

Tenth Series, Vol. XI No. 31

Wednesday April 8, 1992
Chaitra 19 74 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 6.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XI, Third Session, 1992/1914 (Saka)]

No. 31, Wednesday, April 8, 1992/Chaitra 19, 1914

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1- 80
Starred Question Nos. 592 to 595, 596* * and 598 to 600	
Written Answers to Questions:	80-706
Starred Question Nos. 597, 601 to 606 and 608 to 612	80-121
Instarred Question Nos. 6454 to 6456, 6458, 6459, 6461 to 6488, 6490 to 6498, 6500 to 6515, 6518 to 6539, 6541 to 6581, 6583 to 6602 and 6604 to 6686.	122-706
ment Correcting Reply to USQ No. 1259	707
3.1992 Re. Allotment of Land to Private Housing Societies.	
sident Yasser Arafat	707-708
legation of Members of Parliament to Ayodhya	709-735
Laid on the Table	735-738
tee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	811-812
Nineth Report - <i>Presented</i>	738
s Advisory Committee	738-739

Fourteenth Report-*Adopted*

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

* Postponed to 22.4.1992.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Matters Under Rule 377

739-743

(i) Need for simultaneous construction of broad gauge line between Salem via Namakkal-Rasipuram and Madurai-Maniachi 739-740

Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan

(ii) Need to provide more facilities for export of barianas 740

Shri Vijay Naval Patil

(iii) Need for repairing 'U' turn on hill slopes near Sunki on National Highway 43 740-741

Shri K. Pradhani

(iv) Need to instal high power transmitter at Calicut Doordarshan Centre 741

Shri K. Muralee Dharan

(v) Need to constitute regional councils for Laddakh and Jammu regions 741

Shri Madan Lal Khurana

(vi) Need to provide more ships to Andaman & Nicobar Islands 742

Shri Kashiram Rana

(vii) Need to run a super fast train from Aurangabad to Bombay

Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope

(viii) Need to reduce the excise duty on cotton yarn to pre-Budget level 3

Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram

Demands for Grants (General), 1992-93

[740
8170

Ministry of Rural Development;
Ministry of Food;
Ministry of Agriculture; and
Ministry of Civil Supplies and
Public Distribution

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri R. Jeevarathinam	744-749
Shri H.D. Devegowda	749-761
Shri Virendera Singh	761-769
Shri K. Pradhani	770-775
Shri Brisin Patel	775-782
Shri G. M. C. Balayogi	782-787
Prof. Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh	787-792
Shri Ramachandra Marotrao Ghangare	792-797
Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar	797-804
Shri G. Venkat Swami	804-810
Shri S.S.R. Rajendra Kumar	812-816
Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope	819-821
Shri Manjay Lal	821-827
Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak	827-833
Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak	833-837
Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar	837-842
Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri	842-848
Shri Bh. Vijayakumar Raju	848-856
Shri Palas Barman	856-859
Shri Narain Singh Chaudhri	859-864
Shri Rampal Singh	864-867
Shri Bir Singh Mahato	868

Statements by Ministers

	769
(i) President Yasser Arafat	810-811
Shri Eduardo Falerio	769
(ii) Revocation of President's Rule in Manipur	810-811
Shri M.M. Jacob	810-811

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 8, 1992, Chaitra 19,
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER In the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Amendments to CPA, 1986

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring any amendments in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with regard to the powers, functions and salaries of the Members of District Consumer Protection Forums;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases and appeals finalised by the District Forums, State Commission and National Commission, State-wise, till February, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The High Power Working Group which was constituted to suggest

suitable amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has recommended to confer more judicial powers on the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) such as power to remove defects and deficiencies in the services in question; to issue interim injunctions, cease and desist orders; to give directions for recall of defective and unsafe goods proving hazardous to health and safety of consumers; to provide costs; to direct issue of corrective advertisements etc. The recommendations are under consideration of the Governments etc. In addition the Working Group has also recommended to increase monetary jurisdiction of the District Forums from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 Lakhs. The salaries and other terms and conditions of service of the President and Members of the District Forums are prescribed by the State Governments under the rules framed by them for this purpose.

(c) As per information received from National Commission, 706 cases (including appeals and revision petitions) have been disposed of out of 1224 cases filed, so far. The upto date information in respect of State Commissions and District Forums is being obtained from the State/UTs and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Sir, under Section 10(1) of the Consumers Protection Act, two members of the District Forums shall be persons of eminence in the field of education, trade or commerce and a lady social worker. But, unfortunately, the members appointed on political considerations in the State Forums have nothing to do with consumerism or connected with it. Sometimes, business people are also being appointed. If consumerism is to be fostered,

then real consumer activities should be identified and then members should be appointed. Only then the purpose of Consumers Protection Act will be served. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you Sir, whether the Government is going to contemplate guidelines for the appointment of members to the forums from the fields of education, trade, chambers of commerce, rotary lions clubs, consumers councils and social and women organisations.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The Working Group has recently recommended certain amendments and they are under the consideration of the Government and this is also one of them about the appointments of the members of the District Forums and State Commissions. They have made some suggestions.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: My second supplementary is this. Sir, the Act is proving very popular and many people with various grievances are knocking at the door-steps of the forums for redressal of their grievances. Moreover, matters under the CPA relate to the strong business people and the weak consumers. Even cases which are not directly within the scope of the Consumers Protection Act are also disposed of satisfactorily by these forums. These forums are also facing a problem from the presiding officers. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you Sir, whether the Government is going to bring more departments like the municipalities, Government Departments and professionals within the jurisdiction of the CP Act and whether the Government is contemplating to constitute regular forums to deal with the cases in order to avoid pendency in forums.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The forums have jurisdiction over all the institutions and there are no exemptions as such. And the District Forums are functioning properly. The number of cases that have been filed before the District Forums will speak about the number of complaints that are coming up.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, as per the provi-

sion of the Act or the rules made there under, the District Forums, State Commission or the National Commission is required to dispose of the complaints within the specific period. Will the Government ensure strict implementation of this provision? It has no legal position at present, will the Government consider amending the rules or the provision of the Act making it compulsory for the district forum, the State Commissions and the national Commission to dispose of the complaints within the specific period? Otherwise, cases will go on piling as it is happening in the case of High Courts and the Supreme Court and there will be a subsequent demand for setting up an additional district forum, National and State Forums. Will the Government consider it and ensure that there is strict compliance so that the complainants' grievances are removed well in time?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: By and large, the forums are functioning well and they are trying to dispose of the cases within the specified time. In certain matters, it becomes impossible for them. There would be delay in such cases where the report from the laboratory has not come or the person who is to be examined, is not able to come before the forum, etc. Otherwise, by and large, they are trying to dispose of the cases within the specified time.

