.86	11505.9
11.	Kerala	6569.99	6587.35	6076.38	6819.92	6312.18	7274.7
12.	Nadhya Pradesh	25618.78	20562.93	23164.06	24234.17	21399.39	31196.4
13.	Maharashtra	24993.45	21059.05	19624.19	10254.92	16219.58	18124.1
14.	Manipur	439.91	440.01	453.92	490.06	141.28	206.7
15.	Meghalaya	715.92	172.29	245.23	339.35	612.24	481.4
16.	Mizoram	187.41	188.07	833.66	833.41	228.43	258.3
17.	Nagaland	504.99	504.99	617.46	617.46	723.55	802.8
18.	Orissa	12267.26	10445.27	12739.07	12845.26	10450.60	14033.5
19.	Punjab	1675.59	1720.68	1602.37	1222.55	1643.03	1053.9

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	Financial Achievement						(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
		Funds Released (Incid. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incid. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incid. state share)	Funds Utilised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
20.	Rajasthan	16788.50	10649.94	13150.40	17087.49	9475.53	13206.4		
21.	Sikkim	197.76	155.85	155.96	197.78	336.96	328.6		
22.	Tamil Nadu	19844.74	20162.77	20066.11	19661.60	15064.41	21131.7		
23.	Tripura	575.94	542.26	509.76	525.40	563.99	602.9		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	53452.72	52950.57	43538.62	45773.98	44547.01	42146.9		
25.	West Bengal	21610.16	19975.36	19821.15	17019.09	13267.21	19106.1		
26.	A & N Islands	163.34	95.59	78.29	102.02	52.16	81.1		
27.	Chandigarh	41.07	27.00	28.14	12.29	0.00	0.0		

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)							
		1989-90				1990-91			
		Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised	Funds Released (Incl. state share)	Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
28.	D & N Haveli	86.52	89.01	80.74	66.53	78.50	103.5		
29.	Daman & Diu	52.18	32.28	25.04	15.46	4.38	27.2		
30.	Delhi	187.42	90.39	92.09	56.84	0.00	0.0		
31.	Lakshadweep	92.47	62.15	92.67	64.72	25.83	47.7		
32.	Pondicherry	181.58	194.20	241.40	164.48	80.36	196.6		
		269429.22	245853.76	253122.98	260002.82	227034.94	262216.9		

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772.78	727.43	909.98	810.66	698.88	729.54		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.60	7.25	12.40	8.44	12.47	6.57		
3.	Assam	155.26	122.51	122.75	126.02	100.94	124.02		
4.	Bihar	944.19	907.31	1115.86	1130.05	893.77	836.73		
5.	Goa	10.52	8.62	11.91	8.88	10.96	9.56		
6.	Gujarat	198.87	202.93	112.72	188.82	244.25	254.13		
7.	Haryana	34.12	34.13	77.60	35.03	37.67	36.03		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32.04	37.86	73.68	35.86	30.47	34.16		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	54.86	52.19	11.68	54.27	95.88	53.13		
10.	Karnataka	490.11	407.56	530.87	486.56	418.36	401.64		
11.	Kerala	214.18	231.79	144.83	180.96	138.98	177.09		

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	Financial/Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1129.83	932.24	1155.31	958.57	812.43	945.39		
13.	Maharashtra	749.60	795.93	933.99	850.22	654.72	771.64		
14.	Manipur	10.84	10.50	8.83	12.16	3.87	5.11		
15.	Meghalaya	15.27	4.02	9.98	7.88	23.07	12.02		
16.	Mizoram	3.50	4.79	4.48	19.69	3.71	5.94		
17.	Nagaland	16.83	20.29	31.26	18.98	21.71	31.76		
18.	Orissa	612.13	517.63	334.61	341.97	300.09	348.86		
19.	Punjab	28.88	34.23	34.72	21.81	29.42	17.96		
20.	Rajasthan	439.21	443.77	392.43	506.01	424.64	387.63		
21.	Sikkim	7.07	6.28	7.91	8.80	9.58	13.62		
22.	Tamil Nadu	776.39	910.81	359.95	755.21	521.03	831.74		
23.	Tripura	18.88	19.53	19.81	19.08	19.02	20.71		

Pak's Support to Subversive Elements

152. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reference made to Pakistan's support to subversive elements operating in Kashmir and Punjab in the US State Department's annual report on 'Patterns of global terrorism 1991';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had examined this report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the US and UK had taken/ agreed to take up the matter with Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report states, inter alia, that "there were continuing credible reports throughout 1991 of official Pakistani support for Kashmiri militant groups engaged in terrorism in India-controlled Kashmir, as well as support to Sikh militant groups engaged in terrorism in Indian Punjab. This support allegedly includes provision of weapons and training"

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This report is submitted annually by the Department of State to the US Congress under a legislative requirement. The report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred and profiles activities of terrorists

and terrorist groups especially those known to be financed by countries which have been specified in the list of states sponsoring international terrorism.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The UK Government has advised Pakistan cease its support to terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir. This was reiterated by PM John Major during Pakistan visit to UK in June 1992. The US Government has also taken up this matter with Pakistan. US Secretary of State James Baker is reported to have written to PM Nawaz Sharif in May, 1992 reiterating US concerns on Pakistan's role in supporting terrorism in India.

Price of Drugs

153. SHRI E. AHAMMED:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPI
WALA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the sharp increase in the prices of drugs and pharmaceutical material in the country during the recent past;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the prices recorded in 1992 as compared to 1990 and 1991;

(c) the causes for the increase in prices of these items; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to control the spurt in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). The prices of drugs & pharmaceutical

material in the country have recorded some increase in the recent past due to various reasons. Besides the general inflationary trend in the economy, resulting in increase of various input cost such as raw material cost, utilities, cost, conversion cost, packing cost etc., the main reason for increase in the prices of these items are the exchange rate adjustment of rupee against major foreign currency, announcement of new EXIM policy under which the import of drug, and pharmaceutical material is permitted only on foreign currency available at market determined rate etc.

(b) It is difficult to quantify the percentage of increase in the prices recorded in 1992, as compared to 1990 and 1991, for each item as their number runs into thousands and time and efforts required for this exercise would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) About 70% of the medicines available in the market are under price control. These includes drugs required for National Health Programmes and others considered essential for the health needs of the people. Prices of these drugs are fixed in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987, after careful scrutiny and in consultation with BICP, an expert body on industrial costs and pricing. This mechanism ensures that the price increase is directly correlated with the actual increase in the input cost. Moreover, to check the increase the Govt. has recently announced customs concession for a number of drugs and intermediates.

Consulate of Portugal in Goa

154. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of a Portuguese Consulate and cultural centre in Goa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of the Cultural Centre has been approved by Government in September, 1990 and the opening of the Consulate approved in principle.

Eco-friendly Technologies for Industrial Sector

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the quantum of expenditure likely to be incurred in the adoption of eco-friendly technologies in the different sectors of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the foreign exchange content therein; and

(c) the steps contemplated for adoption of such technologies during the Eighth Plan period?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Environment and Forests have made a proposal for allocation of 10% of the resources of various Ministries like Industries, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Urban Development, Power, Petroleum & Coal for development of environmentally related schemes and programme including

introduction of environment friendly technology.

Visit by Prime Minister of Bangladesh

156. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Bangladesh visited India recently;

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral subjects figured in her talks with Indian leaders and the broad outcome thereof;

(c) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the outcome;

(d) whether the issue of situation of ULFA training camps in Bangladesh was also figured in the talks; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Bilateral and multilateral issues that were discussed during the visit included, inter alia, the problems of river-water sharing, illegal immigration, cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres, and the future roles of NAM and SAARC. The two countries agreed to increase cooperation in bilateral and multilateral areas for mutual benefit. The follow up action on individual issues is being taken through official

and technical discussions at the bilateral level, as well as through diplomatic channels.

(d) and (e). The problem of transborder insurgency was discussed in general terms, and the two sides resolved, through a statement in the Joint Communiqué, to take effective measures in order to maintain peace and tranquility all along the border and to refrain from unfriendly activity.

Foreign Ships in Indian Ocean to Study Monsoon Phenomenon

157. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of foreign countries have deployed their ships in Indian Ocean to study the monsoon phenomenon in India;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the likely impact thereof on Indian economy if these countries are able to control the Indian climate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no impact on the Indian economy as Indian climate cannot be controlled by deployment of ships.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Control Act

158. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Coal Control Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be made effective and the details of profit/loss likely to occur as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUNDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to amendments to the Colliery Control Order. Ministry of Coal have recently issued three orders/notifications connected with the said Colliery Control Order. So far as coal users are concerned, there is no change in the procedure for obtaining coal. However, in case they have obtained coal as actual users, they will have to seek prior permission to Coal Controller for diverting or reselling it. Violation of the provisions of Colliery Control Order is punishable under Essential Commodities Act.

Under these notifications/orders, coal sold under Liberalised Sales Scheme without actual user condition and non coking and such coking coal as is not required for metallurgical purposes, produced in Assam and Meghalaya have been exempted from the controls on acquisition, despatch and transfer etc. The exemption will however not apply to coal produced in any mines of Coal India Ltd. or any of its subsidiaries even when they are located in these two States.

Coal Controller, Government of India

has been made the authority, competent to allot coal. However, in case allotments have not been made or received or the allotments made have been exhausted, or coal cannot be supplied against the pending allotments, then until such time as the allotments are received, the power to distribute coal has been vested in colliery owner or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf. Coal so distributed shall be adjusted against subsequent allotments if any to the concerned persons or class of persons for the specified purpose under the Colliery Control Order. The entire system has become effective from 1.7.92. Coal produced in private coal mines meant for captive consumption has however been exempted from this allotment procedure.

Complaint against Inspectors of Delhi Administration

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

(a) the number of complaints received against the Inspectors of Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration during the last three years;

(b) the details of each complaint and the action taken or action pending;

(c) the time by which the pending matters are likely to be cleared.

(d) whether the Government propose to investigate the cases; and

(e) if so, by what time and the reasons thereof?

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

reported that 116 complaints were received.

(b) to (e). The complaints related to demand of illegal gratification (47) harassment (28) and violation of departmental instructions (41). On investigation, 62 complaints were not found substantiated. Disiplinary proceedings have been initiated in 14 cases and 40 cases are presently under investigation. Appropriate action is taken by Delhi Administration in each case on the basis of investigations.

[English]

Size of Current Annual Plan

160. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has projected a 10% increase in the nominal terms in the size of the current annual plan;

(b) if so, the out-lay in the Central Sector and the State Sector for the current financial year;

(c) whether the Commission's suggestion in 10% annual increase in public sector investment in the Eighth Plan period has been accepted;

(d) if so, whether the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 1992-93 (Rs. Crores)

Centre	48407.08
States	31074.23
UTs.	1290.65
Total	80771.96

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Backlog of SC/ST Vacancies

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

(a) whether in the Chief Minister's Conference held on 4th and 5th October, 1991 in New Delhi and decided to fill up the SC and ST backlog in services by March 31, 1992;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies filled during the period of October, 1991 to March 31, 1992 to fill up the SC and ST backlog; and

(c) the latest position of SC and ST backlog in the various Ministries/Departments and Corporations of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) It was decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers that unfilled quotas of appointment to the reserved Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe posts should be completed at the earliest, and in any case latest by the 31st of March, 1992.

(b) A Special recruitment Drive was

undertaken to fillup the backlog of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31.3.91 in Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government. According to reports received, 5326 SC candidates and 3945 ST candidates have been offered appointment in Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government. Similarly, in Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Corporations, 8960 candidates have been offered appointment.

(c) The backlog identified under the Drive which remains unfilled in Ministries/ Departments in 3908 for SC and 6862 for ST. In case of Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Corporations, the unfilled backlog is 6235.

[Translation]

Closed Industrial Units in Orissa

162. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the industrial units lying closed in Orissa;

(b) since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made to revive these industrial units and the results achieved so far;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be revived; and

(e) the number of employees and labourers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). According to the Reserve Bank of India,

6,505 units in the small scale sector and 33 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of September, 1990 in the State of Orissa. 13 sick/weak units in the non-small scale sector are reported closed as at the end of September, 1990.

The main reasons for closure as reported by banks related to financial problems, technical problems, labour problems, non-availability of raw materials, shortage of power etc.

(c) Out of the 6,505 sick units in the small scale sector, 274 units were found to be potentially viable and 6,145 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 86 units is yet to be decided. Out of 274 potentially viable sick units in the small scale sector, 227 units were put under nursing programmes as at the end of September, 1990. Out of 13 sick/weak closed units in the non-small scale sector, 4 units were identified as viable. One Non-SSI weak unit is put under the nursing programme.

(d) No time frame within which the viable units could be revived can be indicated.

(e) Such data are not centrally maintained.

Funds Allocation to Gujarat under I.R.D.P.

163. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Government of Gujarat under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1991-92 and the amount utilized.

(b) whether the role and performance of the banks under the said scheme in Gujarat have been reviewed; and

(c) the reasons for not releasing full financial assistance to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A total amount of Rs. 2132.11 lakhs was allocated to Gujarat under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1991-92 against which Rs. 2770.44 lakhs were utilised by the State.

(b) The role and performance of the banks in disbursing credit for this programme is under constant review in all States including Gujarat by the High Level Committee on Credit (HLCC) at the Central level, the State level Bankers Committee (SLBC), the District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC), the Block Level Consultative Committee (BLCC) and the Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLBC).

(c) The total financial assistance to Gujarat in 1991-92 at Rs. 2395.59 lakhs was in fact in excess of the allocation to the State at Rs. 2132.11 lakhs.

[English]

Visit by High Level Delegation from Russia

164. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Russian Delegation had visited India during the second week of May, 1992;

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral matters figured in their talks with Indian leaders and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement was reached between the two countries during the visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A high level delegation led by Dr. G.E. Burbulis, Secretary of State of the Russian Federation paid an official visit to India from 3-6 May, 1992.

(b) Burbulis called on President, Vice President and Prime Minister and held discussions with Finance Minister, Raksha Mantri, Ministers of State for External Affairs, Commerce, Power and Secretary Department of Space. Discussions covered both bilateral and multi-lateral issues. The discussions were useful. The visit was in several respects in preparation for President Yeltsin's visit to India scheduled for later this year.

(c) and (d). At the end of the visit the following two agreements were signed:

(1) On the establishment of an Inter-governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and

(2) On Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Repatriation of Sri Lankan Refugees

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

(a) the number of Sri Lankan refugees repatriated so far; and

(b) the number of refugees proposed to be repatriated during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Government is committed to the repatriation of all Sri Lankan refugees in India, based on their willingness to return and on assurances

for their safety, security and appropriate rehabilitation arrangements by the Government of Sri Lanka. A total of 23,125 refugees were repatriated by sea & by air between 20th January and 15th May, 1992. The repatriation process would be resumed as soon as the weather condition permit. The number of refugees proposed to be repatriated during the current year will depend on the criterion of their willingness to be repatriated, as per international norms governing such issues.

Irregularities in Implementation of J.R.Y.

166. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received complaints regarding misappropriation/misutilisation and diversion of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds in Assam, A.P., Bihar, U.P. and some other States;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in the matter;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). During the period 1991-92, about 47 complaints regarding misappropriation/misutilisation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) funds were received in the Ministry. Number of complaints received State-wise is given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d). Whenever complaints are received regarding misuse/misappropriation of funds or irregularities in the implementation of the programme, they are sent to the concerned State Government for enquiry and appropriate action. The sample cases where State Governments have taken action and reported the matter to the Ministry of Rural Development are given in the Statement-II.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>No. of complaints received</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Bihar	17
4.	Maharashtra	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3
6.	Orissa	3

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of complaints received
7.	Punjab	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	7
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12
Total		47

STATEMENT-II.

Shri Bhawani Lal Verma, in his complaint, had pointed out that in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh, JRY funds have been spent even in the urban areas, which is outside the scope of the programme. The complaint of diversion of JRY funds to urban areas was sent to Madhya Pradesh Government for enquiry and report.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that out of Rs. 48.60 lakhs alleged to have been diverted to urban areas, the allegation is found to be true in respect of Rs. 5.06 lakhs only. Refund of this amount of JRY corpus has been ordered by the State Government.

In another complaint made by Shri S.C. Yadav, M.P. regarding misutilisation of the Million Wells Scheme funds in Khargaon district of Madhya Pradesh, the State Government conducted the enquiry and reported that during the course of the enquiry, irregularities in the implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana and Million Wells Scheme were detected. A few officers found responsible for these irregularities were suspended and are being proceeded against departmentally. The State Government has further assured that whenever such a thing would come to their notice, remedial action would be taken expeditiously.

The Government of Orissa reported that in Jaipur Parliamentary Constituency,

19 public petitions were received alleging misutilisation/misappropriation of JRY funds in 58 Gram Panchayats. Annual accounts of 56 Gram- Panchayats relating to the year 1989-90 have already been audited. The audit reveals misappropriation/misutilisation of Gram Panchayats funds to the extent of Rs. 11,15,412.35, mostly by Sarpanches, Sarpach in-charge and Secretaries of Gram Panchayats concerned. Surcharge proceedings in case of nine audit reports involving Rs. 2,71,578.08 have already been initiated and in respect of the 47 audit reports involving Rs. 8,43,834.27 show-cause notices issued to the parties concerned.

Criminal cases have been filed against 12 offenders who are responsible for misappropriation of Gram Panchayat Funds to the extent of Rs. 2,37,777.15. The police authorities have been requested to take immediate action against them.

Projects submitted by Maharashtra

168. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any projects/schemes for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects/schemes which are proposed to be launched with the World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of projects/schemes submitted by the Government of Maharashtra for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in Statement GN-2 appearing on pages 2-323 in the State's Draft Eighth Plan document (Part-II).

(c) The details of externally aided projects in Maharashtra proposed for the Eighth Plan are given in Statement EAP-1 on pages 476-497 of the State's Draft Eighth Plan document (Part-II).

Inclusion of 'Rural Development' in States list

169. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove 'Rural Development' from Concurrent List and include the same in the States list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to consult the States in the matter shortly; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.

PATEL): (a) to (d). The subject 'Rural Development' does not appear in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the question of transferring this subject from the Concurrent List to the State List does not arise.

[Translation]

Growth Rate in Madhya Pradesh

170. SHRI MAHENDRAKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate in Madhya Pradesh is lesser than in any other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the integrated growth rate rate of States during each of the last three financial years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing growth rate in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the State-wise annual growth rates of net State Domestic Product at constant prices for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is enclosed. Growth rates differ among States for a variety of reasons, some among them being the historically uneven development of the infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship, and the year to year variations in rainfall and the consequent drought and floods.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been implementing development plans

for increasing the growth rate. These plans include investment for development of agriculture, industry, infra-structure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. In addition, some programme to generate direct employment and income to

the poor are also under implementation. Such developmental programmes will be reinforced during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The agreed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 11,100 crores.

STATEMENT

Percentage change in net State Domestic Product over the previous year at constant prices.

Sl. No.	State/UT	1987-88	1988-89 (Provisional)	1989-90 (Quick estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.19	17.25	2.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.52	6.71	0.56
3.	Assam	5.50	2.02	11.31
4.	Bihar	-6.10	11.49	-0.42
5.	Goa	6.45	21.60	2.62
6.	Gujarat	-11.88	43.16	1.70
7.	Haryana	-2.07	24.34	0.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.21	8.50	10.81
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	-12.62	17.02	—
10.	Karnataka	7.40	7.94	5.85

Sl. No.	State/UT	1987-88	1988-89 (Provisional)	1989-90 (Quick estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	3.94	8.95	5.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	15.90	9.34	0.99
13.	Maharashtra	6.91	10.22	13.75
14.	Manipur	5.98	5.25	0.20
15.	Meghalaya	9.05	4.21	8.00
16.	Nagaland	10.77	9.72	9.76
17.	Orissa	- 1.44	14.95	7.53
18.	Punjab	5.05	5.15	7.70
19.	Rajasthan	- 6.93	38.57	- 3.10
20.	Sikkim	20.63	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	5.34	5.23	- 0.01
22.	Tripura	8.35	6.41	7.30

Sl. No.	State/UT	1987-88	1988-89 (Provisional)	1989-90 (Quick estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.78	10.47	2.86
24.	West Bengal	3.08	4.39	4.82
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	6.36	9.12	0.13
26.	Delhi	8.96	8.75	8.60
27.	Pondicherry	4.74	0.70	2.04

—: Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Note: Growth rates are worked out from the estimates of Net State Domestic Product at constant (1980-81) prices for all the States except Madhya Pradesh which are at constant (1970-71) prices. Estimates of Madhya Pradesh are not strictly comparable with other States.

[English]

Project for Integrated Infrastructural Schemes

171. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a project for integrated infrastructural schemes in the backward districts in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether any such districts have been identified in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether there is any growth centre in Andhra Pradesh which does not cover the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). A draft Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological back-up services) for small scale industries in rural and backward areas has been prepared and 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/U.T. Governments.

[Translation]

Petro-Chemical Projects in U.P.

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

(a) the total number of petro-chemical projects at present in operation in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the projects presently under construction of proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the time by which the above projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Petrochemical industry in India, including in U.P. is spread over organised sector as well as small scale/tiny sectors. The number of such units is large. Furthermore, petrochemical industry has now been by and large, delicensed. Data on all such units in operation is not compiled. However, the information relating to the major projects presently under construction is given in the statement attached.