SHRI SUKHRAM: A period of 60 days is provided if a person has to appear before the forum. As regards laboratory tests, etc. 90 days are already provided. The cases should be disposed of within that specified time limit.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained about the laboratory tests.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Even in the case of laboratory testers, they should not delay the cases for more than 90 days.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: As I submitted earlier, by and large they are disposing of the cases within the specified time.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Government is considering amending the Act. When does it

propose to bring the amendments before this august House? Secondly, the Minister has stated now that many district forums are working properly. But I would like to know as to how many districts are actually there throughout India, where there are no forums. If they have no forums, the questions of their working well does not arise. I would like to know the number of districts which have no forums working.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The three States of Sikkim, Meghalaya and Nagaland have not at all formed the district forums. In these three states, the forums have not been formed. As per my knowledge, out of the 450 districts in the country, 360 districts have got these districts forums.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: What about the legislation?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Last week also I answered this question when Shri Advani put it. As I submitted earlier, the recommendations of the Working Group are under the examination of the Government and we are consulting the different Ministries which are involved in this. About 12 day back, the meeting of the Consumer Protection Council was held and they have made some recommendations. These recommendations are also under examination.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether it is going to bring Public Distribution System within the jurisdiction of Consumer Protection Council. It has been reported in the newspapers that 49 per cent impurities has been allowed in the foodgrains which is distributed through the shops under Public Distribution System. I want to know whether the Consumer Protection Council can also investigate into the distribution of poor quality foodgrains to the poor and middle class people through the Public Distribution System? Will action be taken if Food Corporation of India and other officials are involved in it? What action will be taken against the

outlets of Public Distribution System which indulge in this malpractice?

[English]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The Consumer Protection Act covers all goods and services. As regards the 49 per cent impurities, I may submit that perhaps the report is not correct. I think this has been misreported. For the kind information of the hon. Members, I am going to clarify the whole point while replying to the Demands for Grant of my Department.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per my knowledge the District Consumer Protection Forums are not working in all the districts of Maharashtra. I would like to know whether the Central Government will inform the Maharashtra Government about the districts where these forums have not been constituted. The Maharashtra Government has not provided facilities to the Forum members which are being given in other States and there is no action on delay in the matter. The forums are not working effectively. Similarly, the facilities also have not been provided to the State forum, will the Central Government write to the State Government in this regard? What steps are being taken to make that forum effective?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There are 31 districts in Maharashtra and all the districts have the Consumer Protection Forums which are functioning. So far as the question of facilities is concern, it is a State subject and State provides these facilities.

[English]

Development of Biotechnology

*593. **SHRI M.G. REDDY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of biotechnology in India with special reference to the establishment of research institutions in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of pending applications for license from bio-tech companies for manufacturing high-tech pharmaceutical products; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Government has taken specific measures for the development of biotechnology in the country firstly through the setting up of a National Biotechnology Board (NBTB) in 1982 and subsequently a separate Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in 1986. Generation of highly skilled manpower; creation of infrastructure facilities; basic and product based research and development; and biotechnology based industrial activities have been taken in up. Safety measures needed for both R&D and application of products of biotechnology have been established.

In Andhra Pradesh, in addition to support to R&D projects, programmes have been started in the areas of : creation of modern Animal House Facility at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad; programme support to the Centre for cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB); Centre for Plant Molecular Biology at Osmania University; a DNA Finger Printing Facility at CCMB jointly being established by DBT, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Post doctoral training and a bioinformatics Center operating at CCMB, Hyderabad; a programme of rice biotechnology at the Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad and animal diagnostic development at College of Veterinary Science, A.P. Agricultural University Campus, Tirupati. A semi-intensive prawn culture project at Nellore to establish

high productivity (8.50 tonnes/ha/year) through biotechnological interventions has been successful. A major programme for Oil palm Development in over 1000 ha. is in progress in the Krishna and Godavari Districts. In addition to the support from DBT, scientific agencies such as Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and DST have established research institutions covering the fields of agriculture, nutrition and advanced work on molecular biology and have also supported R&D programmes.

(b) Nil.

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

SHRI M.G. REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many industries, both in public sector and private sector, have been and are being benefited in the state of Andhra Pradesh by the Research and Development in the field of biotechnology and what is the present status of commercialisation or anticipated dates of commercialisation for each of these products of these industries, both within the country and the prospect of exploiting it abroad and the details thereof.

SHRIMATI MARGERET ALVA: Sir, there are 78 industries which have benefited throughout the country through research and development in the field of biotechnology and out of these 9 industries are in Andhra Pradesh. Research and development in these areas have been made available to industries. In Andhra Pradesh 9 industries are now functioning with the technology that has been developed through the Department of Biotechnology.

SHRI M. G. REDDY: Sir, whether any biotechnology project in Andhra Pradesh is being financed by the World Bank, United Nations or by any foreign multinational corporations etc. and what are the steps taken by the Government to stop gene drain process of the West and whether a mechanism

exist in the Department of Biotechnology for quality control of pharmaceuticals products being manufactured by various Biotechnology companies; if so, the details thereof; if not, reasons thereof.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, there is no World Bank aided Projects at the moment. We have no money coming from them. About multinationals, I am not very sure but as far as I know, at the moment we do not have any collaboration. It is essentially our indigenous effort and development on which we are working.

The hon. Member has asked about the safety measures which are being taken. As far as this is concerned, I would like to say that the products used as drugs and pharmaceuticals go through very stringent examination for complete elimination of any bacteria, fungi, etc. I must also say that the Drugs Controller of India gives very careful safety instructions which are followed before these are commercially marketed for use.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is one of the very important States as far as agricultural production is concerned. As far as Biotechnology is concerned, there are certain projects which have been sanctioned. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh 6 projects have been sanctioned but there is no project which has come up to produce the bio-fertilizer. Similarly, there is no project to produce bio-gas, which is playing a very vital role in agriculture. Sir, Is there any project which is contemplated to be set up in Andhra Pradesh to produce the bio-fertilizer and also the bio-gas?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I can only say that at the moment I have a list of 9 industries which are operating with the technology provided by us. At the moment we do not have any bio-fertilizer project in Andhra

Pradesh. I would like to say that a number of biotechnology projects in agriculture are being operated and Andhra Pradesh has two or three of them. Bio-fertilizer projects would be introduced in phases in different parts of the country. But there is no proposal pending with up at the moment.

Welfare Schemes for Women

*594 **SHRI M.V.V. S. MURTHY:** Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects/schemes launched in the field of science and technology for welfare of women during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the achievements made and expenditure involved in each of the projects/schemes during the above period, state wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocation proposed to be made therefor in 1992-93?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A statement giving details of the projects launched under the scheme 'Science and Technology for Women' during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is at Annexure-X.

(d) Allocation of funds proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

ANNEXURE-X

Under the scheme Science & Technology for Women during 1989-90 and 1990-91

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	ACTIVE (Action for Collectiv Tribal Improvement and Vocational Education) Kalloor, Khammam Dist.	Cooperative dairy unit for rural poor	Training of women in optimum production or fodder, modern dairy practices, artificial insemination etc.	40	Rs. 1,50,000/- for 16 months
	Arthic Samata Mandal Vijayawada.	All India Coordinated Project (AICP) on water, health and sanitation for rural women.	Generated awariness and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation	60	Rs. 35,000/- for 1 year
	Vivekananda Institute of Rural Reconstruction Indoor, Nalgonda Dist.	Women and their problems in dry areas-survey for application of science & technology to improve their life.	58 villages were surveyed in the Nalgonda Dist. 1049 respondents of different castes and religions were covered in the survey. Traditional technologies used by women were also surveyed.		Ps. 45,000/- for 6 months

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A.P. Agricultural University, Hyderabad	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	Training provided in solar dehydration of potato and other vegetables, pulp and juice extraction of grapes and other fruits	40	Rs. 1 lakh for 1 year
Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre (ICMR) Dibrugarh.	AICP on water, health and Sanitation	Created awareness amongst rural & tribal women in Dibrugarh and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for 1 year
Bihar	Dalit Vikas Samiti, Bihar, Khagaria	Integrated sericulture for rural women of Khagaria.	Women trained in mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing	160	Rs. 5,49,000/- for 3 years

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	Society for Technology Transfer for needs of Life and Rural Development, Chandigarh	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness amongst rural women and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000 for one year
Delhi	Centre for Science and Technology and Environment Policy Studies, New Delhi.	Developing an integrated programme and setting up a facility for imparting vocational and scientific awareness among rural women.	The study identified several potential areas for S&T inputs.		Rs. 48,000 for six months
	Society for Economic and Social Studies, New Delhi.	Design and fabrication for appropriate technology packages in food processing in rural/tribal areas.	Evolved system designs for new technology packages for cinnamon in Ukhrul tamarind in Bastar District.		Rs. 84,700/- for 9 months

State/U.T.	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Trainers Training Programme on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	A 15-day training programme with theory and practical demonstrations was conducted.	15	Rs. 70,800/-
	Apama Society New Delhi	Design and development of baked mud pressure cookers	An ideal mud-clay mix with additives has been derived for pressure vessels.	8	Rs. 90,300/- for one year
	Rural Reconstruction and Research Services, New Delhi	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness amongst women and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Propagation of sericulture in non-traditional areas	Mulberry plantation and silk worm rearing in Haryana and slums of Delhi	25	Rs. 3.15 lakhs

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi	Demonstrating application of home energy saving devices in household sectors in selected villages.	Ergonomic studies carried out on a ball-bearing chakki, a ball-bearing churner and a pressure and wick stove to compare the consumption of human muscle power with traditional methods.		Rs. 56,000 for one year
	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Solid waste recycling for rural sanitation and compost production	An integrated development strategy evolved through introduction of technologies relating to biogas compost, agricultural implements and traditional medicine.	130	Rs. 3 lakhs
	All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi	Survey of dermatological problems faced by the workers in industry	150 workers surveyed for dermatological manifestations resulting from prawn processing		Rs. 1.5 lakhs for 2 years

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Career Development, Ahmedabad	Entrepreneurship development programme for physically handicapped	Handicapped women were trained and equipped to initiate and manage their new ventures independently	19	Rs. 40,000/- for 15 months
	Gujarat Agricultural University, Navsari Campus, Gujarat	AICP on Low Cost Preservation of Horticultural Produce	Women were given training in preservation of mango, lime, banana, vegetables etc.	432	Rs. 1 lakh for one year
	Khadi Gramodyog Prayog Samiti, Ahmedabad	To survey existing tools and implements and develop appropriate equipments for processing of Eri silk yarn produced in north eastern region	R&D work is in progress to improve cocoon opening machine, fibre cutting machine, degumming, silver making machine and 6 spindle amber charkha		Rs. 4.26 lakhs for two years
Goa	Goa Cancer Society, Dona Paula, Goa	Feasibility of training ANMs for down staging of cancer cervix among	20 Auxiliary Nurse 2000 women Midwives, 5 Mukhya Sewikas and 90 Angan and 115		Rs. 3.47 lakhs for 18 months