(c) The gestation period for petrochemical projects normally ranges from 2 to 5 years.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Co. executing the project	Item of manufacture	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Cracker project for manufacture of ethylene propylene and downstream products	Auraiya U. P.
2.	Polypropylene India Ltd.	Polypropylene	Kosikalan U. P.
3.	Cable compounds India Ltd.	Gross Linkable polyethylene (XLPE)	Gajraula U. P.
4.	M/s. J. K. Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	Benzene, TPA, PTA	Saleempurr
5.	UPSIDC is holding letter of intent for manufacture of 20,000 TPA of acrylic fibre in a no industry district of U. P. The Company has secured capital goods and foreign collaboration approvals. However, implementation is yet to start.		

[English]

CBI Cases Registered in Punjab

173. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to Punjab registered by the C.B.I. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of such cases pending as on 31st March, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of cases relating to Punjab, registered by the CBI during the last three years is as below:-

1989	13
1990	12
1991	18
1992 (Upto 31.3.92)	5
	48

(b) As on 31.3.92 23 cases are pending investigation.

Basic Policy approach to Public Sector

174. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basic policy approach to the public sector in the Eighth Plan;

(b) the employment potential during the Plan period; and

(c) the estimated foreign investment,

during the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The basic policy approach towards public sector enterprises as contained in the 8th Five Year Plan document approved by the National Development Council stipulates that public sector should make investments only in those areas where investment is of an infrastructural nature necessary for facilitating growth and development as a whole. It should also be involved in areas where the investment is essential for the preservation and augmentation of basic resources of the country like land, forest, water and ecology, science & technology. The public sector units should be restructured and revitalised so as to become efficient and surplus-generating. Their dependence on budgetary support should be reduced to make available larger budgetary support for the social sectors.

(b) The growth envisaged during the Eighth Plan in public and private sectors is expected to result in creation of additional employment opportunities for about 8-9 million persons per year, on an average.

(c) During the Eighth Plan net inflow of resources from abroad is projected to be Rs. 55,000 crores at the 1991-92 prices including other capital receipts of Rs. 21,300 crores, a significant portion of which will be direct foreign investment.

Recommendations of Dr. Satish Chandra Committee

175. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1968 dated 7.8.91 and state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision on the recommendations of the Dr. Satish Chandra Committee; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) The information is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

The Gist of the Main Recommendations made by Prof. Satish Chandra Committee and Government's Decision Thereon

Sl. No.	Gist of the Recommendation	Government's decision
1	2	3
1.	The SC/ST candidates who qualify in general merit list without having availed of ago concession and concession in terms of chances should be treated as general candidates and should not be set off against reserved quota.	Government accepted the recommendation.
2.	Some of the Group 'A' Service and the Group 'B' Services should be delinked from the Civil Services Examination.	Government did not accept the recommendation and decided to maintain <i>status-quo</i> .
3.	Doctors and Engineers should continue to be eligible to appear at the Civil Services Examination.	Government accepted the recommendation.
4.	An Essay paper of 200 marks should be introduced in the Main Examination. Candidates could be allowed to answer this paper in English or any one of Indian Languages included in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	Government accepted the recommendation.
5.	The following optional subjects should be deleted from the syllabus for the Main Examination: French German Russian and Chinese	Government accepted the recommendation.

Value of Production of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited

176. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5618 on April 1, 1992 and state:

(a) the details of accounting principle on the basis of which the value of total production of Rs. 884.33 lacs has been reduced by the internal consumption of production value of Rs. 355.209 as given in the Statement referred to in the reply to parts 'a' & 'b';

(b) the efforts made by the company to procure adequate defence orders, replacement of old machinery, to increase productivity and the details of sales planning to be undertaken for next three or four years;

(c) whether workers are not provided with sufficient raw materials and inputs to enable them to increase the rate of productivity; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof and steps to be taken to improve the performance steadily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The amount of Rs. 356.28 lakhs mentioned as internal consumption is the value of items like Bark leather, Chrome leather etc. which were further used as inputs in the production of Footwear. Since the total production value of Footwear i.e. Rs. 474.06 lakhs includes the cost of these semi-finished products also, the value of these (amounting to Rs. 355.28 lakhs) has been deducted from the gross production while calculating the net production value.

(b) Defence Ministry has been requested

to consider utilising TAFCO's production capacity in meeting their requirements of Footwear. Plan funds of Rs. 45 lakhs were released to the Corporation during 1991-92 for purchase of moulds etc. towards replacement/modernisation of machinery. The Company has been making efforts to improve its order book position and the overall performances.

(c) and (d). TAFCO has been incurring continuous losses during the past several years. In the absence of sufficient orders with the Company and in view of the Company's sickness, the supply of raw-materials and other inputs per worker is not at the optimal level at present.

Exploitation of Tea Garden Labourers

177. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea gardens and the number of labourers employed in tea gardens of Darjeeling;

(b) whether complaints regarding exploitation of labour by private tea garden owners have been received by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI (PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Stock Yard in States

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

(a) the States where coal stockyards have been set up;

(b) whether the Union Government have a proposal to allow the State Governments to run those stock yards;

(c) if so, the date by which the concerned State Governments are going to be entrusted with this task; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUNDA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) there are 47 stockyards in operation in various States. These are located in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Delhi. In addition there are 3 notional stockyards, one each in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka.

(b) to (d). According to the current stockyard policy, responsibility for setting up new coal stockyards has been vested with the respective State Governments. It is now for each State Government to assess the need for coal stockyards and decide when and how many new stockyards should be set up in the State.

[*Translation*]

Report of Krishnamurthy Committee on Disinvestment of Shares

179. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of Krishnamurthy Committee regarding disinvestment of shares of Public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Government have not, so far, received the final report of Krishnamurthy Committee regarding disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings.

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

[*English*]

Joint Venture by Escorts

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

(a) whether Escorts and HMW of Germany propose to set up a joint venture project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount to be incurred on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There is no proposal of joint venture project between Escorts and HMV with the Government.

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

Digital T.V.

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

(a) whether India has developed world's first digital T.V.;

(b) if so, whether world's electronic

community has approached India for manufacturing tie-ups; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Digital TV IC chip sets have already been introduced by some international companies. Digital TV receivers based on these chip sets are already available in Indian and international markets. The Department of Electronics have initiated a project System & VLSI Design for Digital TV Receivers for implementation in leading academic and R&D institutions of the country. The aim is to develop Digital TV Receivers indigenously for domestic and export market.

Launching of ASLV

182. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purpose for which Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle was launched has been fully achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of success achieved;

(c) the cost involved therein; and

(d) the time by which another satellite is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF

ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The primary purpose of the third development flight of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle-D3 (ASLV-D3) is to evaluate the vehicle capable of launching 100-150 kg class satellite into low earth orbit and to carry out the basic space science experiments in Gamma ray astronomy and aeronomy using Stretched Rohini Satellite Series-C (SROSS-C). This flight has successfully demonstrated advanced technologies such as digital autopilot, closed loop guidance system, onboard decision making system of flight sequencing and staging, strap on technology, metallic bulbous heatshield. Both the experiments abroad SROSS-C satellite are working satisfactorily and have already given a wealth of scientific data.

(c) The sanctioned cost of ASLV-D3 & D-4 is Rs. 17.98 crores. The SROSS-C satellite project cost is 0.93 crores.

(d) The flight experience of ASLV will be fully used to successfully achieve the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) mission which will launch an Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) class of satellite, in March 1993.

Central Investment Subsidy to States

183. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount the Union Government have yet to reimburse under the Central Investment Subsidy to each State;

(b) the steps taken on the requests of various State Governments since 1989 in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the entire amount under the Central Investment Subsidy is

likely to be reimbursed to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which was discontinued w.e.f. 30.9.1988 almost all the eligible claims have been reimbursed excepting Rs. 10.5 crores. These would be reimbursed as and when funds are made available for the same.

Bangladeshis in India

184. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAUTRYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding taking back of Bangladeshis in India as appeared in the Indian Express dated May 28, 1992;

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

(c) whether the issues of large scale influx of Bangladeshis into India and their repatriation and the illegal migration across the border were discussed during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement attributed to the Bangladesh Prime Minister by the concerned news item has in no measure affected the shared perception of the relevant authorities of the two countries that suitable measures need to be evolved to resolve the problem.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In their Joint Communique, issued on the occasion, the two Prime Ministers expressed their determination to stop the large-scale illegal immigration of people across the border by all possible means. Accordingly, several measures, consisting of strengthening existing arrangements as well as introducing additional checks and controls are being considered for implementation.

Strategy to cut in Borrowings and Expenditures

185. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has worked out a strategy for drastic cut in external borrowings and wasteful Governmental expenditures during the Eighth Plan, as reported in the Economic Times dated October, 14, 1991;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed strategy that has been prepared by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the extent of cut in external borrowings and the steps being taken to cut the wasteful Governmental expenditures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c).

Recent trend of increasing Government dissavings and the Seventh Plan experience of over dependence on external borrowings are some of the important disquieting features which the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages to tackle. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, inflows from abroad amounted to 2.4% of the GDP. The Eighth Five Year Plan stipulates to keep the volume of net inflow from abroad to the extent of 1.6% of the GDP. Major strategies in this regard would be (a) improvement in trade balances by means of greater export incentive through liberalisation of industrial and the trade policies for achieving an annual export growth rate of 13.6%, (b) less dependence on commercial borrowings and (c) encouragement of direct foreign investment.

Regarding cut in Government expenditures, the Eighth Plan envisages to:

- (i) rationalise and reduce subsidy payments;
- (ii) reduce the interest burden by means of a relative reduction in the volume of borrowings (both external & internal), and
- (iii) reduce the Government consumption expenditures by containing the growth of staff strength, rationalisation in Government organisations, operational efficiencies and pruning of defence expenditure.

Measures adopted by the Government both in quantitative and qualitative terms through the Annual Budget of 1992-93 to keep the fiscal deficit within limits are in line with the strategies envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any review of the implementations of the various decisions taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th October, 1991, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government plans to initiate for the expeditious implementation of the various decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). A decision was taken in the Chief Ministers Conference held at New Delhi on October 4-5, 1991 that distribution of surplus land under the land ceiling laws should be completed by 31st March, 1992.

To review the progress and to consider further steps to be taken to expedite the distribution, a meeting of Revenue Ministers of States was held on 14th March, 1992. In this meeting, the time limit for distribution of ceiling surplus land, free from encumbrances, was revised to 30th June 3, 1992 in view of the difficulties faced by the respective State Governments in respect of distribution during the month of October-November, 1991. It was also decided that 75% of land involved in litigation in Revenue Courts must be freed from such litigation to make it available for distribution and its distribution should be completed by 30th September, 1992. A

Statement showing the State-wise position of distribution of surplus area to the beneficiaries between 1st October, 1991 and 31st March, 1992 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total area distributed</i>	<i>Total No. of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68080	28456
2.	Assam	24190	19564
3.	Bihar	6173	6977
4.	Gujarat	5492	169
5.	Haryana	77	34
6.	Karnataka	914	350
7.	Kerala	535	3767
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2329	-
9.	Maharashtra	1262	479
10.	Orissa	1901	865
11.	Punjab	232	172
12.	Rajasthan	5048	448
13.	Tamil Nadu	3334	2983
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1022	1398
15.	West Bengal	9013	19670
16.	Pondicherry	1	3
Total		129603	85335

Allocation of Central Assistance to States

187. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for allocation of

Central Assistance (Plan-Allocations) to various States;

(b) whether the Union Government directly allot "Plan" funds for Uttaranchal (eight hill districts of U.P.);

(c) if so, the quantum of Central

Assistance provided to Himachal and Uttaranchal during the Sixth and Seventh Plan and during 1990-91 and 1991-92 separately;

(d) whether these allocations to Uttaranchal have been made as per the laid down norms; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Central Government provides Special Central assistance under Hill Area Development Programme to the designated hill areas to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in accelerating the development of those areas. Special Central assistance is over and above the normal formula/criteria based Central assistance provided to the States for their Annual and Five Year Plans. the *inter se* allocation of Special Central assistance among the constituent States covered by Hill Area Development Programme is on the basis of a formula which gives equal weightage to area and population. Eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh come under designated hill areas covered under this Programme. The funds are allocated to State Government

and not directly to eight districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Keeping in view the suggestions made by some of the Chief Ministers, the NDC approved in December, 1991, the formula for distribution of Central assistance as follows:

- 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;

Criteria	Weight (%)
1. Population (1971)	60
2. Per capita income of which:	25
(a) According to the 'deviation' method covering only the States with per capita SDP below the national average	20

	Criteria	Weight (%)
	(b) According to the 'distance' method covering all the fifteen States	5
3.	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 to respect of national objective	2.5
4.	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.

Anti India Campaign by Pakistan

188. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is making attempts for anti-India campaign at various international for a including International Labour Conference at Geneva and Organisation of Islamic countries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to counter moves by Pakistan in Islamic Countries, European countries and at International fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have and will continue to take appropriate measures to project to the international community the correct facts regarding the situation in Jammu & Kashmir as well as Pakistan's support to terrorism directed against India.

New Schemes for Development of Khadi and Cottage Industries

189. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes envisaged for the development of Khadi and Cottage industries;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided to facilitate start of small scale industries in rural areas and names of schemes for which such financial assistance is to be provided; and

(c) the amount released to Orissa under these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). During the current year various existing schemes under Khadi & Village Industries shall be implemented by KVIC. Apart from Khadi, the village industries/schemes under the purview of KVIC have been grouped in seven major groups. The new schemes proposed for development are as mentioned below:-

1. Processing of Cereals & Pulses Industry -

- a. Mini Rice Mill.
- b. Daliya Making.
- c. Cattle Feed/Poultry Feed.

2. Leather Industry-

- a. District Raw Material Bank.
- b. Retaining and Finishing (After Wet Blue Crust).

3. Fruits & Vegetable Processing & Preservation -

- a. Milk Based Products.

4. Fibre Other Than Coir -

- a. Sisal Fibre Production Unit.

b. Ban Production Unit.

c. Fibre Fancy Articles Unit.

d. Kora Grass Mat Weaving Unit.

e. Banana Fibre Production Unit.

f. Batara Production Unit.

g. Rope Making Unit.

h. Tat Patti Weaving Family Unit.

5. Non Edible Oils and Soap Industry -

- a. Essential Oils/Attar Unit.
- b. Javadhu Powder Unit.

6. Village Oil -

- a. One '4' Bolt Expeller Unit with 6 Power Ghani.
- b. Rotary-cum-Expeller Unit (2+1).

7. Rubber Based Industry:

- a. Hawaii Chappals.

A special programme under khadi is being taken up in Kalahandi District of Orissa by KVIC.

KVIC has disbursed the funds in Orissa State for implementation of KVI programmes as indicated below:-

Rs. in lakhs

	Khadi		V.I.	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1988-89	4.93	22.43	44.47	244.98
1989-90	18.28	3.71	70.64	387.69
1990-91	8.86	9.79	35.13	338.31

Growth Centres in Punjab

190. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities proposed to be provided to the growth centres in Punjab;

(b) whether these growth centres in Punjab have not been provided facilities so far as a result of which these are not functioning properly; and

(c) the names of the districts in Punjab where growth centres have not yet been set up; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme announced in June, 1988, Punjab has been allotted two growth centres and they are in the districts of Bhatinda and Gurdaspur. The project reports of these two growth centres have been approved and Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores has been released. The selected growth centres would be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunication, etc. for attracting industries to these areas. The Scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Registration of Small Scale Units in Sikkim with Small Scale Industries Development Organisation

191. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARS BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 Small Scale Units in Sikkim were registered with the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation at the end of December, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no medium or large scale industry had been set up in Sikkim so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the strength of Small Scale Units in Sikkim in future;

(f) whether the Government have received some proposals to set up large or medium scale units in Sikkim; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These 90 small scale units registered with the Director of Industries, were engaged in Chemicals, Food Products, Light Engineering, Pharmaceuticals, Paper Converters, Printing Presses, Wood-based and Agro-based items.

(c) and (d). As on date there are only five Medium Scale Industries Sikkim.

(e) The primary objective of the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 is to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to small scale sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy in all States/UTs, including Sikkim.

(f) and (g). One Letter of Intent has been granted under the Provision of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act during the year 1992 to Modern Food Industries (India)

Limited for the manufacture of 5000 kiloliters of beer.

Production by Standard Motors

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

(a) whether the production of Luxury Standard Motors 2000 has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Standard Motors of India are manufacturing any cars at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The production of Standard 2000 cars has been stopped as the unit of M/s. Standard Motors had closed down in 1989.

(c) The unit has not reported production of cars.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Missile Control Sanctions by US

193. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRIMOCHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN
SINGH:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem regarding US's announcement of fresh missile control sanctions against India as appeared in the Statement dated May 17, 1992;

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

(c) the likely impact on the country's missiles programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have seen a report entitled "Fresh US missile curbs on India which appeared in the Statesman of June 17, 1992 not May 17, 1992.

(b) and (c). The US Government in June 1992 notified a list of countries to which no American company can export any product without licence if it has reason to believe that the product will be used for missile design, development, production and use. The list includes India and specifically mentions the following Projects:

Agni and Prithvi Missile, SLV3 Satellite Launch Vehicle, Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV)

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)

Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

Other countries in the list are Brazil, China, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, South Africa & Middle East.

Government regret the US decision.

Our space and missile programme are nationally accepted policies in developing our economy and safeguarding our national security. Government are resolved to achieving self-reliance in these and other fields of high technology.

(c) The US decision is not likely to have a significant impact on our missile programme which is based on indigenous scientific effort.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

194. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick public sector undertakings at present, State-wise;

(b) the loss incurred by these undertakings during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) the number of undertakings potentially sick and the remedial measures, if any, proposed to be taken to overcome their sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):

(a) Based on their performance upto 1990-91, 54 Central public sector enterprises are identified as sick under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). A Statement showing statewide list is enclosed.

(b) These undertakings have incurred a net loss of Rs. 1472.88 crores during 1990-91 upto which period only the information is available.

(c) Under the provisions of SICA, 16 undertakings have been identified as potentially sick as on 31.3.1991. Enterprises-

specific action is taken by the concerned undertaking and the concerned administrative Ministry/Department to improve their performance.

STATEMENT

S. No. State/Name of PSE

Andhra Pradesh

1. Southern Pesticides Limited

Assam

2. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation

Bihar

3. Bharat Refractories Limited

4. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

Gujarat

5. NTC (Gujarat) Limited

Haryana

6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited

Karnataka

7. Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

8. Vignyan Industries Limited

9. Mandya National Paper Mills Limited.

10. NTC (APKKM) Limited.

Kerala

11. Cochin Shipyard Limited

<i>Madhay Pradesh</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
12. NTC (MP) Limited	29. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	30. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
13. Maharashtra Antibiotics Limited	31. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14. Richardson & Curddas (1972) Limited.	32. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
15. National Bicycle Corporation Limited	33. Braithwaita & Co. Ltd.
16. NTC (Maharashtra North) Limited.	34. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
17. NTC (Soouth Maharashtra) Limited.	35. Weighbird India Ltd.
<i>Nagaland</i>	36. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
18. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Limited	37. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
<i>Orissa</i>	38. Cyec Corpn. of India Ltd.
19. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited.	39. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	40. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
20. Triveni Structrual Limited.	41. National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.
21. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	42. Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.
22. Scooters India Ltd.	43. Birds, Jute & Exports Corpn.
23. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.	44. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
24. British India Corpn. Ltd.	45. National Instruments Ltd.
25. Cawnpore Textile Ltd.	46. NTC (West Bengal) Ltd.
26. Elgin Mills Ltd.	47. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.
27. NTC (U.P.) Ltd.	
28. U.P. Drugs & Pharamaceuticals Ltd.	

48. Bengal Immunity Ltd.

Delhi

49. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.

50. Hindustan Shipyard Corpn.

51. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.

52. Central Electronics Ltd.

53. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.

54. Intelligent Communications System Ltd.

West-Asia Peace Process

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

(a) whether India participated in the meeting of the sub-group on arms control and National Security of West Asia Peace Process recently;

(b) if so, the role played by India and the outcome of the meeting;

(c) the place and date of the next meeting of the sub-group; and

(d) the agenda for the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India was one of several non-regional participants. The Indian delegation contributed to an exchange of views on arms-control and regional security. The discussions were meant only as preliminary exchange in a seminar-type format. Conclusions and recommendations were neither expected nor emerged.

(c) and (d). No decision regarding these points has yet been taken.

Shortage of Life Savings Drugs

196. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: SHRI RABI RAY: SHRI HARIN PATHAK: SHRI SANAT KUAMR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the acute shortage of life saving drugs for the treatment of Cancer, Epilepsy and Tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to ensure adequate availability of these drugs in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No general shortage of any of these drugs came to the notice of the Government except instances of shortage of some branded formulations in some localised areas, for which therapeutic equivalents were normally available. As soon as any such shortage is reported, the concerned companies are advised to rush stocks to the area of shortage.

Pakistani Visa to Indians

197. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of Pakistan's recent decision regarding issue of visas to Indian nationals;

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

(c) whether the Government had taken up the matter with that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Recent decisions taken by the Government of Pakistan regarding issue of visas to Indian nationals have included the requirement of a sponsorship affidavit from relatives in Pakistan, the requirement of a medical certificate indicating that the individual applying for visa is not HTV positive, and a pre-verification requirement before issue of visa. Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and have urged the latter to abide by the Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of 1974. The requirement of a medical certificate was withdrawn on 28th May, 1992.