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	Social Action for Rural Development of Hilly Areas, Kafiota, Sirmour, HP	rural women	Wadi workers trained for screening rural women for cancer cervix.	women trained	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
Karnataka	Farmers Development Agency Chikaballapur	AICP on Water, Health and Sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technologies related to water, health and sanitation for women.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
	Kasturba Medical College, Manjpur	Survey of derma. tological problems faced by the workers in prawn industries	Created awareness and demonstrated technologies related to water, health and sanitation 3 factories visited and about 150 workers surveyed for dermatological manifestations resulting from peeling, grading and packing of prawns.		Rs. 1.87 lakhs for 2 years

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	M.A. Singamma Sreeni nivasa Foundation, Bangalore	Field testing, prototype paddy transplanters designed to reduce strain in transplantation of paddy seedlings	Prototypes have been developed and are being field tried.		Rs. 53, 000/- for six months
Kerala	Shoranur Potters Welfare Society, Shorapur	Health improvement of rural women through application of Science & Technology-Low cost latrines for women potters.	Women potters were associated in making low cost toilets.	40 families	Rs. 69,000/- for six months
	Welfare Services, Ernakulam, Cochin	Dissemination of sericulture & silk weaving practices, Science & Technology for women.	Training provided in mul- berry cultivation, silk- worm rearing, reeling & weaving.		200 Rs. 7.59 lakhs for 2 years
	Integrated Rural Technology Centre, Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad, Palghat	Dissemination of sericulture and silk weaving practices, science and technology for women.	Training provided in mul- berry cultivation silkworm rearing and weaving.	250	Rs. 2.5 lakhs for 3 years

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	The RETREAT, Cochin	Uplifting the traditional skills of village potters in Chelakara, Kerala	A training cum production centre set up to produce diversified value added pottery items and building materials	40	Rs. 5.51 lakhs for one year
	Kerala Agricultural University, Trivandrum	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	Training in solar drying and other low cost preservation techniques for jackfruit, papaya, banana, etc.	150	Rs. 1 lakh for one year
	Kerala Gram Nirmana Samiti, Kozhikode	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technologies related to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Kozhikode	Application of water conservation, waste water recycling & micro irrigation in the domestic sector for the upliftment of rural women of Kerala	Water conservation technologies popularised Water management aquaculture and health education provided.	200	Rs. 3.58 lakh for 3 years

State/U.T.	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mitraniketan, Trivandrum	Weaving of coirmats to conduct research and improve the technology of weaving to start pilot loom centre, fabricate looms and to train coir workers for economic production	1 prototype fabricated for weaving round and rectangular coirmats	10	Rs 5.7 lakhs for 2 years
Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Polytechnic, Rudri	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness amongst rural women and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/-
	Technical Teachers Training Institute Bhopal.	-do-	-do-	60	Rs. 70,000/-
	Vidya Academy, Jabalpur	Nutrition and cooking project for SC/ST and	Health and nutrition camps organised	100	Rs. 58,800/-

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay	other underprivileged women of Bijadandi village in Mandela Dist.	Common equipment used by women in construction work have been suitably modified for reducing fatigue and ensuring safety.		Rs. 3.05 lakhs for 2 years
	Swami Vivekananda Sewa Sanstha, Nagpur	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Generated awareness and demonstrated technologies relating to water health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000 for one year
	National Environment Engineering Research Institute Nagpur.	-do-	-do-	60	Rs. 80,000 for one year

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SNDT Women's University Bombay	Estimating employment needs for women in information technology.	Training offered by university and other institution has been evaluated and various job opportunities for women identified.	*	Rs. 36,000
	Vigyan Ashram, Pabal, Pune Dist.	Rural laboratory technology	Xth class pass girls trained in estimation of haemoglobin, sugar, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, total differential count, urine sugar, sputum, stool, water contamination soil analysis, fat content of milk.	83	Rs. 1.23 lakhs for 3 years
	Bharat Agroindustries Foundation, Pune	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	Training-cum-production centre established for making mango papad and mango pulp.	80	Rs. 1.00 lakh for one year

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Jagrit Mahila Samaj Chandrapur.	Development of visual aids for creating awareness about nutrition in women.	Women were trained in preparation of nutritious dishes and weaning foods.	50	Rs. 39,000 for 18 months.
	Verala Project Society, Sangli	Studies in improving the skills of rural women in self-help project.	Training in cockerel raising, diagnosis of diseases, remedial measures, feed formulation, etc.	80	Rs. 200 lakh for 2 years
	Government Polytechnic, Imphal	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technologies relating to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/-
Nagaland	Khekrie welfare Society, Viswema,	Low cost preservation of horticultural produce	Installed a flue heated drier for processing potatoes.	67	Rs. .00 lakh
Orissa	Institute of Socio-Economic Development Dhenkanal	Training of women to enhance their level of earning in Angul block of Dhenkanal Dist.	Leaf cup making and rope making	45	Rs. 83,000/- for six months.

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India, Institute of Youth and Development, Phulbani	Income generation through bee-keeping by tribal women.	Women were trained in bee keeping	50	Rs. 1.00 lakh for 2 years
	Rural Technology Development and Research Centre, Dhekanal Distt.	Women Vigyan Kendras for training women in bee-keeping and palm products	Women trained in bee-keeping and palm-gurmeera	50	Rs. 45,000/- for 3 months.
	Integrated Rural Development of Weaker. Sections in India (WIDA) Koraput	Modern sericulture techniques for upliftment of tribal and weaker sections of Koraput Dist.	Trained in mulberry plantation silkworm rearing and reeling of silk.	50	Rs. 4.94 lakhs
Punjab	Punjab Agricultural University Lurdhiana	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	(Report not received)		Rs. 1.00 lakh for 9 months.
Rajasthan	Social Work and Research Centre, Barmer	To construct low cost geodesic domes with smokes chulha and water storage tank for scheduled caste women artisans.	20 geo-desic domes. constructed	20	Rs. 1.98 lakhs for 9 months.