Refusal of permission by Sri Lanka to an Indian Police Party

198. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lanka Government had refused permission to an Indian Police party to visit Sri Lanka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). As part of the cooperation extended to the Indian officials investigating into the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, the Sri Lanka Government has given permission to several teams of investigating officials to visit Sri Lanka.

However, on 28th June, 1992 Sri Lanka Government refused clearance to the proposed visit of the legal counsel of CBI to Sri Lanka, to have discussions with Sri Lankan authorities on the matter of extradition to India of LTTE leaders who are the Prime accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. The Sri Lankan Government desired some additional information and documents related to this extradition request, before giving clearance. This is being processed and examined.

Passport Office for Saurashtra and Kutch Region

199. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open any new passport office in Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). A proposal to open new passport office is under consideration. Their number, location and timing will depend on the availability of financial and manpower resources.

Supply of Coal to I.P. Thermal Power Station, Delhi

200. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the poor quality of

coal supplied to the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station in Delhi.

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

(c) the specifications of the quality of coal required by the aforesaid power station and of that actually supplied; and

(d) the reasons for not supplying the required quality of coal to the said power station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) to (d). There have been complaints from Indraprastha Thermal Power Station of Delhi regarding quality of coal. These complaints received over a period of time relate to oversized coal, coal mixed with shales & stones, and slippages in grades of coal.

Coal India Ltd. who were asked to look into these complaints have reported that Indraprastha Thermal Power Station was designed to use coal of Useful Heat Value ranging from 3600-6350 K.Cal/Kg, With an average Useful Heat Value of 4975 K. Cal/Kg. The average Useful Heat Value of coal supplied to the plant during 1991-92 was in the range of 4790-5792 K. Cal/Kg. However, the Government have advised coal companies to strengthen their quality control infrastructure, grade coal correctly and establish coal handling plants so that all coal to power stations is eventually despatched through these plants. The coal companies have also set up national and regional coal consumers councils to monitor redressal of consumer's complaints/grievances.

Afghanistan President's Comments of Muslims in India

201. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Afghanistan President's comments on the Muslims in India as appeared in the Hindustan Times dated May 19, 1992;

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

(c) whether the Government had taken up the matter with that country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIROO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government have taken up the reported comments of the former Afghan President with the Government of Afghanistan through our Ambassador in Kabul. The facts regarding Indian Muslims and the situation in J&K have been conveyed to the Afghan leadership who have clarified that they have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of India. They have also expressed their sincere desire for building closer relations with India.

Authorisation to MPs for Signing Passport form

202. PROF. RADHIA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reintroduce the system authorised Members of Parliament (MPs) to sign in passport form; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). The procedures for verification are under review.

Duty Free Import of Coal

203. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to allow industrial units duty-free import of coal to tide over the persistent coal shortages;

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

(c) the time by which the demands of FICCI are likely to be considered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The proposal is under examination of the Government.

Passport Office, Mangalore

204. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:
SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the present development with regard to the establishment of a new Passport Office at Mangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): A proposal to open

new Passport Offices at several places including at Mangalore is under consideration. Their number and timing will depend on the available additional financial and manpower resources.

Self-Employment Scheme for Unemployed Educated Youth

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

(a) the number of unemployed educated youth benefited under the self-employment scheme during 1990, 1991 and 1992 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the assistance under the scheme is provided only to the poor and needy youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) State-wise information regarding number of unemployed educated youth benefited under the self-employment scheme during 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92 is furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) The SEEUY scheme aims at providing assistance to unemployed educated youth who are not able to muster their own capital. A ceiling of income of Rs. 10,000/- per annum per family has been fixed as eligibility criteria in order to ensure that the assistance under the scheme is provided only to poor and needy youth.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Name of the State/UT No. of un-employed educated youth sanctioned loan under the SEEUY Scheme

		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Tentative)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7404	8047	6849
2.	Assam	3141	3067	3480
3.	Bihar	9176	11545	8379
4.	Gujarat	5084	2419	1145
5.	Haryana	2418	2545	2502
6.	Himachal Pradesh	769	870	937
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	223	236	0
8.	Karnataka	6010	5415	4771
9.	Kerala	8430	6249	1800**
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7936	6751	0
11.	Maharashtra	8210	9027	10131
12.	Manipur	749	750	750

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of un-employed educated youth sanctioned loan under the SEEUY Scheme				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Tentative)		
1	2	3	4	5		
13.	Meghalaya	90	24	0		
14.	Nagaland	57	57	0		
15.	Orissa	4347	4578	4291		
16.	Punjab	7690	7453	4766		
17.	Rajasthan	5127	5330	5744		
18.	Sikkim	17	28	55		
19.	Tamil Nadu	8692	8015	8245		
20.	Tripura	183	502	420		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13749	13201	10961		
22.	West Bengal	6412	4203	441		
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	20	23	16		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	22	12		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of un-employed educated youth sanctioned loan under the SEEUY Scheme			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Tentative)	
1	2	3	4	5	
25.	Chandigarh	90	127	121	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	20	36	
27.	Goa	124	199	0	
28.	Mizoram	109	136	0*	
29	Pondicherry	230	305	299	
30	Lakshadweep	20	112	14	
31.	Daman & Diu	21	21	0***	
Total		106561	101168	76165	

* - data not reported

* - Progress as on 29.2.92

** - Progress as on 31.3.92

*** - Progress as on 31.12.91.

Extradition of LTTE Chief

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

(a) whether the Government have requested Sri Lanka for extradition of LTTE leaders accused in the assassination of former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi case; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The question of a formal request to the Sri Lankan Government for the extradition of LTTE leaders accused in the assassination of former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is under Government's active consideration.

Scrapping of the Sale of CAVCTS by US

207. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US scrapped the proposed sale of the Combined Acceleration Vibration Climatic Test System (CAVCTS) in the wake of launching of Agni, as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 25th April, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. After the launch of the Agni missile in 1989, the US Government denied India revalidation of an export licence for the CAVCTS.

(b) Government regret the US Government's decision to deny export of the CAVCTS and the decided decided to design and develop such a system indigenously.

Passport to Students

208. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to issue temporary passports pending police verification to the students appearing in competitive examinations conducted by foreign universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any steps for the simplification of procedure for the renewal of old passport.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Passport Officers have the discretion to issue short validity passports to students appearing in competitive examinations conducted by foreign universities, based on the proper documentation submitted by the students along with the application.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is constantly reviewing the procedure for issue of passports and renewal of old passports with a view to simplifying them. Currently a passport can be renewed after 5 years without any police verification. Issue of a fresh passport after the full term of the validity of 10 years of the old passport has expired can be done on the basis of a verification certificate and even on production of the old passport.

Disinvestment of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings

209. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot shares of selected public sector undertakings to Mutual Funds and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose a second round of partial disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings later this year;

(d) the other schemes likely to be considered to raise resources in regard to wider public participation and to promote greater accountability;

(e) whether the Government also propose to offer a part of the equity in these selected public undertakings to the employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) In 1991-92 Government have already sold shares of selected PSEs to mutual funds and financial institutions.

(b) Details of shares of public sector undertakings to be transferred to mutual funds and financial institutions are enclosed, in the Statement attached.

(c) As already said in the Budget Speech for 1992-93, Government will further disinvest a part of the shares held in public sector units for a total value of Rs. 3500 crores during 1992-93.

(d) Besides disinvestment of Government shareholding, the other schemes include issue of fresh shares debentures, bonds etc. by public sector undertakings to the general public.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The details are being worked out.

STATEMENT

Details of Sale of Share During 1991-92

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>
1.	Unit Trust of India	57,44,16,900
2.	Canbank Mutual Fund	3,07,14,300
3.	General Insurance Corpn.	9,68,97,500
4.	Life Insurance Corpn.	7,74,08,000
5.	LIC Mutual Fund	1,11,21,600
6.	PNB Mutual Fund	12,07,200

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of Shares
7.	SBI Mutual Fund	2,85,19,500
8.	SBI Capital Markets	84,60,300
9.	Indian Bank Mutual Fund	28,66,500
10.	Bank of Baroda	1,72,37,200
11.	Allahabad Bank	62,01,100
12.	Canbank Financial Services	30,68,400
13.	Corporation Bank	59,54,200
14.	Bank of India Mutual Fund	80,54,400
Total		87,21,27,100

12.00 hrs.

[English]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking up some other matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The lady Minister will give all the information. Please contact her. I will explain to you in the chamber.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given you notice regarding this matter, it relates to my constituency..... Why am I not allowed to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot shout like you from here. Please sit down.

12.02 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

[English]

(i) Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do like this. Question Hour is over. Please take your seat.

[English]

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: I belong to Allahabad, I have more information....

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received twenty-six notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 from Sarvashri Lal K. Advani, Madan Lal Khurana, Atal Bihari Vajapayee, Satyanarayan Jatiya, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Sarvashri Devendra

**531 Announcement by Speaker
Motion of No-Confidence in the
Council of Ministers**

JULY 8, 1992

**532 Announcement by Speaker
Extension of Term of Fertiliser
Pricing Committee**

Prasad Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan, Srikanta Jena, Jaswant Singh, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Pius Tirkey, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Hari Kishore Sikk Singh, Shri Ram Prasad Singh, Shrimati Saroj Dubey, Shri Upendra Nath Verma, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Brishin Patel, Shri Pratap Singh, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatimi, Shri Ram Sundar Das, Shri Roshan Lal and Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

All the motions and put together and then balloted. Shri Jaswant Singh has secured the first place in the ballot. This is the serial order in which the names have come out in the ballot:

1. Shri Jaswant Singh
2. Shri Ram Sunder Das
3. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya
4. Shri Srikanta Jena
5. Shri Pratap Singh
6. Shri Chitta Basu
7. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
8. Shri Roshan Lal
9. Shri Indrajit Gupta
10. Shri Brishin Patel
11. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
12. Shri Upendra Nath Verma
13. Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatimi
14. Shri George Fernandes
15. Shri Lal K. Advani
16. Shri Syed Shahabuddin
17. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
18. Shri Madan Lal Khurana

19. Shri Pius Tirkey
20. Shrimati Saroj Dubey
21. Shri Ram Prasad Singh
22. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
23. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya
24. Shri Rabi Ray
25. Shri Sharad Yadav
26. Shri Hari Kishore Singh

The Motion reads as follows:

This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion to rise in their places?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: rose

MR. SPEAKER: As not less than 50 Members have risen in support of the Motion, Leave is granted. The discussion may take place on 15th and 16th of July, 1992.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Till then, they have confidence in this Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We have to tolerate many things.

12.05 hrs

**(ii) Extension of Term of Fertiliser
Pricing Committee**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Members, on December, 1991 I made an announcement in the House in respect of constitution of the Committee on Fertiliser Pricing under Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct

of Business in Lok Sabha. The Committee were to make a report to the Speaker within six months. At the Committee's request, I have since extended time for submission of their report on or before the last day of the current session of Lok Sabha.

12.06 hrs.

RE. INCIDENT OF KILLINGS IN
KUMHER (RAJASTHAN)- *contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of adjournment motion that the business included in the List of Business....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed the adjournment motion. You can discuss the matter in some other form.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:.....Please adjourn that business and allow a discussion on the adjournment motion. In fact atrocities are being committed on the people of depressed classes throughout the country but the incident of Kumbher is really a matter of shame for the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important aspect of the incident is that we, the members of all the parties were looking for Shri Ratilal Varma - the member of the B.J.P. Many hon. Members of the Congress are also not present at the moment Shri Arvind Netam, maharami of Tripura and several other members had gone there and there cannot be a more heart rending incident than this. More than 50 thousand people from the surrounding areas of Kumbher have now gathered at the Boat Club. The situation is so alarming there today that not from one or two villages but the people from as many as 70 villages are migrating and the tragic aspect of this is that a similar incident, as took place in Tsunder,

has once again taken place which all are worried cutting across party lines. The police went there. I would directly blame the Administration I do not want to level any charge against any caste. Had it been a conflict between the people of two castes, there would have been only one or two casualties and a few cases of injuries but there would never have been such a big incident. The most remarkable thing about the incident was that the police went there and searched the entire village. The depressed were taken out from the village. We all went there. Shri Buta Singh inquired as to why the village was searched. They replied that they got information that the villagers were having explosives (Interruptions) When we enquired as to where are the weapons, we were told that they have been seized. When it was asked whether there was any record of the seized Weapons, it came to our knowledge that there was no such record. The police went there, arrested the villagers and drove them out of the village. The S.P. says there at 2 p.m. that there were only 400 policemen with him whereas the crowd was of 10,000 people. So, what could he do? The entire village was set on fire and little children were burnt alive and the people were killed. This is the incident of the 6th and we went there on the 18th June. I would like to ask from the members of the B.J.P. whether they did not see there the roasted bone even on the 18th June. I had a talk with Shri Shekhawat Jee. He said that the Home Minister had gone there and Digvijay Singh had also gone there and they were also to go there the day after tomorrow. The people came from there the next day. Then a talk took place with Shri Digvijay Singh Jee. He said that he had initiated action against the guilty officials. I would like to know the name of the person against whom action has been initiated? I would request Shri Advani Jee to gather information about it. I do not want to enhance the importance of that S.P. by mentioning his name. Men of all the parties believe that the additional S.P. who was behind it, had a direct hand in it. He was made the additional S.P. of Bikaner. The S.P. who had his hand in the incident was made the S.P. of transport at Jaipur to mail money there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that it is not a matter relating to any party. Shri Advaniji and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had raised the question of propriety when Shri Madhavrao Scindia uttered on word, they did not let the proceedings of Parliament run for two days. It was only one word told to them in protest of which the Parliament could not function for two days, i.e., on 7th and 8th August. The killing of as many as 50 depressed people and the manner in which the massacre took place is unprecedented. Information in this regard should be gathered from the hon. Chief Minister who had gone to the place where whole conspiracy was held; he had gone to the house which belongs to an Ex-M.P. I do not want to mention here the name of any party but he has recently resigned from the Congress Party. Going to the palace of that king, the Chief Minister did not have the courage to call the king and enquire anything about, it. The Chief Minister reportedly had his meal there and thereafter came his statement that there was no human sacrifice. I would like to request all the hon. Members of Parliament to come to the Boat Club where the priest of the temple is present amidst the crowd of fifty thousand people, the fact can be ascertained by asking the people to raise their hands. *(Interruptions)* I am not mentioning the name of any party. *(Interruptions)* As I have not mentioned the name of any party, Shri Joshi need not be agitated, but the fact remains that there was one case of human sacrifice following which the entire village was attacked.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask you whether there can be anything more important for the House than this.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever any discrimination is made between blacks and whites we have been supporting south Africa. We express our solidarity with them, whenever any atrocities are committed on them. Even in the United States of America if any black is physically assaulted, violence rocks the whole country. But Mr. Prime Minister even after forty-five years of Independence nothing happens on the

gruesome incidents in Kukher and Trundur in this country. I would like to submit that it is not a issue of any political party. In the year 1977 I was elected to this House. Then Chaudhary Charan Singh was the leader of our party. At that time Belchhi incident happened. Those days I was in the ruling party. We had brought a human bone from there and we had dared to present that bone to the Government of our own party. Congress was not in majority then and they did not have any knowledge of it. Therefore, we never raised such issues on party lines.

I would have felt very happy if you had raised the issue of killing of ten dalits preceding. The Barah incident which was raised by Mr. Advani. I would have supported you in this House happily if you had raised the issue in this House. But you did not raise that issue you raised the issue later on only when other people were killed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had gone there and have would like to admit the come back with a very heavy heart. I would like to submit to Shri Advaniji that he can ask his Chief Minister or can got it enquired by CBI to find out if we have uttered even a single word there. We did not say anything that could add fuel to the fire. You can stop them from raising their voices. They are poor, oppressed and belong to downtrodden class. They have lived in silence for last thousands years. You can force them to keep quiet even now.

Shri Balam Jakhar and Shri Natwar Singh are present here. If the leader of the community which attacked those people had condemned the killings, the response here would have been quite different. Today, nobody is speaking from that side. In this House, only Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Buta Singh and Shri Kalka Das are expressing their views. If only the above mentioned people alone will raise their voices, on the issues of killings of the people belonging to down-trodden class, the problem may not be solved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to you that in the meeting of the National Front and Left Front held today inspite of many

other important matters the issue of Kumher was taken up on priority basis on the request and many members requested that the Kumher incident should be taken on priority basis as it is a blot on of the people humanity. I would like to thank the Left Front colleagues for this.

I would like to submit that we should rise above party politics to solve and discuss such matters. Politics should not be brought in such matters. All the officials responsible for the incident, should be punished irrespective of their rank and position. Today the leaders of all the political parties are present here. They should make a declaration in this House that if any number of their party is found guilty in this case, they would suspend him from their party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to submit that any official found guilty in the incident should be arrested. His property should be attached and it should be distributed among the poor. Government should constitute a force of volunteers of the oppressed and the downtrodden. They should be provided a man. If Rajasthan Government had adopted a natural attitude in this matter then there would have been no need for us to say anything. But Rajasthan Government is trying to save the guilty. It is shielding the people in the administration, therefore I would say that the Rajasthan Government has no right to stay in power even for a minute. Therefore, I demand resignations from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the Minister of Home Affairs.

Our Prime-Minister is present here. CBI has conducted an enquiry. We know the nature of the reports they give. What is contained in that report. Similar incident had occurred in Tsundur but till today, no guilty person has been punished. All the person found guilty have escaped unpunished. We visited the site of incident and we had demanded an enquiry into the incident. Mr. Prime Minister, your party is in power there. The oppressed people have been killed during the regime of your party and guilty have not been punished. What message does this convey to the people of the country? You talk

about providing relief to the people of the oppressed classes, but exactly the opposite is happening in the country. They are not getting relief, they are being killed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand that the adjournment motion given by us should be accepted and the matter should be discussed.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has submitted that we are silent over the issue, it is not correct.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Has the discussion started? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): We can take it that the discussion has started. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We can never think of such things as Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has submitted. When we paid a visit to the place where that incident took place we issued statements there also and we mentioned it in the press conference. We are human-beings and we believe that all are equal. Any human-being would hate to believe in such things. He would never like to be influenced by such things.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Jakhar you want there, please inform us about the things you witnessed there.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Any person who commits evil deeds, is wrong, irrespective of the to which he belongs, community. One who suppresses poor people, is committing atrocities. We must raise our voice against it. Since you are charging our party we would face the charges with all our might. (Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): I had also paid to visit to the incident area. It is wrong to say that they are shielding the

guilty. First of all, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had urged the Minister of Home Affairs to hold a CBI enquiry and submitted that the guilty should be punished. It is absolutely correct that the guilty people should be punished. This is wrong to say that the local Government is protecting the guilty. There is nothing like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Chandrakar ji, first let us this issue be disposed off.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has rightly submitted that if he cannot express his sentiments in the House then where should he express his views. The same feeling has been endorsed by Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee. This House is but for the expression of views. But at the same time it is also true that it is not a stage for the political rivalry in expression of one's views. Everyone's feelings should be properly expressed with your permission and only then it would be meaningful. Shri Paswan asserted again and again that he did not try to give political colour to the whole affair. I do not presume that he is politicising it. Actually he wants to express himself in the House. But while expressing his feelings he has also referred to some facts and decisions and I am referring to them because in my opinion the House should be apprised of fully facts. It is correct that riots did take place. It is also correct that whenever riots take place, there is some thing behind them. Rajasthan Government ordered a judicial enquiry into the incident and suggested CBI enquiry to fix responsibility for the crime. Both the decisions were taken within twenty four hours of happening of the incident.

Shri Ram Vilasji has spoken about the officers there. I do not want to go by the caste of officers. The fact, however, remains that the District Magistrate of the area belongs to a Scheduled Caste. He was also removed. (Interruptions) I do not want to go far on this line because this leads to a wrong path. How long will we be dividing the officers on the line of caste and religion. This should not be practised. Shri Paswanji has

got every right to demand dismissal of the Government of Rajasthan. He must demand it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have demanded only the resignation of the Chief Minister not the dismissal of the Government of Rajasthan.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There might be an error in my hearing. This is also within his right to demand the resignation of the Chief Minister. But what is the basis of this demand? Will this House be able to work properly if we start demanding the removal of Chief Ministers for any incident in a state without considering as to which problem gave birth to it and what political force is behind it? Rupees one lakh were given within 24 hours to the family of each deceased person. (Interruptions) On the demand of some of the colleagues, a team of the C.P.I. members went there and it demanded that the relief amount should be 5 lakhs instead of 1 lakh. There can be a difference of opinion about it. I would like to submit that this House should not take the job of evaluating the price of lost lives. It is not just that the Government of Rajasthan fixes the relief amount as one lakh and the C.P.I. goes ahead of it by demanding 5 lakhs and yet some other suggests more than even that. The value of life should not be evaluated like this. Whatever happened there was very bad, and so whatever steps the Government of Rajasthan has taken within 24 hours has been taken under the leadership of the Chief Minister. Shri Ram Vilasji must make his demand but he will surely have to give me a right to mention that after this incident an allegation of partisan ship is being levelled against such a big leader of our party as has completed 40 years of public life.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Have you tried to know that the hon. Chief Minister had gone to the place where the conspiracy of the murder was hatched. (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I went to Kumbher. (Interruptions) Ram Vilasji has

an objection that when the hon. Chief Minister arrived at the place of occurrence..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should not discuss the Chief Minister in the Parliament. Leave it at that.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because there was a reference, so I had to refer to it and it was my duty to do so. It is not good to wash off the image built after 40 years of public service. What difference does it make to me? I take very seriously what has been said here by Ram Vilasji. He spoke about the case of human sacrifice. It is a very serious thing in itself. Ram Vilasji has mentioned about this in the House. I would like to submit before you that I have more facts. If I put those facts, Ram Vilasji would say that they are wrong. I do not want to raise controversy whether Ram Vilasji is putting wrong facts or I am putting wrong facts. The Government of Rajasthan has ordered a judicial inquiry. That inquiry will look into all the facts. If the C.B.I. has ordered an inquiry, everyone will come under its purview whether they are the men of the Congress Party or the M.L.As associated with the Janata Dal or the M.L.As associated with the Ajit Singh group of Janata Dal. I would like to make a request that there should be a full discussion on it but I would also request that the Government of India should ask the Government of Rajasthan to send an official report and then the discussion should be based on that report, only then the discussion will be based on facts otherwise it will only result in making allegations and counter allegations. This may also give an opportunity for my colleagues to get angry. So it becomes a responsibility of our party to reply when any allegation is made against it.

A delegation of the Bhartiya Janata Party has gone to the spot. It has put forth its view as impartially as possible. Now will the men of the Bhartiya Janata party remain silent if any allegation is made against them?

It is not possible. There should be an orderly discussion on it, the discussion should be based on facts and the State Government should be asked to send a report on the matter. The truth will come out only when there is some discussion. I share the anguish of Shri Ram Vilasji but if it finds expression here in the shape of political rivalry and the Government of Rajasthan is criticised and accused for five minutes, half an hour or an hour or for a whole day, it is not going to solve the problem.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government of Bihar is accused here daily.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is right. How Bihar is benefited by its what improvement is attained there? We will have to think very seriously. If a discussion is required it should be done properly. We want a discussion. I know that action taken by the Government of Rajasthan is right. No other State Government has done what has been done by the Government of Rajasthan after such an incident.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, expressing his opinion on the Kumbher incident Shri Advaniji said during the Question Hour that the Government of Rajasthan took right and immediate step and similarly Shri Jaswant Singhji has presented details as to how the Government of Rajasthan has taken required steps by distributing money, suspending concerned officers and transferring money. After such an incident it is very painful to hear in the House by the great leaders of the Bhartiya Janata Party as to how much money has been distributed and how many officers have been transferred. (Interruptions) Please have patience and listen to me. I have also listened to your speech, so you should also listen to what I say. (Interruptions) It is a matter of great sorrow that effort is being made to weight the killings and bloodshed of the down-trodden in terms of money. I would like to remind the House that a meeting of the Chief Ministers was convened by the hon. Prime Minister on the 4th and 5th October. It was demanded that all the Chief Ministers should be called here and an immediate

effort should be made to check the atrocities against the downtrodden and the Scheduled Tribes. I remember that many decisions were taken in the meeting of the Chief Ministers with a view to check the recurrence of such incidents, but it is a matter of great sorrow that such incidents are again taking place. After recurrence of such incidents it is claimed that such and such steps have been taken. We are not satisfied with that.

I did not intend to narrate this case which, had brought to the notice of Shri Advaniji as also Shri Jaswant Singhji during the last session, but when Shri Jaswant Singhji elaborated as to how much security is being provided to the downtrodden and the Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan, I have to point out that a Scheduled Tribe I.A.S. Officer has been under suspension for the last 23 months. For 10 days he was under remand and for 48 days he was under judicial custody. No F.I.R. has been filed so far and no charge sheet has been issued. Such things are happening in Rajasthan these days and yet they claim that security is being provided in Rajasthan. Mr. Speaker, Sir, before concluding my submission I would like to say that we do not want to wait for Rajasthan Government's Report. Hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs Shri M.M. Jacob has visited Kurnher. I demand that Shri Jacob should place the factual report of his visit in this House right now and a discussion on that report should be held here today.

Moreover, I fully support Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's demand to dismiss the Rajasthan Government. I would also like to say that Government in Rajasthan should not be dismissed merely because it is the B.J.P. Government, but a decision should be taken to dismiss the State Government irrespective of party if such tragic incident take place in any state then only such incidents can be avoided.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, as an Indian I feel ashamed that we have to face such situations in this country repeatedly. So many years after

independence, there are people in this country - the most vulnerable sections of our society - who are being tortured, who are being discriminated against, who are being killed, against whom series of action are being taken by particular people belonging to a particular caste, and also officially, administratively. And they appear to be always at the receiving end. It is a matter of great concern that in every session of this House, we have to spend hours in discussing events concerning the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward people in this country. Time has come. We have been saying on the floor of the House itself that we do not wish to take it as a partisan matter. But we find that such incidents are recurring. And with impunity it is happening. There seems to be something basically wrong in our approach, in our attempt to deal with the situation. Probably only lip service is paid. Probably only some sort of consolation in words is given for these people. It has become almost a regular occurrence which is happening everytime with great frequency.

In this case, Kurnher, we find that Mr. Jacob had gone there. I take it that at least by now the Government of India has obtained a report from the State Government. Before a meaningful discussion can be held on this, we would like to know from Mr. Jacob what is the position. He ought to make a statement here and now. We ought to know what is the report of the State Government on these incidents. It has been described as the worst in recent history. It appears quite a few days before the actual incidents, there had been tension there. It was seen even from the Holi day which was on the 18th of March. There have been tensions. It was again on 1st of June and again on 3rd of June. But what preventive action was taken?

It appeared that two sections of the people on the basis of caste were congregating. They were holding meetings. One was threatening the other. As we find always, these people - the scheduled castes and *dalits* - are at the receiving end. It appeared that a panchayat was held by on community on the 6th of June and there was a gathering of more than 10,000 people.

They went on a march. In Bada Mohalla of village Kumher, they poured diesel and kerosene on the houses and in no time, the whole area was engulfed in fire. 300 horses were burnt and 700 cattle roasted alive apart from human beings who were roasted. Now it is said that about 50 people have been killed. Many people are untraced. They have left the villages. Is this a matter which has to be taken as routine matter?

The Prime Minister is here. Merely saying: yes, judicial inquiry? When the report will come, we do not know. Whether the judge has already entered upon the reference, we do not know. One lakh cannot be paid to the dead man. Only a dead man's family can be paid. You cannot find out the money value of a person's life.

Why are such incidents occurring? In spite of sufficient warnings there of the events to come, which were apprehended, why was no action taken? It is said that 300 policemen were present at a police station a few hundred metres from the scene of the carnage during the week-end of June 6 and 7. Sir, was there any complicity? Unfortunately, the caste-wise divide has contaminated the police and administrative services also. And there is a demand that if a section of the people are being hounded, discriminated against or tortured, they say that they want a police man of their caste. This is how the cancer has gone deep into our body politic and social life. Therefore, they think that protection will be there if administrative officers and police men of that particular caste will be there. Otherwise, there is no protection. If administrative officers and police men belong to a different caste or a majority caste, then they will continue to torture them and they will not provide them protection. This is what they say.

Sir, is this not a matter which requires the most serious consideration of everybody? It is not sufficient that occasionally we shall discuss in this House when such incident happens. We do a sort of post-mortem; we make certain speeches. Then, again Juggernaut goes on, another incident happens, we wait for such an incident and

again make a discussion. Sir, we find such a situation in every session of the House. I am not saying what should be done by the Government there at the moment. It is an elected Government but I would request them to do some soul searching also. Have you taken sufficient steps to see that these people are being protected in spite of three clear warnings that the trouble was brewing? Sir, Mr. Shekhar was the head of the CBI previously. At the moment he is DG. He also appears to have made certain statements where he admitted that there was tension and people of different communities were getting agitated. There was some incident in a cinema hall or some killing in some agricultural field for something like. Therefore, people have gone out. Large scale damage has been done by fire; people are without shelter in many cases. They are common and very very poor people. What is being done? I would like the Central Government to tell us what assistance the people obtained from them. Have they persuaded the State Government to provide assistance to these people who are suffering for no fault of theirs? The only crime is that they belong to a caste or a section of the society which is treated as a second or a third class citizen in this country because of their birth and avocation. Let there be an end to it. Therefore, my appeal to all sections of the House is we have to rise above partisan consideration in a matter where human life is concerned. Let us not make it a matter of political fight. But where the political organisation is failing in its duty, where the political outfit or the administration is failing in their duty, it is our boundary duty sitting here in this House to point out that and to demand proper and effective action to be taken so that not only the victims are protected but the guilty person are punished fully. No respite should be given and nobody should be allowed to go scot-free. We have to see that in future nothing should happen to blot the name of the country further.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the proceedings of the House started with the discussion on the atrocities in Rajasthan, Kumbher and other places in Madhya Pradesh. We were only

trying to make this House express its deep concern over the happenings with the down-trodden and with the exploited sections of our society. Sir, we are aware of the rules and procedures of the House. All that we wanted was that this should not be treated in a routine manner. It should be given due importance. It should be treated as national prestige. Unfortunately, some of the Members from the opposite side, especially the BJP Members, took it as if we are trying to create a situation in which the BJP Government will be criticised. Sir, the guilty must be punished. I was expecting that the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani ji will rise above the party lines and will come to the House with grave concern over the brutal killing of large scale people. Women were raped; children were thrown into fire. But, Sir, what I find is that the hon. Leader of the Opposition started issuing certificates to the Government. By all means, we are not here to accuse a particular Chief Minister or a particular Government. What we wanted was that this House must take serious note of what has happened in Kumher. It is not an incident which took place on one day in a given time. The incident continued for five long days. It started happening on the 1st of June and then on 3rd, 4th and 6th of June also these incidents took place. All these major four incidents took place right under the nose of the highest police officers; all those police officers present include, IGP, DIG, SP, Additional SP, and District Magistrate.

If you look at the sequence of events that had taken place; on the first of June it was a cinema incident. That was allowed by the police. In connivance with the cinema officers they started prosecuting those very boys who had the tickets with them. They were thrown out, insulted and beaten and the police was not prepared to register a case. As a result of this there was a reaction and the people started protesting on the road.

On the 4th of June, a regular panchayat was held and in that panchayat a resolution was passed to teach a lesson to the Jatavs of that village. On all these days when these incidents were taking place in Kumher, which is only 15 Km away from the district

headquarter, large armed force was present. Kumher is not a small village. It is a town well connected by road and telephone.

When we are discussing as to what happened on the 6th of June, we must know who are the responsible people. I for one am not here to suddenly accuse that the Chief Minister is responsible. There are forces working in that area. It is a highly sensitive area which has created history in the past 10 years. The State Government was sleeping with all the mighty force in the village itself. What happened on the 6th is horrible. On the 6th June, the police shoot on the *basti* of the Jatavs and took away all the able-bodied people. When the police knew that attackers from five-six villages were getting together; were hiring tractors and trollies and were coming fully armed to finish this *basti*, the police took away all the able-bodied people from the *basti* and locked them up. The result was that there was nobody to defend the women, the old people and the children. So much so, the cattle were also thrown into fire.

Therefore, Sir, this is a well calculated horrendous crime which took 5 days. Not one party, but all the parties have visited that place. We went there on 18th June, as a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Parliamentary forum. All political parties represented in the House were present in that delegation. We questioned some of the district authorities and the whole story is malicious on the face of it. Any outsider will know how the things had happened. Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs visited that place and he made a public statement. Is this House not entitled at least to have that statement? I would have expected that when the House would start today, the hon. Home Minister or at least the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs would come before the House with the statement. We would like to know from him what happened to the CBI inquiry. Is it still on?

Sir, the information is that the CBI inquiry has been hustled up. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister and not from the Hon. Member

about the situation there. I am told that there are forces. There are very very influential forces who do not want the CBI to complete its inquiry. We want to know from the Government whether it is a fact or not.

Therefore, Sir, may I request the hon. Prime Minister that he should ask the hon. Home Minister to come fully prepared with a complete and a detailed statement before this House and let us have that statement right now.

It is because, it is a serious and a heinous crime. We cannot wait even for a moment now. The hon. Minister of State is here. He should lay before the House the detailed Report that he has prepared and that Report should be discussed. We are not here to score points. I know Shri Vajpayee can score point's over anybody. We are not here for a debate. We are here to find a way out.

This morning, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned very rightly in the Party Meeting that it is not only the administration, it is not only the Government that can tackle the situation like this but the society as a whole. We must evolve a social action and that social action can come with the involvement of all the Parties.

Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Prime Minister to have that Statement laid before the House and let the hon. Members be given that Statement and let us start the discussion on this topic right now. The discussion should not only be for Kumher but also for other places where such heinous crimes have taken place. We must discuss it before any other item is taken up on the Agenda. This is my submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR SPEAKER: We can do it one after the other and not at the same time. Now, there is no point of order because there is no order at all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the B.J.P. delegation which visited Kumher included Shri K.L. Sharma, Shri Sikander Bakhta, Kumari Uma Bharti, Shri Kalka Das and myself. I am sorry to say that such incidents take place in every state and we simply discuss these issues. All the culprits, who were murderers, and who were responsible for Tsunder incident, were freed. Nobody was sentenced. In Uttar Pradesh the police shot 13 Harijans and Dalits. At that time the local Government had announced an assistance of Rs. 25 thousand. When we protested the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar assured to provide Rs. 1 lakh to the dependents of each deceased. At that time I had said that mere monetary help would not solve any problem.

The Kumher incident is tragic. It is also a fact that Dalits have been killed. We had been there. But we have to understand why such murders are being committed. Whenever such incidents occur the police officer is transferred, Minister and the Chief Minister are changed or the Government itself is changed. All these measures cannot put an end to the killings. We have to change the mentality of anti-Dalits in the whole country to stop these incidents. Those, who are against the Dalits, those who have ill-feelings towards the Dalits, provoke the people as soon as they get an opportunity and the result is killings. I personally enquired above the reason of killings in Kumher. As a protest the 'Chakka Jam Programme' was organised. The buses were stopped but the ladies sitting in the buses were not insulted. No woman was stripped. The female clothes were taken out from a box which was left in a bus and the rumour was spread that the Jatavs stripped the women. The news was spread on all sides. The local workers of Janta Dal and Congress summoned the Panchayat. Some people were trying to maintain peace. But some people misgudided that the Government would do nothing and they had no alternative but to take the law into their own hands. They created an atmosphere in which the sentiments of people

were flared up. People tried to violate the law. It is a fact that killings were committed there, provocation was there. Several states have been witnessing killings. I do not commend Rajasthan Government but I must say that the promptness displayed by it in taking necessary steps has not been shown by the Chief Minister of others States.....(*Interruptions*) further it was said(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have said more than enough.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: I am speaking because I am not satisfied.....(*Interruptions*) C.B.I. made an enquiry there. The State Government could be charged of favouritism if the enquiry had been conducted by it, but it has taken a right step by handing over the case to C.B.I. I am in favour of punishment to culprits. There should be unanimous decision to stop recurrence of such incidents in future. Moral of the people should be changed so that Dalits may live in peace in India after 44 years of Independence.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia); Mr. Speaker, Sir, this discussion has been going on for half an hour. Some points have been raised by Shri Ram Vilas and by Shri Jaswant Singh. It is a serious matter. These killings are heinous. But I am sorry to say that both the groups are blaming each other. It will worsen the situation. I do not believe that the present discussion will be of any help. I do not want to doubt anybody's intention. I am surprised that the hon. Minister of State for Home visited the place and the case was handed over to C.B.I. a month ago. According to the style of functioning of C.B.I. it might have submitted its preliminary report to the Government. The Intelligence Bureau submits the report of such incidents within 24 hours in every State. Someone blames the State Government, someone alleges division, of the police of on caste lines. one Member says that a Government official is under suspension for the last 23 months. On the other hand it is said that the has been facing the charge of rape. I do not know whether we would be able to stop these killings in this

manner. I think the State Home Minister and the Union Home Minister should place a report regarding their information about the question raised by Shri Buta Singh and Shri Wasnik. It is a quite painful that reports are received that there has been a case of human sacrifice. Shri Ram Vilas says that he has conclusive evidence of the sacrifice. Shri Jaswant Singh refutes this charge. If the Government of India does not make a statement on it, it will affect the entire country. Our speeches cannot stop the killings at every place; The more we deliver speeches here, higher the killings are made Mr. Speaker, Sir, with folded hands I pray that widow downs on both in sides. This Government should also understand its responsibilities. the problem of the country would become more complicated if it continue to listen to the insult and criticism of the State Government silently and remains inactive. So time may be fixed when the State Home Minister may clarify two - three points. Was human sacrifice made and did the State Government have a hand in it or not? The question was also raised to evaluate the life in terms of money. Compensation should be paid in case one is killed.....(*Interruptions*) You say that what ever little assistance is being given should be stopped. Merely speaking can achieve nothing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you please stop these speeches. These will not heal the wounds instead those will add fuel to the fire. I will request the Prime Minister of present the preliminary report so that a proper base is provided for discussion in helps in avoiding recurrence of such incidents and in informing the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are correct. It can bring what some solution. The hon. Members have expressed their feelings and they were given a little time to express themselves. I have been informed that the statement is ready.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): If we do not discuss bank scam, we will not be performing our duty.(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): If the House agrees, we can.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs came to me and told that if you want a statement to be given by the Finance Minister, a statement can be given by the Finance Minister; he is ready with the statement also. So, let us follow a procedure.

It was very rightly said by Shri Chandra Shekhar that you have a statement first and then discuss it. Now, if you don't have a statement, then what can you discuss it?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): We don't want his statement. He should be dismissed. The Finance Minister should be dismissed.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us follow a procedure. Now we have taken up on issue. Let us conclude that issue and if time permits we can discuss another issue. If time is there for discussing the issue, it will certainly be taken up for discussion in the House. Do not think that it is not going to be discussed. They are ready with the statement. I was told that the Minister would like to make the statement and then you may discuss it later. We can do it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I entirely agree.

MR. SPEAKER: Now please leave it to my good sense. Let me regulate the proceedings. Otherwise everybody is saying something, I cannot do it. I am following the suggestion given by Shri Chandra Shekhar. It is a good suggestion. You have something before you and then discuss. So, do not discuss now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We have agreed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it. But each of you should not stand up and ask me to do this and that. Shri Basudeb Acharya, let me conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With regard to Khumher incident, many people have expressed their views. We are ready with a statement. We have a statement. The Minister of State for Home Affairs can make a statement and after that we can have discussion. If they want to have a discussion under Rule 193, it can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree that the statement should be made. Now that so many Members have discussed it, there are only one or two Members left. I will like them also to speak. Then you make a statement and afterwards if we come to the conclusion that it is necessary, we may think about it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is okay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Now we are being told at one O'Clock that the statement is ready with the Home Minister!

MR. SPEAKER: I knew it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why have we wasted two hours on it? Why was it not made earlier? They kept quiet, they did not say a single word, and now after two hours they are saying that they are ready with the statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We wanted them to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta, I knew it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When we wanted them to make a statement they kept

quiet and now they are saying that they are ready with the statement.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
That is the same with security scan issue also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, please do not interrupt me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole discussion is disorganised then.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what should have exactly been done. But then you were not allowing us to proceed in a proper manner. Everybody wanted the Question Hour to be suspended.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): After that?

MR. SPEAKER: After that also, there is some procedure. You leave it to me. I will see that you get all that you want. Supposing if you want one thing at one time and a second thing a second time, that cannot be done I will allow two or three Members to speak and then we will allow the Minister to make the statement. Then if you think that it is necessary, we will discuss it in the Chamber. Not now please.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Let me say one or two points.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you interrupt this procedure? I explained to you, Have you not heard anything at all.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not point of order at this time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will you

give an opportunity to those who have given separate notices to speak on some other subjects during Zero Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall try to give an opportunity to all, but not today. Because if we do it today, they will continue throughout the day.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Kumher incident. Expressing my gratitude, I would like to draw your attention towards one more issue. Discussion is going on, on the issue for which you have given time, but there is such an important issue on which discussion cannot be postponed to tomorrow. It has been accepted that the resolution passed by the N.I.C. was very good. Bharatiya Janata Party had also supported that resolution. It has been welcomed by all in the country. But that resolution is going to be violated tomorrow, so Government should make a statement about the action proposed to be taken by it in this regard? Everyone is anxious about it. We have not raised this issue because of Kumher incident. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement as the resolution passed by N.I.C. on Ayodhya issue is going to be violated. What action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard? If the Government does not take any action and remains silent, we will think that it is not discharging its duties; therefore, it should resign.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): What action will be taken if this issue goes out of control?

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to me. I have heard you.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: We have left all this to you.

MR. SPEAKER: If you will do so, one

Member will say do this and the other will say do that. [Translation]

[English]

I have heard it. I have understood the importance of it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Ask the Government to make a statement on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, First of all let me conclude the first matter.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The whole country will be in turmoil, if the Government of India acts as a silent spectator. It is being announced that the mosque will be demolished and the temple will be constructed and a trench is being dug. The Government will have to state as to what action does it propose to take tomorrow.... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): Sir, I will make a statement on this also.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand this. You have many matters in your mind. You cannot raise all matters at one and the same time and get the reply. I am saying that I have understood the importance of the issue which has been raised by the former Prime Minister Shri V. P. Singh. It can be done in a proper manner. When we are discussing one thing, you are getting up and saying that you want a statement on another issue also. It cannot be done like that please understand.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: They have announced the date as tomorrow. That is why we are saying that the Government of India must say that they have taken necessary steps to protect that.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will you allow discussion on that issue during zero hour?....