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Sri Amman Industrial College, Pallipalayam, Erode	Teaching science & technology to women in some villages of Salem Dist.	Training on motor rewinding radio repairing, plastic wire & polythene bag making & arappu powder making A cooperative has been formed which is managing the training cum production centre	60	Rs. 3.89 lakhs for 3 years
	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	Evolving replicable model for improving sanitation & water management practices of rural women floks in Tamil Nadu	An improved soakpit has been designed and introduced in few villages near Gandhigram. A rain water harvesting device & a device for recycling of spill over water at hand pumps has been developed.	500	Rs. 3.36 lakhs for 1 1/2 years
	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technlogis related to water, health and sanitation for women	60	Rs. 80,000/- for one year

State/U. T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Holycross Home Science College, Tuticorin	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technologies related to water, health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development, Madras	Development Improved Dairy Farming Technology for economic upliftment of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural women in rural areas	Training given to women of 210 marginal farmers and landless agricultural labours in improved technologies for fodder production, utilization of crop residue and animal Husbandry technology including artificial insemination.		Rs. 1.37 lakhs for 2 years
	Shri AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Tharamani, Madras	Biodynamic Garden Cooperative and Sustainable Eco development	A cooperative of 100 households has been formed and the vegetables produced by the biodynamic method are providing income for the women.	100	Rs. 5.46 lakhs for 3 years

State/U. T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	A cooperative has been formed with a training cum production centre for processing the vegetables and fruits such as papayayas	133	Rs. 1 lakh for one year
	Madras Institute of Magneto-Biology, Anna Nagar, Madras	Effect of pulsed magnetic field on the life cycle of silkworms and silk reeling	Preliminary results of exposure to magnetic field has shown increase in Sericin and the increase in the tensile strength		Rs. 1.78 lakh for one year
Uttar Pradesh	Marovadaya, Lucknow	AICP on water, health and sanitation	Created awareness and demonstrated technology relating to water, health and sanitation	60	Rs. 70,000/- for one year
	Institute of Wasteland Reclamation and Rural Development, Sultanpur	Sericulture Development on wasteland for rural women in Sultanpur	Women trained in mulberry plantation silkworm rearing & reeling	55	Rs. 6.3 lakhs for 2 years

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	DG College, Kanpur	Training of rural women for provision of income and reduction of drudgery in their day to day life	Training in quail and poultry farming	60	Rs. 4.26 lakhs for 3 years
	Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organisation, Kotdwar	A coordinated project on application of diverse uses of biomass for eco restoration and employment generation for women in hilly areas of Garhwal	9 organisation have trained women in making various income generating items from under-utilised biomass such as Anaphalis, Agava, Graevia, Bauhinia etc.	200	Rs. 5.7 lakhs
	Narendraav University, Faizabad	AICP on low cost preservation of horticultural produce	Low const preservation of minor forest produce such as Amla, Jamun etc.	100	Rs. 1 lakh for 1 year
West Bengal	Technical Teachers Training Institute, Calcutta	AICP on water, health and sanitation.	Created awareness amongst women and demonstrated technologies relating to water health and sanitation.	60	Rs. 70,000/- for year
	Ramkrishna Mission Belur Math, Calcutta	-do-	-do-	60	Rs. 70,000/- for 1 year

State/U.T	Name of the Institution	Title of the project	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Manav Vikas Kendra Purulia	Setting up of Vigyan Kendra for women of Purulia Dist for self reliant gainful employment	Women were trained in leaf 150 cup and plate making, candle making, plastic bags and pouches.		Rs. 89,100/- for 1 year
	Science Association of West Bengal Calcutta	AICP on low cost preser- vation of horticultural produce	Women of Sagar islands were trained in making chilly sauce, and preserving juice of water melon. A women's cooperative has set up.	36	Rs. 1 lakh for 1 year

* Denotes research and development and survey projects.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: My first supplement is this. Though several schemes have been sponsored, but most of the schemes envisaged had not reached the real beneficiaries. Most of the science graduates are non-tribals. Though recognised as predominantly tribal populated districts of Andhra Pradesh, Vishakhapattanam and East Godawari, have been ignored with any of the said schemes.

Likewise, perhaps, several districts in India have been ignored. These schemes have been mostly confined to the urban areas.

I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister, whether she will look into these aspects and direct that such schemes should also be launched in these tribally predominant districts.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods, various schemes for science and technology for women. These have been aimed at improving the quality of life of the woman, essentially in the rural and backward areas of the country.

The second aspect is about reducing the drudgery for women in their daily operations.

And thirdly, for training them for employment in the new emerging fields where science and technology would be applicable.

I would like to assure the hon. Member that we have no bias as far as providing these facilities are concerned for the tribal or the rural areas. In fact, most of the thrust areas have been rural-oriented and rural-based.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: My second supplementary is this. We are fortunate that the concerned Minister herself is a woman. This question also concerns women.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the lady members will ask the supplementaries!

SHRI M.V.V.S. Murthy: Science and

technology has not percolated to the rural areas. The schemes should be such that they should spread science into the villages, particularly, into the women folk.

To achieve this objective, Training Centers should be started in the rural areas and not in the urban areas. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will assure the House that such emphasis will be given for starting such Centers in the near future in the rural areas.

In the Statements that have been laid on the Table of the House, in that, most of the Centers have been located in Delhi and also in other places. What I want to say is that such schemes should be really meant for women folk who are living in the rural areas and who are very backward. The amount that had been allocated for this year is also very meagre. It is about Rs. 100 lakh.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether she will be pleased to say that some emphasis will be given in future for the allocation of funds and also for locating these schemes in the rural areas.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The programme has a two pronged approach of functioning. One is the actual Research and Development (R&D) for finding ways and means by which you can reduce drudgery in women's lives. You can develop new implements, new systems of doing things and so on. For this purpose, we have special research projects.

Sir, secondly we are transferring technology and making it applicable to women, who required these improved techniques, systems, implements and so on in order to make it easier for them to do their work and to spend less time, on these regular jobs or regular work which are part of their lives.