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow discussion on that issue. Please sit down.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You do not give us an opportunity to speak.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair on your part. It is your party which raised this issue.

[Translation]

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Our party has not said this.... You do not give us an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I warn you, Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, you can warn me, you can, expel me (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of browbeating will not be allowed in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not shout like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I may also be given some time, Sir.... (Interruptions) With all humility, I requested the Chair (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will take it up. You have done your duty. Now please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Again on this issue, during this inter Session, there has been continuous correspondence between the Home Minister and the Chief Minister accusing each other. Sometimes the Home Minister is threatening the U.P. Government. Now the Parliament is in Session. The Home Minister is keeping quiet now.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: With due respect to you.

SHRICHANDRA SHEKHAR: With great respect, I am not interested on this. But the situation is on the flash point. The whole thing is that the U.P. Government and the Home Ministry are exchanging love letters for the last one year and nothing is happening. The situation is aggravating every time. My friends like Shri Shahabuddin gets agitated and we should also understand their sensitivity. Before such emotions are expressed in this House, why should not the Government come forward with their opinion on this issue?.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar, what was the occasion?

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now he has said....Don't talk with him. I am speaking to you....If you listen to me, you will understand my point. He has said that he would also make a statement on Ayodhya issue...

MR. CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Today?

MR. SPEAKER: Not today. I shall ask him about time....

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There must be a statement on Ayodhya issue also...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let the Minister tell the House that he going to make a statement on Ayodhya issue.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I can make a statement on this also at the time fixed by you, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): The hon.. Minister of Home Affairs should make statement on Tin Bigha issue and Ahmedabad incident,

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Many persons have died in Gujarat..

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We could not hear what the Minister has said...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that he is prepared to make a statement on Kumher issue as well as on Ayodhya issue if the time is fixed by the Presiding Officer today itself.

(*Interruptions*)[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker Sir, let me speak, please. It has happened in my constituency ...(*Interruptions*) In my Constituency, 120 people were injured and 126 were killed. I want to speak about like this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down first. Let me regulate. Now, if you are going to show that you are interested in each of the issue and everybody is going to talk, I cannot

regulate. Allow me. I have said that all important issues will be discussed. But can you discuss the same issue at the same time? You just keep quite. We will allow you to discuss all the issues one after the other. Now, somebody gets up and raises one issue and the other one raises another. It cannot be done like that.

[Translation]

Vajpayeeji, I have said that I cannot take up all these issues the Bhilai issue and the Ahmedabad issue on a single day. Today we have taken up Kumher issue. Tomorrow, we will take up issue one after another.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The Kumher issue is under discussion. In the meantime the issue of Ayodhya was raised and you have accepted that there should be a statement on the Ayodhya issue. We do not have any objection. We demand that a statement should be given on the stock scam also.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, yes, that will also be there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It should take place today.

MR. SPEAKER: I can not tell you the exact time for it today.

[English]

They are ready with the statement.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A large scale riot has taken place in Ahmedabad.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Loknathji, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is trying to get what he wants and it cannot be given like this. Please allow us to regulate. I have said all important issues will be discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying you please sit down. I can not have unlimited patience every time. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You might have given a notice.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker Sir, it is not fair that you allow only those persons who shout. Seven persons were killed in Tin Bigha and their dead bodies were not given. We request humbly and peacefully but you listen only to those persons who shout. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take the incident of Kumher as a repetition of Bhagalpur incident. Such a big incident was result of a well planned conspiracy and the preparations for it were going on for the last five days this incident took place in a planned manner. Five thousand people were invited from the adjacent villages, after that a human sacrifice was made, and the village was attacked collectively and the human beings were massacred. Hon. Shri Jaswant Singhji has said that the Rajasthan Government has acted promptly and ordered a judicial inquiry, C.B.I. has conducted an inquiry into the matter. I would like to point out that the Government has constituted a number of judicial inquiry its and ordered C.B.I. enquiries during the last 40-45 years but no conclusions have reached and the deceased and victims could not get any justice out of these esquires.

The Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He has expressed his sympathy towards the *harijans* but I am sorry to say even after such a massive human massacre, the hon. Prime Minister has not uttered even a single word in this august House. I firmly say that neither the Congress nor the B.J.P. Government can provide security to the *harijans*. I urge upon the Government to provide arms to the *harijans* of the whole country so that they can themselves protect their lives and property. With these words, I conclude (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Speaker Sir, I was also a member of the delegation of the Communist Party of India which visited the site. We spoke to the dalits and gathered facts about the incidents which took place there. In my view such incidents are a blot on humanity. All the colleagues, who are sitting here, claim that they not only feel the pain of the poor but also the pain and pangs of the victims of such incidents wherever they take place. But such incidents are taking place in the country quite often and nobody tries to know the root causes of such incidents.

I do not want to discuss all the incidents which took place there before 6th June but I want to tell the House as to how much well planned this incident of 6th June was. Before a day i.e. on 5th June, a meeting of 46 villages was held there, in which the superintendent of Police and the A.S.P. were also present. It was resolved in the meeting that Kumher will be attacked. So, on 5th June, the police went to that village and arrested nearly 250 people between 5 O'clock and 12 p.m. The men and women were beaten up and put in prison.

After this incident 10 thousand people attacked the village. I mean to say that the police administration and the rioters had done so in a well planned manner. Therefore, I demand on my behalf and on behalf of the Communist Party that the amount of compensation given to the next of kin of the deceased should be increased. I further demand that the Government should undertake a programme to enable the Dalits

of the whole country to defend themselves against these attacks because the police reaches afterwards; the action is taken after laps of a long period, there is long delay in the C.B.I. investigation and the announcement of the judicial enquiry is made very late.

Sir, I, on my behalf would like to submit that the Central Government and the State Governments should join hands in drawing up a programme to develop capacity in Dalits to defend themselves. They should be provided arms free of cost, only then such incidents can be stopped in real sense.

My next submission is that I am told that whenever Dalits go to local cinema halls, they are not allowed to sit in the chairs but are forced to sit on the ground. Secondly, they are not paid for their services. Therefore now they say that they will not work unless they are paid.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you conclude, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Therefore, I want to submit that such incidents, whether they occur in Haryana or Rajasthan, should be stopped and the land reforms should be implemented strictly to avoid such incidents. It appears that royal families are involved in such incidents, so action should also be taken against them, (*Interruptions*) Only then the *harijans* and the dalits can be protected in real sense and such incidents can be brought under control. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Government that it should set up a task force to stop such incidents and to save these dalits from atrocities. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER: You had started and have spoken. You please sit down. Mr. Jacob.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Please give me some time. Many people from this side have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you please sit down.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lady Member speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then, why did you speak at that time? You did speak on all these points.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) (Bharatpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was in Jaipur on 4th, 5th and the 6th before that incident took place there on the 6th, when this incident occurred I was not there in Bharatpur. The clash that took place on the 1st started from a picture-hall. 4 boys of Jatvs reached the picture hall to watch movie without ticket, the clash originated from there. The gatekeeper stopped them when they were trying to enter the hall without tickets. They and the gatekeeper then came to blows. After that on 3rd, a group of 300-400 Jatavs indulged in sabotage in Kumber town, looted a petrol pump and shops, damaged State Transport Corporation's misbehaved with the travellers and looted them after switching off the light. After that many other persons and I proposed that those who are guilty of sabotage should be arrested, but only a gatekeeper was arrested on the 4th. The situation deteriorated when stopped the flow of water to Kumber from the village Paingor. When I visited the village Paingor for bringing about peace, the Jatavs told me that the outsiders had instigated the riot and that the jats of the village were protecting them. Thereafter, the police started a search and they recovered large amount of handgrenades and other weapons. A handgrenade was also thrown on the police which injured 5 policemen. The statement that a plan to lunch attack was chalked-out is wrong. The guilty persons should be punished because they will feel

encouraged if they do not get punishment.

The hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan quickly decided to refer the case to C.B.I. for inquiry on the 7th and a sum of rupees 39 lakh was sanctioned to distribute among the affected persons and a judicial inquiry was also set up.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, the statement made here by the delegation of 26 members which went there is based on one-side hearing. It ignored the facts of the other side. I would like to mention here that the best step that the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan took was his decision to refer it to C.B.I. for inquiry into the matter.

With these words I would like to submit that the news of human sacrifice is totally wrong. A statement has been made by the Government in this regard.

I would also like to demand that the hon. Governor who went there, should also be asked to send his views also. So, this matter should be dropped here without stretching it any further because I believe that if we hold much talks about that we are likely to go astray and which will only add fuel to the fire and consequently situation may worsen. I would therefore, like to request that the hon. Minister should make a statement.

13.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incident of killings in Kumher (Rajasthan)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, first of all I would like to thank all the Members for participating in the discussion on this important on the carnage that happened in Kumher. All of us are equally concerned about what has happened

there. I happened to be a person who visited that place soon after the incident, before even the fire was put down properly. It was so soon that I happened to be there. I met a large of people in that village. They narrated the story of what happened. Most of the men-folk were away. Home womenfolk were seen in the streets and in distance places. I could gather some information from others who collected there after my entry. We had asked the State Government of Rajasthan to give a report on what has happened. The State Government had given us a report and I have with me the report of the Home Ministry based on the report of the Government of Rajasthan. It is customary in this House that we by and large reply on the State Government's report whenever a law and order situation or a carnage takes place in a State. But I had visited the place, I had my observations, I had my reactions and I also submitted a sort of an observation for the future course of action to be followed. My essential purpose of it was to avoid this kind of thing to happen again in that area, because from a few days before this incident, tensions were prevailing in that area.

The Home Minister had issued circulars to all the Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to keep a watch on the likely flaring up of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Harijans. Then again, when the Chief Ministers' Conference was held here, this was again reiterated. But, in spite of that, when incident happened, we actually feel so sorry for what has happened and that is why I had to rush to the spot. I sympathise with those people who had lost their lives; irrespective of the party or the caste, it was actually a human loss of lives. But, Sir, the State Government, in their report, narrated the history. I do not want to waste time by reading all the history because, most of you have mentioned as to what has happened on that day.

Sir, one surprising thing struck me there and I had reached to it. I have never been dishonest in politics or in public life. So, what I saw I have to say, but I do not want to attribute motives also at the same time, when I say it. I asked the police authorised

who were there, a simple question as to how many policemen were there at that time when the carnage took place.. I was told that one thousand policemen were there, but the Police Officer corrected and said that only 300 policemen were there. There again, I said that we have to examine it carefully and deeply. They informed me that a judicial inquiry is ordered by the Chief Minister and a senior judge is appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court. So, we are really awaiting for the decision of the judicial inquiry. Then again, as soon as this is brought to our notice, I must say that the Chief Minister was kind enough to agree for a CBI inquiry immediately and a CBI inquiry is also on. The CBI has not given us the report so far. We are awaiting the report of the CBI. In the absence of the CBI inquiry report and the judicial inquiry report, it may be unfair for me to predict that exactly had happened.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser):
One month has passed. What are they doing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. JACOB: When I went there, I was told by the people there about the relief materials given. I asked the officials also including the Collector and the Superintendent of Police who were there and they said that relief measures were being attended to. But I pointed out to them that I did not see the relief measures and I asked them to do it immediately. I am happy to say that the relief measures rushed subsequently and food packets were also rushed. The doctors were rushed and the relief was given. But the time factor has to be found out exactly. When the report finally comes, we will be able to find out as to when exactly the relief measures reached there. But, to my mind, I did not find the relief measures. So, I reacted badly and said that this was not the way in which relief has to be given. I saw all the houses 157 houses were totally destroyed and 256 houses were partially destroyed. This was the sight in a village. The carnage took place for two hours and we were not able to suppress it or find a

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remedy for it. The CRPF was rushed immediately from here, additional forces were rushed and the military was called in. All these. We are all concerned that this should not be repeated again. There is tension in that area even now in spite of the delegates visiting that area, inspite of the persuasions made by all the political parties. There is tension not only in that village, but in the villages around that also. We want to see that the tension is defused and not aggravated. For defusing the tension, we have to have the report of the investigation and enquiry and the CBI enquiry report. Then, I would be in better position to say that the State Government has done everything is possible. I have also checked up that the food packets were rushed; medical aids were given; medical aids were given; inquiry as instituted. Compensation was given. But the amount of compensation is disputed. Some people say it is to be more; some people say, it is enough. Some people say, it should be Rs. 5 lakhs and not Rs. one lakh. Whatever be the opinion, let us be practical about it and see that the tension shall not be allowed to be mounted in the villages in Rajasthan, especially in Bharatpur because it is caste kind of conflict and we will have a terrible repercussion all over India.

So, I appeal to the House that while considering what has happened, to keep a watch on this because it is the safety and security of the poor people, downtrodden, Scheduled Castes and Harijans who are really miserable in many of the villages where you find this kind of carnages.

I share the views of the House that we should have been more vigilant. The State Governments will have to be more vigilant on this. That is why, we are sending periodical circulars, letters and requests to all the Chief Ministers not only to the Rajasthan Chief Minister. It is a very important thing.

I do not want read out a statement here because I do not think, it is relevant now at this point of time. You have already discussed a lot of things.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera):

But it must be circulated. The statement must be circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to circulate, I will have no objection.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): When is the CBI report awaited? It is already a month now.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: We will expedite it as early as possible. I talked personally to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to provide all facilities to the CBI including local officers and to provide the cooperation of the State police officials. I was talking that much of interest at that time. The Chief Minister was also readily agreeable to give all the facilities and provisions including S.P., investigating assistants and all that. That is why, I am expecting a feed back from the CBI.

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be a discussion in the House. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot decide while sitting in the chair. We will decide it in the Chamber.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you just said that you do not rule out a discussion on the statement made just now by the hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If it is necessary, we will decide in the Chamber.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalose): My information is, CBI has not been given any facility. The enquiry has not yet started. CBI must be given full staff. If the State Government is not giving them the staff, the Government of India must provide.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Finance Minister wanted to make a statement.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Before the hon. Finance Minister makes a statement. I

presume that he is making a statement on the security stock about which, of course, the entire House is very much concerned. We suffer from some deficiency in the House and we need your guidance.

If the hon. Finance Minister makes this statement here, he would be making the same statement in the other House as well. The other House will immediately take up a discussion on this matter. We have given an adjournment-motion. You in your wisdom and judgment have rejected the adjournment-motion on banking stock scam. Yet you have permitted the Government to come forward in which we would not be allowed to ask even clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me ask you. Do you not want a statement? I have done it because the same issue will be discussed when the discussion on No-Confidence Motion takes place.

AN HON MEMBER: We want to discuss it separately.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If you do not permit all of us to express our concern, and if you permit only the Government to come forward with a statement, then it is entirely one-sided. We want a statement because we wanted a discussion. We wanted a discussion. That is why, we are persuaded to move the adjournment motion. In your wisdom, you rejected the adjournment motion. You permit the Government, the treasury benches, to put across their view points. We, under the procedure of the House, cannot ask anything of this Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Time has to be allotted for a discussion.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): We should have a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, please sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We should have a discussion.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia. Well, in fact, there are two things. If you have a statement and if you want a discussion on it in spite of the fact that you are going to discuss no confidence motion, we will sit in the Chamber and decide whether we will have a separate discussion on it. That is one thing. We will sit in the Chamber. I will say nothing here sitting in the Chair now. But we will have a discussion. If you want, we can have it.

Two, if the members of the other House are asking the questions and we should have the same facility, I think let us not complete with them. Let them have their own facilities.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I just allow the Finance Minister to make a statement, You hear the statement. After that, if necessary, we will meet in the Chamber and, if you want a discussion, we will have a discussion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What time will you decide?

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let us have the discussion tomorrow.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: We have enough material.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We will hear the Finance Minister. We will except that at the end of the statement he will announce the resignation for the Government in anticipation! But let us hear the Government has let us have a discussion tomorrow.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is the biggest scandal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to facilitate the discussion and you are trying to create obstructions in your own way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not the only subject which we are discussing. There are other subjects.

SHRIRUPCHAND PAL: It is the biggest scandal that has come up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. I am saying in response to what Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has said. The Government said that they are ready with the statement. I will just discuss with them in the Chamber. May be, today we will fix the time. Let the statement be made.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You are going to ask the hon. Minister of Finance to make his statement but I am raising a different issue here. I had sent you a Motion of Privilege on the 2nd June...

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this manner. Let me deal with it. I will come to that issue afterwards.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If afterwards, when?

MR. SPEAKER: I mean that when I get time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should not talk of getting time because there is a rule regarding that, there is a rule about the Motion of Privilege...

MR. SPEAKER: What?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you to raise it in the House.

[Translation]

You should keep at least that rule in mind.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have got an information today in the morning that the Privilege Motion on Bofors issue sent by me has been rejected...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When you have rejected it, may I know whether I have right raise objection to that...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot raise your objection like this to the decision of the Speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know whether I have a right or not to raise objection to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, then.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But I have my own right.

MR. SPEAKER: Fernandes jee, let me first deal with it, I will see to that later on.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is this issue your consideration or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of all of you are there. All are very important.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is not the question of importance.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the first day of the session, will you take all the issues on a single day?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am concerned with the dignity of the House on the 30th March in this House...

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that, Fernandes jee. I have never disallowed you to speak. But it should not be that you do not listen to others; how is it possible.

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[English]

You will have proper time and opportunity to say all these things.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to give a word sitting like this in the Chair. You cannot ask like that. Let us discuss it. I will give you the time, if necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, not like this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not mine...

MR. SPEAKER: Then?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question relates to the dignity of this House. The then hon. Minister of External Affairs has said..**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not in this manner.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister may please make the statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what should I do then?

MR. SPEAKER: You should meet me in my Chamber. I will talk to you regarding time.

(Interruptions)

JULY 8, 1992 *Statt. by Minister Irre. & Frand. Transaction in Bank and Fin. Institutions*
[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, there are many Adjournment Motions. I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Irregularities and Fraudulent Transactions in Banks and other Financial Institutions

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last session I had informed the House of certain irregularities detected in the securities transactions of banks and I had assured the House the matter would be thoroughly investigated and firm action would be taken against all individuals found to have indulged in malpractices. I would like to apprise the House of developments that have taken place since then.

The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee under Deputy Governor Shri R. Janakiraman to inquire into the matter. The Committee submitted an Interim Report on 1st June 1992 and a second report on 6th July. Both reports were made public as soon as they were received.

The findings of the Committee confirm that unscrupulous brokers, in collusion with certain bank officials have manipulated securities transactions of banks and other financial institutions for their own purposes in a variety of ways and in clear violation of the established rules, guidelines and prudent business practices. Banks, funds ostensibly

intended for purchase by one bank from another banks of Government securities, PSU bonds of Units etc. of Unit treat of India and call money loans of one bank from another bank have been siphoned into the accounts of brokers. In another kind of manipulation, credit has been extended to the brokers through transactions engineered to represent discounting of bills, rediscounting of bills or ready forward deals in shares.

The total amount of transactions for which the banks and financial institutions involved do not have security backing is now estimated at about Rs. 3542 crores. Against this the Janakiraman Committee has identified securities worth Rs. 350 crores held by one of the banks so that the net problem exposure is now estimated at Rs. 3192 crores. The bankwise break up of this amount is indicated in the attached statement.

The transactions resulting in this large level of problem exposure have been in flagrant and deliberate violation of established rules and guidelines. It is also clear that there has been a serious failure of internal control systems in the banks involved. But for this, the senior management of the banks should have become aware of these irregular transactions at much earlier stages. This internal control failure seems to have occurred in all three segments of our sector: nationalised banks, private sector banks and also foreign banks.

I share the anger and anguish Hon'ble Members at these developments, which reveal serious deficiencies in the operations of our banking system. The fraudulent manipulations which have resulted in large scale misappropriation of bank funds require prompt corrective and penal action. I would like to assure Hon'ble Members that the Government is according to priority to recovering the amounts punishing the guilty restoring confidence in the basis integrity of the financial system.

I would like to take this opportunity to appraise Honorable Members of some of the steps which have been taken thus far to

deal with the problem:

(i) Even before the submission of the RBI report, Government had referred the case to the CBI. CBI has been investigation and has registered 5 FIRs. Since 4th June, 1992, 135 places have been searched and twenty five individuals have been arrested, including seven officials of banks and financial institutions. Ten individuals have since been released on bail.

(ii) Administrative action has been taken on the basis of preliminary investigation against officials directly or indirectly involved or felt to be responsible. Chairman NHB had resigned, Chairman UCO Banks and Chairman SBI were asked to go on leave as also the Deputy Managing Director of SBI and Managing Director of Can Bank Financial Services Ltd. The Chairman, Bank of Karad and two of its directors were removed. The Board of the metropolitan cooperative bank was superseded. Subsequently, these two banks have been taken into liquidation. The services of Chairman UCO Bank have been terminated. Twelve officials in various banks and other institutions have been suspended.

(iii) The first of the Janakiraman Committee was received by the Govt. on 2nd June, 1992. The Government moved very quickly to promulgate an Ordinance to set up a Special Court. For trying offences relating to these security transactions and appointing a custodian for attaching the assets of individuals and organisations. The Ordinance was promulgated on 6th June, 1992. The Special Court has started functioning and the Custodian has been appointed. The Custodian has since notified 39 individuals/organisations for attachment of assets.

(iv) Income-Tax Authorities are continuing their investigations into the offences of the Harshad Mehta Group. A large number of follow-up searches/surveys have been conducted. In all, about 100 premises have been searched/ surveyed. Asset seizure aggregates to approximately Rs. 72.5 crores. Provisional attachment has been ordered under Section 281B of the IT

Act for 37 immovable properties with the approximate market value of Rs. 25 crores and shares with market value of the order of Rs. 500 crores as on 28.2.1992. The current value of these assets has to be ascertained. Intensive investigations have been initiated in some other groups of brokers including Bhupen Dalal, A.D. Narottam Hiten Dalal and connected cases like T B Ruia, Dhanraj Mills etc.

(v) The enforcement Directorate has also been investigating the activities of some of these brokers for violations of FERA. They have arrested three persons in the course of their investigation all three of whom are at present in police custody.

(vi) Ministry of Finance took up with the Securities and Exchanges Board of India the issue of action to be taken against brokers found guilty of stock exchange irregularities. Subsequently the Bombay Stock Exchange Board suspended the main share brokers involved.

(vii) RBI has issued new instruction to regulate transactions in securities by banks. Treasury transactions are now subject to a concurrent audit by internal auditors and results are to be put up to CMD once every month. A special cell in the RBI would also scrutinise these reports.

(viii) RBI is modifying its inspections procedures providing for detailed annual inspection of all banks with focus on financial evaluation.

(ix) Lack of computerisation and reliance on manual processing in the Public Debt Office is one of the factors making it difficult for the banks to set up effective internal control systems to supervise Government securities trading. A process of computerisation of the Public Debt Office has been initiated. Certain officials in the Public Debt Office have been found to have engaged on overwriting in the record and they have been suspended, and the matter is being investigated.

(x) Management's of the banks where

irregularities have surfaced have taken corrective measures for gearing up internal control machinery and for streamlining fund management operations.

(xi) Steps are also being taken to improve trading practices in the stock exchanges, with a view ensuring greater transparency in transactions and eliminating manipulation of stock prices and insider trading. To this end the Securities and Exchange Board of India was given statutory powers with effect from 30th January, 1992. Amendments of the SEBI Act are currently under consideration with a view to strengthening SEBI further in order to increase its effectiveness in achieving its objectives. Government have also decided to set up a new Stock Exchange at New Bombay which will act as a model Exchange. It will be completely automated in terms of both trading and settlement procedures and would provide access to investors from all over the country. Government have also decided to set up a national Clearing and Settlement System with a Central Depository Trust and a Securities Facilities Support Corporations which would be entrusted with the task of establishing and maintaining the network among exchanges.

It is relevant to ask whether the scam could have been prevented through greater vigilance and better supervision. There is no doubt that better systems of internal control, or even greater efficiency in operating the existing system, would have enabled the top management's of the banks to have a better feedback on day to day operations, which could have identified the irregularities earlier. The statutory audits in the banks should also have identified some of these problems earlier. The fact that this did not happen underscores the need for thoroughgoing reform and modernisation of the banking system and its procedures.

Questions have also been raised whether RBI, which is responsible for supervision of the banks, could have been more vigilant. In retrospect it is clear that RBI's supervisory function as not as effective as it should have been. It should be noted

however that it is the RBI's own investigations that led to the unearthing of these irregular practices in the banks which had evolved over several years. There have been references in the Press to a circular issued by the RBI in July, 1991 laying down certain norms for banks dealing in securities transactions and it has been asserted that RBI should have been more vigilant in pursuing compliance with this circular. In fact RBI has directed the banks to submit compliance reports, and had subsequently received compliance reports from most banks indicating that their procedures were in line with the July circular. Subsequent developments show that it was not the case. RBI cannot undertake micro-management in all cases and it is only in identified problem cases detailed scrutiny, with on-site inspection, is undertaken. The Reserve Bank of India subsequently did undertake inspection of the Bank of Karad, the Andhra Bank and the Bank of Madura and these investigations did throw up evidence of continuing irregularities. Action against these banks was being contemplated when the wider dimensions of the scam became apparent. However, it is true that even these instructions did not reveal the full extent of the problem in the Bank of Karad which surfaced only later when the Reserve Bank undertook inter-bank reconciliation.

At one level, the banking irregularities and fraudulent transactions need to be treated as deliberate fraud on a large scale perpetrated by individuals who have blatantly violated the law. These individuals must be dealt with severely and Government is determined to do so. I hope Honorable Members will agree that Government has acted speedily in initiating criminal investigation proceedings and in setting up a Special Court. No effort will be spared to being the guilty to book and that too speedily. At another level, the irregularities have also thrown up a number of system weaknesses which have developed over time in our banking system and which can only be corrected by thoroughgoing reform and modernisation of the system.

Government has been aware of the

need for thorough going reform of the banking system and its procedures, if Indian banking is to be able to handle the banking requirements of a modern economy effectively. It is for this reason that Government in the first few weeks of coming to office, had appointed the Narasimham Committee to look into various aspects of the financial system which need reform.

The Narasimham Committee has made a number of recommendations for reforms of policy and procedures in the banking system aimed at creating a more efficient banking system which can serve the needs of a rapidly modernising economy. It has also recommended creation of a separate supervisory authority under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India. Government propose to act expeditiously on all these recommendations.

The Government attaches high priority to implementing the various recommendations of the Narasimham Committee aimed at financial sector reform. The irregularities and frauds that have come to light are in no way due to financial liberalisation. On the contrary they have surfaced under a regime of apparently tight regulation of banking activity. Over regulation of bank interest rates and an excessive preemption of banks resources into low interest assets has contributed to some extent for bank managements looking to non-traditional banking activity to bolster bank profits. Steps taken recently by the Government to rationalise interest rates and to reduce the statutory liquidity ratio will help to correct these imbalances.

It is also necessary to strengthen supervision over banks and other financial institutions. For this purpose, Government is considering the establishment of a high powered Supervisory Board consisting of 4 to 5 full time members, with the Governor, Reserve bank of India as the Chairman. The Board will have an advisory council with eminent persons from the like fields of banking, auditing, law, economics and management. The Board will coordinate the work of supervision of banks, financial

institutions and other financial agencies in the country. It will lay down operating guidelines, look after supervision and enforce compliance. Surprise inspections will be a part of the Board's operations. The Vice-Chairman will be a Deputy Governor of the RBI, who will work exclusively on supervision, follow up and compliance.

The Government is also considering the establishment of a separate special Bureau of Frauds to deal with serious frauds in banks and other financial institutions. Such special agencies exists in some other

countries and consist of a multi-disciplinary group with expertise in accounting, law and including representatives of the police and investigative agencies.

The Indian banking system substantial strengths and achievements to its credit. With appropriate steps to reform the system it can emerge from the present situation in a much stronger position. The Government is determined to take all steps necessary to ensure that the integrity of the banking system is preserved and that the system is strengthened to enable it to play its critical role in our economic development.

STATEMENT

Total Size of the Problem Exposure in Securities Transactions

(Rs. in Crores)

(i)	Total value of investments made by banks and institutions for which they do not hold any securities, SGL transfer forms of BRs	National Housing Bank	1271.20	
		State Bank of Saurashtra	174.93	
		SBI Cap Standard Chartered	121.36	
			400.35	
				1967.12
(ii)	Total exposure against BRs SGL transfer forms issued by Banks of Karad of Metro-Politan Coop. bank	Canbank Financial Services Ltd.	435.31	
		Can bank Mutual Fund	102.97	
		Standard Chartered	931.84	
				1470.84
(iii)	The estimated shortfall in the securities held by ABSFL			104.83
				3542.79
	Less: Value of securities reportedly seized by Standard Chartered bank from M/s Hiten P. Dalal			350.00
				3192.79

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker Sir, first I shall request you to let us know whether you are satisfied with this type of a statement on such a serious matter. The other matter that I shall like to know from the hon. Finance Minister is why he did choose to utter a word about the role of foreign banks in this country. They are the most modern banks, what was their part? Was there any special consideration to not mention them in this statement? This indicates the mind of this Government and also forces behind this system.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJE (Dumdum): Let me quote, they say:

"Sale transactions by issue of banks receipts SGL without actually holding the securities, without having sufficient balance in their SGL accounts."

They were aware of this one year ago.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You are going into the details.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a very serious matter.

For this biggest scandal who is responsible is a different matter. We have our views, they have their version. But we have to have a discussion on this issue....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, we will discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAB SINGH (Fatehepur): Sir, I do not want to go into the details because I think, you will give enough time to discuss this. So, I am not going into the details of this by giving comments.

Whatever Shri Chandra Shekhar has said is a very important aspect. But, I would like to say one thing. While the Finance Minister has made a commitment that he will go in for all the investigations and everything, is he agreeable for a JPC? This has been the demand of the Opposition consistently. Could he clarify this as to whether he will go in for this or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not do that. I have said that after the statement is made, we will sit in the Chamber and decide as to whether you would like to have a discussion. It seems that you want to have a discussion. We will decide that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Now may I make a submission? (Interruptions) Sir, please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough for today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I would allow a discussion, but not now. (Interruptions) It is not like this. (Interruptions) It will not be today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

14.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch
till Fifteen of the Clock.*

**The Lok Sabha Re-assembled After
Lunch at Four Minutes Past Fourteen of
the Clock.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

**Explanatory Statement Giving Reasons
for Immediate Legislation by Foreign
Trade (Department and Regulation)
Ordinance, 1992**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in library, See No LT.-2111/92]

**Foreign Exchange Conservation
(Travel) Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1992
(No 8 of 1992) Capital Issues
(Control) Repeal Ordinance of 1992
(No 9 of 1992) etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:-

- (1) The Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1992 (No. 8 of 1992) promulgated by the President on

the 29th May, 1992.

[Placed in library. See No.LT 2112/92]

- (2) The Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (No. 9 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 1992
[Placed in library See No LT -2113/93]
- (3) The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Ordinance, 1992 (No.10 of 1992) Promulgated by the President on the 6th June 1992
[Placed in library See No LT-2114/92]
- (4) The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992 (No.11 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 19th June 1992.
[Placed in library See No. LT -2115/92]

**Review on the Working of and Annual
Report of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.,
Bhubaneswar for 1990-91 and
Statement for Alloy in Laying those
Papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on they Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited Bhubaneswar, 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 lying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library See No LT-2116/92]

(Notification Under Articles 280 of the Contribution Containing Presidents Order Re: Contributed of Finance Committee)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No.S.O. 431 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1992 containing President's Order regarding constitution of Finance Commission consisting of Shri Krishna Chandra Pant as the Chairman and four other members as mentioned in the Notification issued under article 280 of the Constitution.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2117/92]

Notifications Under Apprentices Act 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No.S.O.405 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February 1991 specifying the subject fields as designated trades for Graduate and Technician Apprentices, for the purpose of the Apprentices Act, 1961 issued under section 2 of the said act.

- (2) A copy of the Notification No.S.O. 2961 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November 1991 making certain amendments to Notifications No. G.S.R. 1011 dated the 10th July, 1979 and G.S.R. No. 50 dated the 22nd December, 1980 so as to substitute ratio of trade apprentices of workers, issued under section 8 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2118/92]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Deve Gowda, if you have get really for any grievance, you can take up this matter tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I have approached the Speaker well in advance. I had met him at 10 AM and I requested him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over. During Zero Hour many important matters were taken up. Now, we have gone to the next item.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: May I kindly mention a word? In 45 years of independence, no Minister went to the extent of killing a civilian. A case has been registered under Section 302. But no action has been against him. It has happened in your own constituency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can take up this matter tomorrow.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I am unable to understand what more important issue can we discuss in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can take

up this matter tomorrow or day after tomorrow. as the case may be.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: If it is tomorrow, then I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the next item now. We will take up Calling Attention. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

13.07 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of the nationwide transport strike

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): sir I call the attention of the Minister of surface Transport to the following matter of urgent importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the nationwide transport strike resulting in shortage and shooting prices of essential commodities and the step taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): Sir, there is a good news for the hon. Members. This is the first time that before the Calling Attention could be discussed, the strike is off. But I still like to...

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (SOUTH DELHI): There are reports that the strike has not been called off in Maharashtra and Bombay.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Some to this effect had appeared which are before us and which are motivated. Perhaps he must have

told his unions to continue their strike otherwise all the unions of the country have withdrawn their strike unconditionally after negotiations with the Government on their demands. They have suspended their agitation and withdrawn their strike but we have asked them to continue their dialogue and even a discussion was held in the morning today. I would inform you about the decisions which have been taken as a result of negotiations.

[English]

The All India Motor Transport Congress had submitted a Memorandum and Charter of Demands dated March 31, 1992 and threatened an indefinite strike from 1st July, 1992 if their demands were not met. These notices were given to the Central Government as well as all the Chief Ministers of the States.

Discussions with the All India Motor Transport Congress were held on 18.5.92, 24.6.92 and 29.6.92. I had also held discussion with the president and other office bearers of All India Motor Transport Congress on 29.6.92. The stand of the Central Government on the various demands raised by the AIMTC was clearly expressed to them and a number of their demands had been satisfactorily resolved. However, the AIMTC were satisfied and went ahead with the indefinite strike from 1st July, 1992.

The Central Government had, as early as 24.6.92, alerted the State Governments and this was followed up by further telexes on 2.7.92, 3.7.92, 4.7.92 and 5.7.92 to take appropriate measures to deal with the strike and ensure uninterrupted supply of essential commodities.

As a result of the strike, shortages of certain essential commodities were reported from some parts of the country. The situation was closely monitored. Concerned Central Ministers such as Agriculture, Chemicals & Fertilizers, Civil Supplies, Coal, Food, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Steel and the State Governments were requested to take necessary steps to keep the lines of supply

open and to avoid shortage of essential commodities.

A meeting of State Transport Ministers was held on 4.7.92 to discuss the demands of the All India Motor Transport Congress and to review the situation in the States. I held further discussions with the representatives of the AIMTC on 4th and 5th July 1992.

The Union Home Minister also convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan on 7.7.92.

I am glad to inform the House that in the light of the above, the AIMTC have intimated Government on the evening of 7.7.1992 that they have decided to call off their strike unconditionally.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I wish what the hon. Minister claimed is true. But I am afraid it is not so. He has stated that the AIMTC have agreed to withdraw the strike unconditionally. Let me quote from today's *Indian Express*:

"AIMTC general secretary Chittaranjan Das, however, clarified that the strikes was merely being 'suspended for three months' on the basis of the decision to set up a committee to address their grievances."

I want to know the hon. Minister whether it is true. The statement made by them to the effect that the strike was being suspended only for three months, proves that it cannot be termed as an unconditional withdrawal. It is very much a conditional withdrawal. This is the first question that I want to understand because they have stated very clearly that they are suspending the strike only for three months because a committee has been formed to look their grievances.

Sir, my problem is manifold. first of all, this notice was given on 31 March 1992. The Minister now comes and says that

'discussions were held on 18.5.92, 24.6.92, and 29.6.1992' He does not divulge with whom these discussions were held. Obviously, it is not with him because the very next sentence in his statement says: 'I had also held discussions with the president and other office bearers of the All India Motor Transport Congress on 29.6.92.

He held discussions on 29.6.92 when they gave their notice on 31 march. From March onwards, so many months have passed. A strike by the All India Motor Transport Congress is not an ordinary thing. Your description of the people affected, I must say, is rather children. Please do not mind my saying so, because after all, you are a grown up young man. The situation has been very very bad and it still remains very bad in a number of areas. What will happen within these three months and what will this Committee do?

Now, I understand that the AIMTC has raised 15 demands out of which, ten relate to the Central Government and only five pertain to the State Governments. Out of the ten demands concerning the Central Government, six are financial in nature, where as only one issue relating to the States has got financial implications. If this is the situation, naturally, the major part of the question is with the Centre itself without any doubt. Since you had a very satisfactory discussion with them, I would like to know out of 16 demands how many really did the Government concede.

Secondly, what I am afraid of is the question of octroi. As far as octroi is concerned, I think that the West Bengal Government has made its position clear. But, I must say it is not only the West Bengal Government the other State Governments also have not behaved differently. What is the situation in West Bengal? The octroi brought us Rs. 60 crores annually which happens to be one-fourth of our State's Budget. The hon Minister expects that we will give up one-fourth of our state's Budget and become resourceless. As it is we are in big trouble. Moreover, in the next Finance Commission you have made a provision so

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

that our share of the total revenues collected can become percentage-wise more. If this be the situation doubtlessly raising of octroi on the part of the State Governments will not be a feasible proposition. You might have managed some people for some time but you cannot manage all people for all time. Therefore, Sir, the problem is very complicated.

If from now on this question of octroi is not given up and some alternate resources to the State be thought over by the Centre, I am afraid, the suspended strikes may again become active after three months. I want to know the reaction of the Government on these specific questions that I have put.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I am glad that the truckers' strike has been temporarily suspended. I am glad because that has relieved all of us of the great anxiety. Naturally, we are happy at this stage. But it does not mean that credit should go to Shri Tytler or to the Government of India or the Home Minister. Let us understand the importance of transport, let us understand the enormity of the consequences that have already taken place after this one week's strike.

According to certain information available to me, subject to correction of course, the strike has immobilised about 1.3 million vehicles all over the country. These vehicles are engaged at over 18,000 goods booking and delivery points all over the country, that shows the enormity of the services that have been stopped. It has stopped ferrying 15.6 tonnes of raw materials and finished goods all over the country. It has led to serious shortages and price escalation.

Sir, what has been the role of the Government of India? When all these consequences are imminent, are discernable, the Central Government was always satisfied by remaining content, by issuing *fatwas* to the State Governments to

break the strike and to declare the services essential. Under ESMA, you arrest as many people as you can. I think that was the only solution which was prescribed by the Government of India to the State Governments without understanding the basic problem which has led to this strike.

Sir, I think, you would appreciate that the main demand of the transport workers revolves round two basic issues.

First is the abolition of Octroi. Second is the abolition of Road Tax. In certain States, recently this Road Tax had been imposed. Sir, the collection systems of this Octroi Duty - I am personally a witness to it and I am sure everybody in this House would be a witness to it - has become major instrument of harassment and corruption. At every entry in the towns, this Octroi duty Collection Centres have become an instrument of harassment and corruption. Mr. Minister, you know it very well. There is nothing to deny it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Naturally, I want to abolish it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, on that account, it should be abolished. There is no different of opinion. But what will happen to the Bombay Corporation? This question I am putting to Mr. Deora. I think a big amount comes from there.

SHRI JAGDESH TYTLER: Rs. 925 crores.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think it is about Rs. 1,000 crore. This amount comes from the Octroi Duty for the Corporations like Bombay. Equally - I am not sure about the amount, I think, it is about Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 700 crores - a big amount also comes to the Bangalore Corporation. So, this is a major revenue earning mode for the Corporations, the Local Self Government etc.

Now, the problem before the State Governments is this. It is not the question of West Bengal alone but all the State

Governments. The number is not less than nine. How can this revenue loss be adequately compensated? You were not coming out with any formula. You were not saying anything. Take the example of Maharashtra. Maharashtra loses, about Rs. 1000 crores a year. It may be more than that. Let me accept your figure. Then, how can the Government of Maharashtra compensate for it? How can they make up the losses? What are the additional resources mobilisation? Calcutta loses a large part of this revenue. Bangalore loses a large part of this revenue. All the Municipalities or Corporations lose a very important segment of the revenue earning mode. How will you compensate for that?

As Mr. Tytler is aware, Octroi has always remained as a buoyant source revenue earning. It can be increased. As the economic activity increase, the revenue also goes up. Therefore, this buoyancy of resources is very important. Now, I am told that the Central Government is working out a formula by which certain amounts are to be decided for adequately compensating for the losses due to abolition of Octroi Duty. But, it may be fixed at a particular point. But buoyancy is an important factor. Income from Octroi Duty can be increased as the economic activity increases. Therefore, the State Government are very much interested to see that there are alternative sources of revenue earning which are almost equally buoyant as in the case of this octroi Duty. Sir, therefore, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. It is not merely the question of truckers' strike, it ultimately devolves on the very basic question of Centre-State financial relation, how the Centre will give more finances to the State Governments. You are not providing for adequate transfer or resources to the State Governments. You are concentrating all the revenue earning resources with you. You are abolishing the Octroi, which is one of the main sources of income. How can you take it that the State Governments would agree to this proposal? I am quite aware that the Finance Minister always goes on lecturing the State Governments. What is the lecturing imposed on the State Governments? That they should not depend on the Central

Government ! They cannot except that the Central Government would bail them out from their financial crises.

15.26 hrs

[SHRI SHARED DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Now on the one hand concentrations are being encouraged for the revenue at the Centre, on the other hand you are depriving the State Governments of the buoyancy source of revenue earning like that of Octroi and now the Centre, your Finance Minister says that you should not expect anything from the Centre so far as the financial transactions of the States are concerned. Mr. Minister, I think that is the whole crux of the problem. In this case, I want to know what transpired in the meeting of the State Chief Ministers and Transport Ministers, presided over by the Home Minister. Has there been a successful solution to the problem regarding this basic question of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States to be taken after the abolition of the Octroi?