Therefore, research and development part may not all be rural-based, though the actual working, functioning and application has gone to be rural-based for rural women.

I would like to point out that most of the voluntary agencies which are involved in transferring technologies from the Labs to the fields, are rural oriented. These developments are taking place in the rural areas where women are working.

As far as allotments are concerned, as you know, general problems exist for financing the projects and I not only, as a Minister but as a woman would like that more is allotted for science and technology for women.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment of the schemes related to women has been done to ensure that these schemes are proving useful? If these schemes are useful, will she try for allocation of more funds in the budget to start these schemes in every State because we believe she is a capable Minister.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: There are 19 States which are being funded at the moment. I can give a list if the hon. Member would like.

As far as each State is concerned, the allotment depends on the projects which are sponsored, which are presented to us and we are funding.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we do not directly deal with this. Through the voluntary organisations or the State Government we sponsor projects and it is in this way able to carry R&D efforts to the women wherever it is necessary or possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the spirit with which she is carrying on the work, but from the statement it seems She

wants to help women of a particular area whereas on the other hand she does not want to help in any way the women of other area. We have been crying hoarse over the backwardness of Bihar and we raise this matter almost every day in the House but in spite of that Bihar has been totally deprived of welfare schemes in the field of science and technology. By sanctioning only one scheme of sericulture in Khagaria the Government thinks everything has been achieved. I would like to know whether the Government intends to implement any welfare scheme in the fields of science and technology in the backward areas of Bihar?

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is the misuse of the time. This question is not related to welfare but to science and technology.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking about that only.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have been repeatedly saying that the effort of the Ministry of this Department of Science and Technology is to develop various things which would help women in various parts of the country. If it is a new implement or technology if it is something which the State Government or the voluntary organisation or local group are utilising it that are popularising it. I would like to give two examples of it. One is the smokeless chulha. It was developed, but various women's organisations, voluntary groups have brought it into their programme; and it is they who are popularising it, taking it to different parts of the country according to their local situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, did the people of Bihar demand it?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The State Government has to do this work.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The improved chulha can be done anywhere; and it can be sent to Bihar.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:

The list which has been given in the answer, it does appear that some States are getting more of benefits from these schemes than the other States. Is there any thinking in the Government as to what extent the State Governments and local-self-governments in the area can be involved in identifying the beneficiaries; and also whether there has been any monitoring and reviewing of the situation as to whether the earning potential of women has increased as a result of these things?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I would like to point out that as far as the earning potential is concerned, the results have been very encouraging because the training that has been given to them in the new areas where jobs are becoming available have been very carefully planned; and I must say; for instance, even in traditional occupations like sericulture and various other areas where women have been working, the improved technique which has been brought in has increased their income and also made drudgery of the work less; whether we are talking about coir industry; even a simple question of fuel and fodder for rural women with wasteland development where particular type of plant which have been suggested, the drudgery of collecting fuel and fodder for women, which is very much part of the life of the rural women, has been eased. And therefore, when we are talking of science and technology for women we are talking only about laboratory developments but of its application.

It is true that different States are getting grants at different levels; it depends upon the projects which are sponsored, which are sent to us, which are funded by us; and it depends therefore on how interested and active the State Governments are in coming forth with projects which can be funded by the Department of Science and Technology. Besides this, I must also say that certain areas have got specific programmes which have been launched. For instance, we have separate programmes for coastal areas, separate programmes for the hill areas depending on the environment and the local

problems. In the hilly areas it has something to do with sheep rearing, with great rearing and with carding and other problems for wool development and we have also gone in, for instance, for medicinal plant development where women are able to earn by planting certain types of medicinal plants which have a market, if they are grown in the backyard their own homes. So, these are projects depending on the areas. When it comes to coastal areas we are talking about inland fisheries and other programmes by which the output and processing of marine products help the Women. So, in accordance with the areas, there are various programmes for various groups depending on the local problems.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Monitoring has not been answered.

Eighth Plan Proposals by Kerala

*595. SHRI THAYIL JOHANNALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has prepared the Eighth Plan proposals;

(b) if so, the details of the projects that are likely to be taken up in the first year of the Eighth plan;

(c) the estimated allocation thereof; and

(d) the extent to which it will be more than the previous year?

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

(b) to (d) The outlays are approved by planning Commission headwise/sub-headwise and not project wise. The Eighth Five year Plan of Kerala has not been finalised so far. However, for annual plan 1992-93 of the State which is the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 913 crores has been agreed to which is 13.1% higher than

the outlay of Rs. 807 crores approved for 1991-92.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: What are the main proposals submitted by the State Government to be included in the Eighth Plan, whether all proposals of the State Government are accepted by the Central Government, and what are the proposals not accepted?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The State Government requested for an outlay of Rs. 913 crores and it has been agreed to.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: In view of the inflation and devaluation of the rupee, 13.1 per cent is very low as compared to the last year's outlay and it becomes much less after the devaluation of the rupee. So, it is necessary to increase the outlay at least by 30 per cent for 1992-93. In view of the financial constraint of the Kerala Government, will the Government increase its share if the Government of Kerala makes a request to that effect?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as the increase is concerned, it is 13.1 per cent and considering the devaluation, there may not be much increase, I agree. But if you consider the last year's expenditure the outlay revised by the Kerala Government is now Rs. 620 crores; that is the latest information. So, the increase will be rather more than 13.1 per cent. But the Plan was discussed thoroughly with the State and they have agreed to the allocation.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Annual Plan for this year is finalised on the basis of the Gadgil Formula or the Modified Gadgil Formula.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: This is not in accordance with the Gadgil Formula. A revised Mukherjee Formula has been used this time.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the details of the Eighth Five Year Plan for Kerala

have been finalised and when is it to be completed.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As I submitted earlier, the Eighth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised. Only the Annual Plan has been finalised and we are having discussions. The Eighth Plan will have to be discussed in the next meeting of the National Development Council which is going to be held perhaps in the month of May.