Sir, then I come to another important issue, that is, road tax. Certain governments have imposed road tax as a matter of a source of additional resource mobilisation. There is a case pending before the Supreme Court which will be taken up tomorrow. The Attorney-General of our Government has been advised to take the position that the Government of India is opposed to the imposition of road tax. Now on the one hand, you want to abolish Octroi tax, you have already taken the decision of abolishing Octroi in Union Territories, in Delhi and other places. On the other hand you are saying that you are also opposed to road tax. This is just a confusion. That is why, I want to know what is the rationable of taking the position of opposing road tax.

Lastly, Sir, the Minister knows that there was about to be a strike in 1988. Somehow, some agreement was reached. The truckers had got the grievance that during the last four years the agreements which entered into, last in 1988 had not been seriously

implemented and that non-implementation has given rise to the present problem for the truckers. If that is so, what are those problems which remain unresolved after conclusion of the agreement of 1988 and how does the Government proposed to resolve these unresolved despite some of the disputes, I would like to bring to his notice.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I have got all the details. I will give those details to you. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Again your Government comes in. Somebody says that AIMTC vice-president O.P. Agarwal recalls that both Mr. Chavan and Mr. Sharad Pawar during their tenures as Maharashtra Chief Ministers had promised to scrap octroi. That promise, however never materialised; that cannot be materialised. I think you would not support that. I think no Member from Maharashtra supports the idea of abolition of octroi because that will diminish the resources of Maharashtra, which no State Government can afford to accept. To what extent are you going to relieve of these hardships not only to the Maharashtra Government but the West Bengal and Orissa Governments as also the other States? What method would you propose to take compensate for the losses due to abolition of octroi?

There has been an increase in the prices of many raw-materials. For example, during the past five years the price of one pair of tyres has gone up from Rs. 6,500 to Rs. 16,500.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a general discussion. You can ask for clarifications.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The price of tyres has increased manifold. Reduction of tyre prices is one of their main demands.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: When I reply, I will give you all the details.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Government consider a proposal *de jure* that the prices of tyres and spare parts be controlled by the Bureau of Industrial Costs

and Prices (BICP)? Will that be brought under BICP?

During the Gulf War, surcharge was imposed on diesel and petrol. It is still there. Are you going to withdraw it because the Gulf War is over?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Then how can you expect us to run the country?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I Explained it. If you do not explain it, if you do not provide these reliefs, then how can we expect that the transport workers will not go on strike again? Therefore, I want that the Government should explain these points and take effective steps, genuine steps so that there may not be resumption of strike after months as mentioned by the AIMTC, as has been recently announced by the Vice-President and the President of AIMTC.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister displays utter ignorance of facts. He has stated that strike has been called off and things have returned to normal. But the general public had to face a great ordeal during last seven to eight days. As Geeta didi has also said that the strike has not been called off unconditionally. In Maharashtra the strike is still going on. As a result of this strike there was acute shortage of essential commodities resulting in price-rise and it has given rise to a sort of confrontation between the States and the Centre on the Question of distribution of economic resources. I am very sorry to say that during all this period of strike, the Central Government played a politically motivated role of double talk. I am calling it double talk because on the one hand, our Minister is replying.... (Interruptions)

The statement given by the Government in the Supreme Court is in favour of transporters and against the State Governments. It stated that road tax has been levied by the State Governments

unconstitutionally. On the one hand, such a statement is being issued by the Transport Ministry and on the other hand, the Finance Minister has stated at the meeting of the Chief Ministers that he is against abolition of octroi and any other source of revenue in this critical period of economy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Who did say so?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Your Finance Minister said so yesterday. Newspapers have reported that he said so at the meeting of Chief Ministers. He has said it clearly that the Central Government is not in a position to compensate the loss incurred recently by abolishing octroi or any other tax. This is what your Finance Minister is saying.

I may clarify one point here. You have just asked whether the C.P.M. and the Bharatiya Janata Party want to abolish octroi? It is there in our election manifesto and it is not levied in three out of the four states i.e. in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where our party is in power. In order to find out ways to abolish octroi, the Rajasthan Government has constituted a committee. I would like to clarify that when we talk of abolishing octroi and sales tax etc, we try to see how to simplify it and how the inconveniences caused to the people are mitigated but at the same time we want to ensure that the Government may not part with a potential source of its revenue. Since they are principally in favour of abolishing octroi, the Government of Rajasthan has constituted a committee to go into finding alternative sources of revenue.

I want to submit that the Union Minister of Transport has taken a one-sided decision in respect of Delhi. According to my information, octroi is the main source of revenue for Delhi Administration. How would that be compensated? You have abolished octroi but you took one-sided decision while abolishing it in Delhi and Union Territories. I would like to know whether you had consulted

the Finance Minister before taking this decision? Was any approval sought from the Finance Minister? In case approval was sought, I would like to know as to what would be the alternative sources of revenue worth crores of rupees? How the expenditure for Delhi will be met? Since the Finance Minister is saying, I am quoting from his statement, I am against the abolition of sources of income like octroi at this critical period of economy. He has expressed his inability to compensate the loss suffered by States. If it is so, Delhi is also likely to become a State. If the Finance Ministry does not compensate this loss, how would the expenses of the Delhi Administration be met?

Secondly, there is the question of Entry Tax, which is also called road tax for which they have said that it is unconstitutional. By saying so they have created a problem not only for the States ruled by the Opposition but also for the Congress-ruled States like Maharashtra and Karnataka. Haryana was the first to levy it and that State is against the Government as it does not want to withdraw it. In Northern India, Haryana and Rajasthan levied it first. In Himachal Pradesh road tax is not levied but the transporters there are requesting the State Government to levy it there as well since it is already levied in Haryana and Rajasthan. They took a decision in respect of Delhi and Union Territories as a statesman. But I would like to submit that when they were going to call a meeting of the Ministers the next day, they should have taken that decision after consulting them and then abolished tax in Delhi and Union Territories. But they thought they would win the sympathy of the owners by announcing a one-sided decision. They have tried to put all the States in the dock by doing so. They posed as if they were their greatest well-wishers. I would like to ask to what is the policy of the Congress Government, it should clarify its policies. If their policy is to abolish octroi, it should abolish it in all the Congress-ruled States.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It would be announced during elections in Delhi.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If the Government is sympathetic towards them, then why is it not withdrawing the additional duty levied on diesel and tyres during war-time. It should have also been withdrawn. It was also one of their demands, why did it not fulfill that demand. As he has said that truck-owners had submitted their charter of demands on 31st March, They called a meeting or two with them first and now when the strike has been called off, they are calling a meeting with the Ministers of the States. They had called the meeting of the Chief Ministers on a later date. I want to point out that they could have called this meeting earlier. When there was strike and people throughout the country had to face great hardships, then they called the meeting. I want to submit that they were silent for three long months from 31st March to 1st July and then took one-sided action. This was one of the reasons of the strike.

In the end, I would like to submit one more thing either in the form of a question or in the form of a suggestion. As I have already stated this strike has caused confrontation between the Centre and the States including States whether there is an opposition Government in the State or whether there is a Congress Government there. In Karnataka, the Congress Government is there, that Government imposed ESMA in the State and arrested people.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: 'ESMA' is imposed nowhere in the country.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I was in Bangalore on that day, the newspapers reported that the Karnataka Government had imposed 'ESMA'.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: 'ESMA' has been withdrawn. Now Essential Commodities Act is in force.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Essential Commodities Act is also like a mini MISA. On the one hand, the Central Government is making a statement in Supreme Court in favour of the transporters and on the other hand, the Congress Government is taking

steps to arrest people in one State. Therefore, I would like to know, from the Government through you, whether it is considering to have a co-ordinated policy? The Government is aware that States have very limited resources and if it octroi and road tax is abolished, will the Government compensate the loss? Would the Government compensate the losses incurred in Delhi to Delhi Administration on account of abolition of octroi? These are few questions. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these questions when he gives a reply. Thanks.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, most of the problems connected with the suspended transport strike have been brought out.

One thing that worries me in this regard is the type of message that you have been sending across the country in our handling of these strikes. The nation has been subjected to seven days of agony, and hardship, entirely because of indifference, incompetence and complete lack of foresight by this Government. It seems that the Government is in a perpetual state of paralysis and slumber and every time it needs to be shaken up rudely by violent activities or by threats or by gherapos or similar activities in order the Government to react. It does not seem to act at all. It is only reacting when the crisis is over their head.

The Minister has informed us that the notice was given on 31st March. As per his statement, 18th May was the first day when some activity was started. As the clarification was given - I do not know whether it is correct or not with dialogue with the transporters, the things started on 26th June.

What sort of a message we want to convey to the country when we tell the people that only when that only when you strike then we will start considering various options? I would like to know what the Minister of the Government was doing from 31st March, through entire months of April and

May and till 26th June? There was a flurry of activities once the strike started. There was Transport Ministers meeting, overnight Chief Ministers were called, the Government announced withdrawal of octroi from Union Territories. I request the hon. Minister to let me know what prevented him from doing all these things in the month of April. After all, these decisions were taken by the Centre and they did not have to consult anyone else. Why could not we decide these things at the right time; convey the right message. At the moment, every time whether it is this strike or that strike, the message is going across that unless you resort to violence nothing happens whether it is a transporters strike or whether it is a demand for Jharkhand or a demand for Arunachal. You want people to come on to the roads. You want people to come and strike. You want people to get violent and then you will consider their demands. I think this is a very bad tendency and this is doing immense harm to the nation. It is time that this tendency which is going on over the years is ruthlessly curbed. You be fair, be just and give them what is right and once you have decided what is just and right then do not succumb to strike and other things. It is not fair to the nation when you want to give concessions to the people only when they strike. It is the type of message which is causing immense harm to this nation. I would therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened during the month of April; what has happened since 18th of May and why the Government did not enter into a dialogue with the transporters till 26th June, almost when the time-limit of three months was getting over.

There have been 15 or 16 demands, out of which 10 are pertaining to the Centre and out of the financial ones, 6 pertaining to the Centre and one pertains to the States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been done to all these problems which are pertaining to the Centre. An impression has been created through the media that it is with the States, that all the problems and solutions are with the States and as far as the Centre is concerned, everything is being done. I would like to know very clearly whether out of these ten or

eleven problems which are with the Centre—six out of the which are financial problems—what has been done? Has a view been taken? Have the transporters been told that you are going this far and no further or are you going to keep on delaying it till the things get worse: till the things get more violent; till the people suffer more and then only we will give them concession? Therefore, I would like to know from this Government as to what exactly has been done on all these things.

Coming to the problem of Octroi, often it has been said that there is a loss of revenue. If revenue is being today collected, the money is coming; in whatever form it is coming? But, it is being made available to various agencies whether it is a Nagarpalika or it is a State Government. I would request the hon. Minister to work as an honest coordinator, as a sincere co-ordinator and evolve a methodology whereby this money can be collected painlessly and give to the people who are getting it presently. I do not see why it cannot be done if the Centre were to take initiative. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Have they given any concrete proposal to the States to resolve this problem of collection of this octroi whatever other taxes by a simplified method whereby no harm is caused to various people and this corruption which is rampant is eliminated?

At the end, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what proposal have been offered to the transporters? I would like to know whether after three months, we will again be in the same stage as we are today or will the hon. Minister assure us that whatever the view or the final decision the Government wants to take, at least on the issues which are pertaining to the Centre, will be taken now during this period. Thereafter, once the Government has taken that decision, I hope, the Government has the guts to stand by those decisions and not succumb to unnecessary pressure.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a

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couple of matters. In his reply he said that a meeting of the Chief Ministers was convened on the 7th, but he did not elaborate on the suggestions made by the Chief Ministers. Chief Ministers from Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, belonging to various political parties attended the meeting. I would like to know the suggestions, put forward by them. The hon. Minister also mentioned that the Government held talks with the representatives of the All India Motor Transport Congress on July 5, 1992. What are the grievances of the truck owners? Unless and until we come to know of the demands of the truck operators and the reaction of the Chief Ministers, we will keep on throwing suggestions in the air and the problem will remain unresolved. Therefore, it is necessary that we are aware of the grievances of the truck owners and the suggestions made by the Chief Ministers.

We still remember the incident that took place a few days back. Our friends may also remember that a truck owner was killed in police custody in Ghaziabad. We had gone there. According to the driver, the truck was impounded and taken to the police station. Subsequently, the truck owner went to the Police Station and asked them as to why they had impounded the truck, as he was paying 'Hafta' regularly. He said that he pays them money both on weekly and monthly basis. This led to a heated argument and he was shot. Thus, there are two factors. One is the aspect pertaining to the State Governments. If you look into that, the hon. Minister may kindly correct me, if the figures are incorrect. Now, West Bengal earns an annual revenue of Rs. 165 crores from octroi i.e. 1/4 of their total revenue. The State getting maximum amount from octroi is Maharashtra. It earns around Rs. 925 crores from this source i.e. 50% of the total revenue is earned from Octroi collection... (*Interruptions*). These figures were published in yesterday's issue of 'Jansatta'. It could be incorrect. What I want to say is that octroi is a major source of income for the State Governments. A feeling is also gaining ground that this strike

conspiracy is a result of some financial agreement between the Centre and the truck owners. Otherwise, when the truck owners had given a notice to the Government stating that if their demands were not met, they will go on strike, then why the centre didn't convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers earlier? Further, the Centre abolished Octroi in the Union Territory of Delhi, before the meeting of the Chief Ministers. As a result, the truck owners started exerting pressures on the State Governments. There are two ways in which this impasse could be resolved. I don't agree with the idea that octroi should be totally abolished and the centre would compensate the State Governments for it. If this is done, then the State Governments would be forced to beseech the Centre for even the smallest things. Thus, there are two factors. The Government should look into the grievances of the truck owners. Truck prices have gone up. Now the Government has declared it an essential service. While on the one hand, tyre prices are going up, on the other the Government has declared it as an essential service and people are facing hardships for the last seven days. Once the price of a commodity goes up in the market, it does not come down. So, who is benefiting from it? To sum up, it could be said that the poor and middle class people have been severely affected, as a result those strike.

Therefore, it is my submission that the Government should look into the genuine grievances of the truck owners. It should see to it that they are not forced to pay octroi at ten different places, that they are not forced to bribe the police and that they get tyres at reasonable rates. Price control should be exercised over private tyre manufacturers. On the other hand, I would also like to add that there is no need to unnecessarily bow before the truck owners. The Central Government should adopt a balanced view in this regard. The interests of the State Government too should be protected as Octroi is one of their major sources of income. The Centre should not formulate any such policy which would create the impression that while the Centre has a very progressive outlook, the State Governments are

reactionary and if the State Governments implement it, their entire financial structure would collapse. The present financial condition of various States is an open secret.

The Government should give a serious thought to the grievances of the truck owners. At the same time, it should keep in mind the interests of the people as well as the State Governments. The Government should ponder over the two-three questions that I had raised. The Government should give a serious thought to the grievances of the truck owners and also consider as to why the Chief Minister's meeting was not convened, immediately after the receipt of the notice and the reasons behind the issuance of Center's recommendation to abolish octroi, immediately after the conference. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIJAGDISHTYTLER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that most of the hon. Members have given their opinion and expressed their views. Somehow or the other there are quite a number of issues that have been raised. I am with you all. I would like to make one thing clear that this strike would not have come about. I am not talking politics. I am not trying to blame the States. As soon as these truck operators had given the notice of strike - notice was not issued to the Central Government also but notice was issued to the Central Government as well as the State Governments, to the Chief Ministers and to the Transport Ministers - I am to say that as far as the Centre is concerned, I started the dialogue within a month's time. Not a single State - whether Congress or BJP or any other party - was left out. I talked to them and I called them also. You do not blame that I am talking to these people, I am calling the Chief Ministers or the State Ministers because the truck operators created a strike.

I would like to inform the House that most of the things concerning the Ministry of Surface transport has been settled by me before the strike. Since you had asked, I would like to mention one or two lines on all the sixteen demands. I would like to inform

you that not for a moment these people went on strike because they were dis-satisfied by the talks held by me or by my officers which were held before the strike concerning only the issues of Ministry of Surface Transport. No doubt they had their demands regarding the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance. They had raised these questions which you had also raised. But as far as my Ministry is concerned, I had solved all their problems. I would like to tell you that they were very satisfied. I also told them that it is not possible to remove the surcharge, to which they had listened to my reasoning and they did not insist. I told them that I will not be able to lower the rates of tyers. To that also they listened to my reasoning and they did not press this issue. But the only two things they pressed were- they are not, for a moment, concerned that we remove the octroi or we remove the path kar or the entry tax which is not their business and which is the Government's business - and which were their grievances were that they had to pay crores of rupees all over the country as bribes to the police officers and the people who make them stay on the stops. I calculated that over Rs. 3,000 crores are lost to the Central Government because the engines are running for 2 to 3 hours idely. The trucks are standing on the border idly. We lose money on that. They are harassed on checking of documents, checking of insurance papers and checking whether the conductors are carrying proper papers or not. They are harassed on every known way they can get some money out of the truck operators.

I would like to give you a quote in this regard. As soon as the announcement of removal of octroi in Delhi was announced, some people, whom I had known, met me and said: "Thank you very much Mr. Tytler. We used to pay regularly Rs. 1,000 per truck which passed through Delhi which is stopped now". One small businessman used to have two trucks passed through Delhi in a month for which he was paying Rs. 1,000 per truck. Can you imagine the huge money involved? Can you imagine what kind of money must be passing through the people as so many trucks are passing through different States

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and different roads? Why we have talked to these people when the strike was announced? It is not because they have blackmailed us or they have put pressure. Pressure started coming when the things started becoming very difficult. Every day goods which were supposed to reach the people were not going to the people, fertilizer was not being picked up, from refineries petrol was not being picked up, I myself have seen, I for a moment agree. It is not that we are very happy about it, and I would like to inform Mr. Khurana that octroi is not the only source of income for M.C.D.; property tax is the biggest tax which we receive and I would like to tell you also that it is not that the Finance Minister said in the Meeting that 'I am against octroi'. He said, 'I am against the Centre giving money to the States. The States must find an alternative source of money'. Your State has done it. There are three States who have done it. How did they manage? Rather I would like to say this, even in the Chief Ministers' Meeting, even in the Meeting of the State Transport Ministers, a very good proposal was given by Rajasthan and they said, 'We have taken a decision to abolish octroi, but we are working out as to how we will collect this money'. I have seen the Delhi Administration has also set a proposal on how the alternative source of money would come. So, it is not that the Corporation is going to lose money. It is not that Rajasthan is going to lose money, it is not that Orissa is also going to lose money. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra Government for the last four years have taken a decision that 'we will abolish octroi'. But till today they are not able to find an alternative source and when they did find it, I believe a certain other section of them went on strike and the pressure came. Even losing the jobs and all, it is for the State Governments to see how best they can do because the money is going to come. It is not that it is not going to come. As far as the Centre is concerned, it is not that since I had taken over, that is a new thing that which has come. We are against octroi and entry tax. Tomorrow we are privatising roads. I have hundreds of people from foreign countries

who are saying that; Mr. Tytler. we would like to come by express ways. We would like to build roads which are there in other countries'. Nobody is going to come and say that in every State they have to put a rassi and say, 'please stop and give us a toll tax.' But we must find — I do not want the State to lose for a moment because I know the kind of restraint they are having. I can understand that, Delhi or West Bengal, because in the State Ministers' Meeting or even in the Chief Ministers' Meeting, let me tell you, except for West Bengal all other Chief Ministers said that 'if you arrange the Centre to give us money.' And ultimately even the Finance Minister of West Bengal said, 'You arrange the money to be given to us, we will start considering'. On that the Finance Minister reacted saying that 'the State cannot arrange, but you will have to find an alternative source as to how it is going to be done, like the U.P. has done it. Sixty per cent of the States have already made arrangement and there is no octroi in 60 per cent of the States. But the rest of them — I do not want to comment on something which is in the Supreme Court and even the truck operators have accepted that whatever the decision that the Supreme Court takes, it is binding on all of us. But I would like to say, in the end, which will probably answer all the hon. Members that what actually was their demand, to what extent that I have agreed and what is going to happen like you said that they have not withdrawn but temporarily, it is true. When I talked to them they said, 'Mr. Tytler, unconditionally we withdraw'. Then I said, 'Are you sure that you are going to withdraw? They said, 'We are suspending it.' This is what they said., So, I do not, for a moment, doubt that. You have listened to me about their 16 demands. They were satisfied, and they were satisfied because in the Chief Ministers' Meeting everybody has agreed. What was the last part of it? It says:

" Government agrees to set up a Committee consisting of representatives of Central Government and the State Governments which would examine all issues pertaining to octroi and path kar.

So, that means it is not that they closed. We have not said, 'We have closed it, we are not going to do it'. We have not said that octroi is going to be abolished and it is not their business to ask us 'whether you are going to abolish octroi or not'. They are only concerned to say, 'Please don't stop octroi, don't ask us to pay bribes to the police, don't ask us to check the documents which the police have no authority to do. So, on that basis they had given 16 demands and out of 16 demands, 9 are with the Centre and 7 are with the States. About path kar and octroi we had talked to them. It is one of the things which came up. They said, 'Okay. Since you are in Delhi, why don't you show a gesture by abolishing it from Delhi?' This proposal was in our Congress Party's manifesto and we thought that this is the right time and also because our party had already gone on record in Delhi that we will abolish octroi. By the way, Madan Lal Khurana, your colleague Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra has welcomed it. Of course, he has asked for my removal from the Government, but he has welcomed the abolition of octroi from Delhi.'

So we are all committed that the octroi and the path kar should be removed. But of course, an alternative source of financing will also have to be thought out and that is why this Committee has been set up. The third part was about the insurance. This was also referred to the Supreme Court. I do not want to go into the details of it, The Supreme Court has given a direction and the insurance people had already called a meeting by the end of this month and the first week of next month. The fourth demand was about the multiple enforcement agencies. I said that six items are dealt by my Ministry and I will do it, because I felt that this is a major source of corruption and for the exchange of a lot of money from the truck operators to the authorities which are checking this. So, I said that overloading should not be checked by the police; checking of permits should not be done by the police; checking of permit conditions must not be done by the police and checking of insurance certificates, licences of conductors and certificate of fitness should not be done by the police, because these are the things which are

supposed to be checked by the State Government. They have nothing to do with the police. So, this is the direction which my Ministry has given for which the truck operators were very happy. Regarding the amendment which is required in the Motor Vehicles Act, I said I am going to come with that amendment most probably in this Session of Parliament itself, because I felt that this relief must be given to them.

Then, there is a penalty now for overloading of the vehicles. Some of the States are not implementing it, but we are going to give a direction to see that these are the small things which should be implemented so that we save the lives of the tyers, we save the fuel and also we eliminate a source of corruption., then regarding the driving licence, they wanted a suitable amendment to Section 7 of the Motor Vehicles Act, whereby the eligibility for obtaining a learner's licenses would be the possession of a light or medium motor vehicle's driving licence for a period of one year. they wanted us to do away with this. For this I said, 'no'. First it was three years. Now, there is a lot of shortage of drivers in our country, because a large number of drivers have gone to the Gulf countries and there is a big shortage of drivers all over the country. I said I am prepared to come down to one year but they also must go to the learners schools. I have instructed the State Governments to be liberal in giving licences for learners' schools keeping the conditions which are already there for giving the licences.

Regarding taxes and duties, it was explained on behalf of the Ministry of Surface Transport that on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee on the rationalisation of taxes, a paper had been presented for consideration by the Inter-State Council. So far as the invoking of the powers of the Central Government to lay down the principles of taxation on road transport, specific suggestions of the road transport owners in this regard may be made available for the examination. and consideration of the Government for which they had agreed.

Then, comes the highway robbery. This

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is the eighth point. I said that this is not dealt by the Centre, but the Chief Ministers as well as the State Transport Ministers had agreed that they will have more patrolling to see that truck operators are not robbed on the highways. This is something which also have been worrying them. Then, regarding permit requirements, we said that in the next meeting we will take it up for which they had agreed. Then, regarding the age of the vehicles, they wanted the present age of 9 years to be increased. I said, I will form a technical committee, because this is not a matter for a committee of officers to look into it, but some technical people must sit. I also said that within three months, they will come back with the suggestions and we could increase the age of the vehicles beyond 9 years, to which they were very happy. Updating of Carrier Act, we are taking up when I bring this Amendment. Withdrawal of Gulf Sur-charge on the price of diesel, we have made it very clear to them that the Government is unable to accept the demand, to which also they did not insist.

They had also said that diesel outlet should be given on priority basis to association cooperatives, which is a very good idea. I am already taking it up with the Ministry of Petroleum. I think, this also satisfies them.

Toll on bridges is the 14th point. There was a certain feeling in the minds of the operators that after the cost of the bridge is recovered, the toll is still charged. They said, you should give us a list of money spent on the bridge and the money collected so that they know and tell the Association that by certain date, the bridge cost is recovered and there is no need to charge the toll. I said, We are prepared to do it.

Another point is the prices of vehicles and tyres. As far as the vehicles and tyres are concerned, I have told them, the Government has no power to impose any price control. But I would take up the price of tyres and it is for the Finance Ministry to decide. They accept this position.

On the reduction of excise duty on light commercial vehicles, that has already been done when last time the Finance Minister gave some concessions.

I had discussion on all the 16 demands. I want to make it clear what did the Chief Ministers say when they met. The Chief Ministers made it very clear, that "Mr. Tytler and the Home Minister, in the present situation, if you would say, abolish octroi we did not discuss Entry Tax because that is in the Supreme Court—then we cannot abolish octroi at this particular moment. Either the Centre gives the money to which we are collecting or we have to think of an alternative" That is why, on that basis, a committee was formed which will go into it and I hope most of the these things will satisfy them. We discussed these things in the Chief Ministers' Conference. After that, ultimately the Association people came and told me. Mr. Tytler, we would like to withdraw the strike unconditionally". It is very good of them because I made them realise that the country is going to have a bad time. It is not that I take the credit or the Central Government takes the credit. The credit goes to the truck operators also who have thought that enough has been done and they have made their points and they have withdrawn the strike, I wanted to thank them and I want to thank them here.

I hope that I will keep this dialogue going on so that the situation never arises after three months where they have to go to and hold the country to ransom. But we are all prepared. The State Governments are prepared. All these things are taken care of. the Essential Commodities Act has been invoked, which is very necessary. You cannot hold nation to ransom. Prices were going up. You know certain elements which are playing havoc with the economy. We tried to talk to them. I have no confrontation with them for a moment even. I talked to them to last day. Even when they did not come at 5 O'clock the other day, though the time was fixed earlier, I said, never mind. Probably, they wanted to discuss with other colleagues. But when the things ultimately were going to hit the economy and the people then we had

to go about it. I do not think any person who thinks of the people would question why has the Essential Commodities Act been invoked. We are very happy with the Orissa people because they saw to it that the goods reached the places. We are very happy with the West Bengal people because they saw to it that the commodities reached the required places. There are certain States who really did a good job. I will say with confidence that the railways did a good job; Civil Supplies did a good job. Everybody was preparing for the final thing that in case the strike continues, at least, we would have seen that the essential commodities would have moved.

I want to thank all the Members who have raised it. I hope I was able to answer all the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to the next item-legislative business.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): May I draw your attention. Tomorrow there is a discussion coming on Bank scam. But the two reports of the Janakiraman Committee have not been circulated to the Member yet. May I ask you to give instructions to the Minister so that adequate number of copies of the two reports are made available to the Members before time.

Now it is coming up for discussion tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. He will take note of it.

AN. HON. MEMBER : The two reports have appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But they should be made available to the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): We will do our best to see that copies are available in the Library.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that point please.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At the moment, copies are available in the Library.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Copies should be made available to the Members.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not denying that, We are getting them printed, we should try to see that they are made available to all the Members.

16.07 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, on behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up matters under Rule 37. Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique.

- (i) **Need to take adequate steps for protecting strategic areas in the country reported from CIA's Surveillance.**

SHRI BIJOY, KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Any Third World country will feel deeply perturbed over the CIA's increased surveillance of their military weapons programmes in both conventional and non-conventional areas.

This Special CIA mission ordered by U.S. Administration, as reported in the Los Angeles Times on 21st June, 1992 aims at covering the world-wise development or acquisition of production technology, designs, components or complete military systems in areas of mass destruction and advanced conventional weaponry. This covert action plan ranges from recruiting or subverting scientists in Third World countries involved in weapons development to sabotage weapons research, production or storage facilities.

This move of the U.S. administration should not be taken just as a routine operation. This forms part of their persistent effort to consolidate American gains of unipolarism by suppressing other countries, particularly the developing countries which are capable of posing a challenge to their supremacy.

While disarmament on equal footing and a genuine nuclear non-proliferation, though not in the purview of the NPT, is the committed goal of all peace-loving nations,

the U.S. Administration design is a serious interference in the internal affairs of these sovereign nations.

Since India figures among the targeted countries, it is imperative what she raises the matter not only at the diplomatic level but also in the UNO particularly at the Security Council. At the same time, the Government should take adequate steps to protect our defence-related strategic areas and our scientists engaged therein.

- (ii) **Need to restore the power of Regional Passport Office to issue emergency passports**

[Translation]

***SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** (Palghat): Sir, the Government has recently taken away the power of regional Transport Offices to issue passports urgently. From May 1st, this power which was being enjoyed by Regional passport Offices will rest with the Chief Passport Officer.

Because of this, an applicant will have to wait now for a long time to get his passport. The External Affairs Minister had earlier said that a passport will be issued to an applicant within 30 days of submission of the application. The present order does contrary to the statement of the Minister. This new rule would adversely affect the people of Kerala more than others because on several occasions, they will have to come up to Delhi for getting a passport. In the case of children below the age of ten also the police enquiry has been made compulsory. In case there is change in photos, signature etc. or loss or damage of passport, one has to wait for a period of 100 days.

Therefore, it is requested that the power of the Regional Passport Offices to issue emergency passports should be restored to them at the earliest.

*Translation of the matter originally raised in Malayalam.

(iii) Need to allocate sufficient funds to State Government for providing safe drinking water to villages

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE
(Jalna): Sir, I raise this matter under Rule 377

Even after 45 years of Independence we have not been able to provide safe drinking water to large number of villages. This is in spite of the fact that crores of rupees have been spent, both by the Central and the State Governments, on various schemes. It appears that we are nowhere near the target to provide this basic necessity of life to a large section of our society who in their own turn left no stone unturned to make the green revolution a success which has enabled the country to solve the food problem. The National Drinking Water Mission which was primarily set up to fulfil this very task is still struggling to achieve its targets.

It is hoped that highest priority accorded to this task in the Eighth Plan document will bear the fruits and by March, 1993, all villages will be provided with safe drinking water.

I urge upon the Union Government to provide sufficient funds, if necessary, by diverting funds earmarked for other purposes and programmes. Technical know-how, if asked for, may also be provided to the State Governments so that there is no shortfall in the target.

(iv) Need to look into the demands of All India Central School Teachers' Association

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): The All India Central School Teachers' Association have put forward their demands before the Government on several occasions, which among other things include the implementation of the Chattopadhyaya Commission Report, representation in the

Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, reconstitution of the committee dealing with transfers, updating of rules pertaining to appointments and promotions, review of the category of Laboratory Assistants and recognition of more than 600 teachers as surplus as well as consideration of their transfer. The association has also decided that if the Government doesn't sympathetically consider their demands, then teachers of central schools across the country, would go on an indefinite strike.

Therefore, it is my request that Government should sympathetically consider these demands and solve the problem.

(v) Need to Provide financial Assistance to Uttar Pradesh Government for Early Construction of a barrage on River Yamuna at Agra, Uttar Pradesh

SHRIBHAGAWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): The ground water-level in the Agra city is constantly going down since it is adjacent to Rajasthan. During summer months the water level goes down by as many as two metres. If this trend is not checked, not only the entire Agra area will turn into a large desert but also the entire South West Uttar Pradesh shall come under the grip of the desert. The hand pumps installed and wells dug for drinking water in Agra area dry up due to the level of water going down day by day. Uttar Pradesh Government has decided to construct a barrage on river Yamuna in order to check the trend of water level going down. The barrage would solve the drinking water problems in Agra city. But till now, no financial help has been made available to the State Government either from the World Bank or any other financial institution.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to provide financial assistance from any financial institution or World Bank or from its own sources to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of a barrage on Yamuna River. So that the problem of drinking water shortage in Agra and falling of water level in the area could be solved.

(vi) Need to restore certain railway facilities at Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the people of the District of North Bengal, specially Coochbehar and Jalpaiguri have welcomed the introduction of the new tri-weekly train, Teesta-Topra Express. But the bogies attached to the train are in a dilapidated condition. There are no 1st class and AC II tier bogies on the train running from Haldinbani to Sealdah. It is, therefore, imperative that the bogies are replace soon and the 1st class and AC II tier bogies are replaces soon and the 1st class and AC DO tier bogeis attached with the train and the train runs daily.

Secondly, after the introduction of this train, the Railway authorities have curtailed some facilities enjoyed by the people of the district of North Bengal. Withdrawal of stoppages of some trains from some stations, curtailment of the reservation quota are some of the curtailments. On these points the people of the district of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar are agitated and have started a movement. I request, the Central Government to take immediate necessary measures so that facilities relating to train-stoppages and reservation quota enjoyed by the people of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar may be restored.

(vii) Need to take steps for Balanced development of Nawada, Jahabad and Aurangabad Districts in Bihar for checking growing Menance of Terrorism in these areas

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, democracy is in jeopardy due to the growing acts of terrorism in the country.. The ancient Gaya

district, famous all over the world for Buddhist religion and peace and where Gautam Buddha was enlightened and got peace, is now in the grip of terrorism. All the three districts, Nawada, Jahanabad and Aurangabad are in the grip of terrorism. This is attributed to unbalanced growth in the area.

If the growing menace of terrorism is to be rooted out completely the development processes would have to be directed towards the villages of backward classes and Harijans. For this, the first and foremost necessity is to provide educational facilities to all villages which have a population of about 1500 and provision of clean drinking water will have to be made in their villages on a war footing. The Land Ceiling Act will have enforced strictly because land is the root cause of all clashes. Medical facilities will have to be provided to these villages.

Therefore, I demand from Government to take steps to complete root out terrorism and take action immediate on all these measures so that terrorism does not increase any further.

(viii) Need for Land reforms in the country and to Ensure that Scheduled Caste get Possession of the Land Allotted to them

SHRI RAM BADAN (Lalganj): At the time of independence 45 years ago, distribution of land to landless farmers especially the Harijans has been accorded top priority in the national reconstruction programme but except for a few States, no significant achievement had been made in this regard in other States. Unequitable distribution of land is a hurdle reforms should be strictly implemented in order to put an end to exploitation in land use. Till now, out of total acquired land of 56 lakh thousand acres only 48 lakh thousand acers of land has been distributed. Out of this, fifty percent of land has reportedly been distributed among scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the fact is something else. These people have not been given possession of more than half the land allotted to them.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that ownership of land should be given to the farmers and people who, though eligible have not been distributed land. They should be given an opportunity to rise up in the agriculture sector. .
(Interruptions)

16.30 hrs.

[English]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RAM
JANMA -BHUMI-BABRI MASJID ISSUE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Some important developments have taken place recently in regard to the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue.

from December, 1991 onwards, several of the security installations in the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babrai Masjid complex have been dismantled and some of the other security arrangements have repeatedly not been working satisfactorily, the possible adverse effect of these developments on the security of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure have been brought to the notice of the State Government from time to time. The State Government was also requested to consider implementing the recommendations contained in a comprehensive security plan prepared by a team of Central experts. The Chief Minister recently assured me about the adequacy of the security arrangements.

The State authorities have constructed a wall enclosing a large area around the Ram Janma Bhoomi-babri Masjid. The Chief Minister has informed that the wall was being built in accordance with the recommendations of the Central expert team. However, the constructed wall is at much greater distance from the disputed structure than the one recommended by the Central team and, as of now, there is little evidence that the additional security features are also being installed.

In March, 1992, the State Government

undertook demolition of additional structures in the RJB-BM complex leaving reportedly only the Sitakop, Shila Nyas site, VHP's Kirtan Chabutra and a portion of the Sakshi Gopal temple. Along with the demolition, extensive digging and leveling operations were also commenced. These operations have led to apprehensions in the minds of many people regarding their possible effect on the strength and safety of the disputed structure. We took up the matter with the State Government who have assured that these would have no adverse effect in the structure. Reportedly the digging, leveling and other work is still continuing.

Following the invitation given by the Chief Minister of U.P. in the meeting of the National Integration Council on 2nd November, 1991, a decision was taken to send a delegation comprising members of the Standing Committee of the NIC and Parliament to visit Ayodhya. This delegation visited Ayodhya on 7th April, 1992 and its report has been circulated to the Honorable Members of Parliament.

The Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue continues to be the subject of a number of Court cases pending before the Lucknow bench of the Allahabad High court. These include the original title suits, writ motions challenging the land acquisition done by the State Government, certain civil miscellaneous applications, and a recent petition seeking for a direction to the State of Uttar Pradesh to stop digging on the land acquired by it in the light of the possible danger to the disputed structure. Further, before the Supreme Court, two contempt petitions and a public interest litigation have been filed: these three petitions have been adjourned till July, 1992. One of the contempt petitions alleges that the demolition of structures at Ayodhya and the clearing of the debris are violative of the Supreme Court's order of 15 November 1991. The other contempt petition alleges that the acquisition of land at Ayodhya, the handing over a possession of land to the Ram, Janma Bhoomi Nyas, the demolition of structures and the construction of the wall are violative of the Supreme Court's order of 15 November

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

1991. In any discussion on this subject, this aspect should be kept in mind. I also hope no action would be taken by any party which would violate the letter or spirit of the various court orders relating to the RJB-BM issue.

The subject of Communal Harmony: Ram, Janma Bhoomi-babri Masjid issue had been considered by the Standing Committees of the NIC at its meeting on 23rd June, 1992. After deliberations, the Standing Committee recommended that a meeting of the full NIC may be convened to consider the subject. Accordingly it is proposed to hold a meeting of the National Integration Council on 18th July, 1992.

Serious concern has been caused by the recent reports that some further developments and construction work are being planned in the Tam Janma Bhoomi—Babri Masjid complex at Ayodhya. Reportedly the plans include the construction of a platform or base and pillars at the shilanyas site and the demolition of the police control room. Meetings and samelaws of some organisations connected with the lands for the construction of the proposed temple are also understood to be taking place at Ayodhya. Reportedly a decision has also been taken to change the name of temple Construction Committee to the Temple Renovation Committee which is being viewed as an attempt to open the way to tamper with the disputed structure. "Chaturmas" is expected to be observed at Ayodhya from 15th July 1992 and a large congregation of religious representatives is likely to assemble in the RJB-BM complex. Keeping in mind the serious nature of these reports, I have written to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 7th July, 1992 expressing the hope that the State Government will make adequate security and other arrangements for ensuring the safety of the disputed structure and preventing any inward incident from taking place. Further I have expressed the hope that the State Government will ensure that nothing is done which will violate the letter or spirit of the Court orders passed in relation to the RJB-BM issue.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): The State Government is a party to all these things. All this has taken place in collusion with the State Government. We want to know....

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHARAD DIGHE): No questions can be asked.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Home Minister has not given us any firm assurance. . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow one Member, I will have to allow all. You may ask for a discussions. But no questions can be asked.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the Statutory Resolution. On the statement of the Minister we do not allow any questions. Rule 372 is clear on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to the next item. you may ask for discussion under the rules. No questions are allowed

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow one, I will have to allow all. I follow the rules. I have not allowed any questions.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if State Governments indulges in an irregularity, will be Central Government not take action? The law and order situation is deteriorating in the State. This matter should not be taken lightly.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it should be clarified as to what measures are being taken by the Government. The situation is very grave. . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIE. AHAMED (Manjeri) Sir, you ask the Home Minister to clarify the position. .
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIYA (Bankura): We want an assurance from the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

16.41.hrs

At this stage, Shritej Narayan Singh and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the table

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask for a full discussion tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Home Minister, they only want to know whether status quo will be maintained; is that the assurance of the Home Minister?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri S.B. Chavan): These are the orders of the High Court as well as the Supreme Court. That is why, contempt proceedings are also pending before both the courts., I don't think, at this stage, I can say anything more .
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I will have to await the order of the Court. When matters are pending before the courts and these very issues are before them, it will not be proper on my part to say that the Government will do

this or that. I will have to await the orders of the Court. if the Court does not want to take any action, I cannot do anything. .
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. 'I request you to go back to your seats. (Interruptions)

AN. HON.MEMBER: They should not stand in the well. Please ask them to disperse.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House for ten minutes.

16.49. hrs.

The Lok sabha then adjourned till Fifty minutes past sixteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled at seventeen of the Clock

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Between the Government and the leftist parties . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on recorded.

(Interruptions)

17.01. hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go on to the next item.

At this stage Shri Anil Basu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

17.01.2 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE
DISAPPROVAL OF THE FOREIGN
TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND
REGULATION) ORDINANCE

[Translation]

DR. LAXIMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I beg to
move:-

"That this House disproves of the Foreign
Trade (Development and regulation)
Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No 11 of 1992)
promulgated by the President on the 19 the
June, 1992

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House
for half-in hour.

17.02. hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty
minutes Past Seventeen of the Clock*

17.31. hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty
one minutes past seventeen of the Clock*

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): Sir, where is the question of
Government's action? Without Government
taking any action on this particular issue, the
House cannot continue. No amount of wishing
or hoping will do.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Sir, allow me to make a submission. The
Home Minister has made a Statement. He

has made a Statement of facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with
the agenda item now. The Leaders are
discussing with the hon. Speaker inside his
Chamber.

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Let the
discussion be over first. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the
Home Minister, in his statement has not
given any firm assurance that the status quo
should be maintained as per the Court's
order. He has not given any firm assurance
or commitment which the Members of this
House wanted. The members wanted that
the Government should take every step to
maintain the status quo of Babri Masjid-Ram
Mandir and also the land. So, we want that
assurance.

MR CHAIRMAN: I will not allow anybody
now because all the Leaders are discussing
with Speaker.

Let us go ahead with the other Agenda
items

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They are
violating the Court's order.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir,,
they are violating the Lok Sabha Rules.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: The Central
Government is helpless. They cannot do
anything. They cannot prevent the State.
Government from doing so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now adjourn the
House for rest of the day. We will meet
tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

17.34 hs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, July 9, 1992/
Asadha 18, 1914 (saka).*