SHRI E. AHAMED: The hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that the Government of India now accepted the Mukherjee Formula. We know about Gadgil Formula and the Revised Gadgil Formula. Will the hon. Minister please explain to the House what is the difference between the Revised Gadgil Formula and the Mukherjee Formula?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As a matter of fact, whether it is Gadgil formula, consensus formula and now Mukherjee formula, there is no substantial difference. Now the latest distribution of central assistance will be, population 60 per cent, per capita income 25/- including 5 per cent on distance method and 20 per cent on deviation method and performance is 7.50 per cent ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway the main question is on Kerala and not on formula.

Coal Based Industries

*596. **SHRI ANIL BASU:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal for setting up coal based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request in this regard from the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. YAMALOUA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Coal is an essential input as well as feed stock for a large number of industries both in the core sector as well as in the non-core sector. Power sector alone consumes about 60% of the total coal production in India, followed by steel, cement and a large number of other industries. According to Planning Commission estimates, the demand of raw coal is expected to increase from the current level of about 235 million tonnes to 309.20 million tonnes in the terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan (1996-97). This increase in demand of

coal reflects the projected growth pattern in the downstream consuming sectors.

(c) and (d). Government of West Bengal had written to the Ministry of Coal in October, 1991 emphasising about the development of coal based industries in Asansol-Raniganj coal belt. In response to this, the State Government has been informed that the concerned Department/Agency of the State Government may interact with Eastern Coal fields Ltd. and formulate schemes for development of ancillary industries. Besides, proposals for setting up of thermal power stations, cement plants, sponge iron plants, etc. in the States of West Bengal and Bihar have also been received in the Ministry of Coal.

Coal linkage for the following thermal power stations in Bihar and West Bengal have been agreed to :

(1) Gauripur (replacement) (2x67.5 MW)	:	West Bengal
(2) Budge-Budge (2x250 MW)	:	West Bengal
(3) Sagardighi (2x250 MW)	:	West Bengal (agreed in principal)
(4) Chandil (2x259 MW)	:	Bihar
(5) Muzaffarpur (2x250 MW)	:	Bihar (agreed in principal)

In addition to a number of smaller units like Special Smokeless Fuel and briguetting plants, coal linkages for one cement plant (expansion) and two sponge iron project in Bihar have also been agreed to.

answer. The whole answer is about consumption of coal by different industries. But my question was regarding coal based industries, industries which use coal as a raw material.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I seek your protection because my question has not been replied at all. My question was on coal based industries. But the Minister has replied on coal consumed industries, industries which consume coal...(Interruptions) it is a big

Sir, you are well aware that our country has a big reserve of coal. But this coal is not being utilised properly. I want to say that we are wasting this national asset. Coal is used as fuel in many industries, in core sector and non-core sector. As raw material, coal would

be used for production of various products and by-products. And there is a vast potential in this regard.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government of India has any understanding on coal based industries, not on coal consumed industries. On coal based industries, do you have any understanding? Do you have the information that coal can be produced? That technology has developed. I want to know whether the Government of India is contemplating to use this technology for production of oil in the country.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has rightly said about what the Coal Ministry or the coal industry is doing. Actually, everyone knows that coal is a basic raw material for our economic development. Although the Member may not wish me to repeat what he has said, the main responsibility of the coal industry is to meet the requirement of the core sector and the non-core sector. The whole question is about coal based industries. On the coal based industry, actually it is not for the coal industry itself to deviate from its basic responsibilities but.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this should be postponed as the hon. Minister has not at all come prepared. The manner in which he is replying... (*Interruptions*) it is in public interest, hence it should be postponed and replied tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the question is very clear and it is about coal based industry. The Minister is talking of linking coal with other industries. The question is about coal based industry... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The question is about coal based industry, and not about the thermal power plants which are

using coal... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, you can guide the Minister very well because this is highly a technical question... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The coal Minister, Shri Sangma, should come and reply. He should be here... (*Interruptions*)

The Coal Minister should reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: If they permit me, I can answer. If they do not permit me what can I do? (*Interruptions*). About the suggestion of production of oil, it is being examined. It is very cost prohibitive. So, it is not possible. But in any case, we have told the West Bengal Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think this is a question which need not be replied to by the Minister dealing with the production of coal as such. This is a question which has to be replied to by the Minister of Industry. You may not be having all the information that you need to reply. I can understand your difficulties. You may not be having ...

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I can offer whatever I have. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we will deal with this question in a proper manner. I am stopping it here. I will apply my mind to it. It should not have gone to your Ministry; it should have gone to some other Ministry.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. Now, let others may also ask questions.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Kindly protect my right.

MR. SPEAKER: I said that I will look into it.

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Price of Maruti Cars

[English]

*598. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a heavy
increase in the prices of Maruti cars during
the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to
fix the prices of maruti cars; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON):

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b).

During the last two years, there have been the following increases in the price of Maruti cars:

Date	Ex-factory price of	Reason for price increase Maruti-800 Std. (Rs.)
Before 20.03.90	92,616	
w.e.f. 20.03.90	96,075	Basic excise duty increased from 35% to 40%
w.e.f. 08.05.90	99,984	Basic price increased to cover increases in material cost and fixed cost including exchange variation on foreign currency loans.
w.e.f. 22.08.90	1,07,190	Basic excise duty increased from 40% to 50%
w.e.f. 20.12.90	1,11,769	Basic price increased due to increase in customs duty on components from 60% to 80% and on panels from 65% to 85%
w.e.f. 08.04.91	1,20,251	Basic price increased to cover Rupee depreciation against dollar and Yen and increase in the indigenous purchase cost of components and consumables
w.e.f. 25.07.91	1,50,823	Basic excise duty increased from 50% to 60%, special excise duty increased from 5% to 10%, basic price increased to cover the increase in cost of imported material on account of devaluation of rupee and need to buy Exim scrips and the increase in fixed cost due to exchange variation on foreign currency loans.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the concept of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi to produce Maruti cars was to keep it in the reach of middle class people but its price is increasing day by day and as such in the present circumstance can the middle class people afford to buy Maruti? In view of this I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a new innovation of manufacture/produce cars which can be afforded by the common man or there is a proposal to bring down its price.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, it is a fact that today the Maruti cars have become very popular not only in the country but also abroad. You can very well imagine that this industry was conceived by late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. (Interruptions). I am making a statement of facts only. It was meant for the common people.

So far as the price rise is concerned, we cannot entirely blame Maruti Udyog Limited because due to certain unavoidable circumstances, their prices have to be raised. I would like to give a little more details. The Total amount of the price-rise from 1990 to 1991 within a span of almost two years - is Rs. 58, 207/- I have worked out the percentage on the basis of which this increase has been made because I wanted to find out whether the Maruti Udyog was unnecessarily increasing the price. I found that the excise duty increased with in these two years has contributed to the increase of the price upto an extent of 62 per cent. The increase and fluctuations in the customs duty have contributed to the increase of the price of Maruti car by 5 per cent. (Interruptions) You please listen to me. It depends on the arguments.

In the meanwhile the depreciation of rupee took place. That contributed to price increase by 10 per cent. Maruti Udyog Limited has only contributed....

MR. SPEAKER: The second part of the question is: Are you going to produce a

smaller car which can be afforded by the common man? That is the second part of the question. The first part is over now.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary. You answer the second part of the question.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, the Maruti Udyog Limited has increased the cost by nine percent. The reason of this increase - which is by the Maruti Udyog Limited itself - was the increased overhead charges, increased salaries etc. That is why it had to be increased. So far as the second part - which has been rightly pointed out by you - is concerned, it is a continuous effort to see how new innovations can take place. (Interruptions) So far Maruti Udyog Limited is producing cars for export from 1992-93.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied every question regarding the increase of price on account of Excise and Custom duties but he has not mentioned anything about the malpractices prevalent among the high officers and management who are making money. Is the hon. Minister propose to conduct a C.B.I. enquiry into it?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: I have already said - in reply to an earlier question - that there are certain allegation against some members of the management. We are seriously looking into all these things and will be taking suitable action. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this happening? Whenever you feel like you are standing and asking question. This is not proper. Please take your seat. Not like this.

[English]

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Sir, when the idea of Maruti car was con-

ceived, there were two arguments which were given at that time - firstly it will be a people's car at a low cost; and secondly during the time we will be able to have all the indigenous parts. In the first case we have miserably failed. The price of the car started from Rs. 82,000 and now it is more than Rs. 1,50,000. The argument advanced by the hon. Minister is that the duty was increased from 40 per cent to 60 per cent which was involved in the price increase. The difference in duty from 40 to 60 per cent is not that much to justify the price of the car which is Rs. 1,50,000. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many components of the Maruti car are still being imported and when are you going to make it 100 per cent indigenous?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, I have already dealt with the first part of the question. As regards the second part, I would like to inform the hon. Member that when Maruti Udyog started in 1982 it was planned in such a manner that the indigenisation takes place as quickly as possible. The hon. Member will be glad to know that as a result of that effort the indigenisation of Maruti car (800 CC) has been 94.10 per cent as on 31st March, 1992. (Interruptions) As on the same date, 31st March, 1992, the indigenisation of Maruti Omni has been 95 per cent, Maruti Gypsy has been 79.00 per cent and Maruti (1000 CC) has been 79.36 per cent. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is not only misleading this House but giving wrong information. Once he is saying that the indigenisation of Maruti has been 94 per cent and on the other hand he himself says that due to devaluation of rupee and increase in the price of foreign exchange it has become necessary to increase the price. (Interruptions) This reveals a blatant lie. I would like to ask the hon. Minister two questions....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I am on a point of order.

[English]

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

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in the Question Hour, we don't do it. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is unparliamentary.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it if it is unparliamentary.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the total amount of foreign exchange being paid to Japan annually for the import of components for this car from Japan and due to so called indigenisation of Maruti car as indigenous manufactures of the competents are importing these components in foreign exchange. If I claim that you are paying foreign exchange to the tune of nearly three hundred and fifty crore to five hundred crore to Japan annually, will you deny it?

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as the question of.....

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that aside. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have no personal quarrel with you.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: The hon. House is quite aware, the hon. Member is quite competent to mislead this House and he has

done so several times. (*Interruptions*). He is quite competent to do that. But I am sorry I don't have that much of quality, so I don't bring out a wrong statement.

So far as the imported components and indigenous components are concerned, I have already stated product-mixwise and so far as it is in terms of rupee and in terms of dollar is concerned, if the hon. Member really insists, I can send it to him or lay on the table I have just now got. I think I don't have to waste much of time; if he wants, I shall send it to him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the question is, what is the amount of foreign exchange used on producing one car. If you don't have that figure, you can send it later on, we don't expect it now.

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: That is why I was saying....

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it later on.

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: I don't have, at the moment, the splitting of the rupee part and dollar part. I can send it to him later. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You admit that you have no information with you.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Minister has stated that he has misled the House in the Question Hour also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 599.

[*Translation*]

Diversion of Funds Allocated for Irrigation Projects

*599. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:
DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have sought the approval of the Union Government for diverting the funds allocated for the irrigation projects to other projects;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto;

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded;

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

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (e). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had sought the approval of the Planning Commission for revising their respective Annual Plan outlays, including outlays on irrigation projects, for 1991-92. The proposals in this regard by the three State Governments were considered and the Revised Outlays were approved before the end of financial year 1991-92. The originally approved outlays for the Irrigation and Flood Control sector in the three States, the revisions proposed by the State Governments and the Revised Outlays are as below:

(Rs. lakhs)

1991-92

	Approved Outlay	Change proposed by State	Revised approved outlay
--	--------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

I. ANDHRA PRADESH

(Irrigation and Flood Control)

1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	23645	28905	28905
2.	Minor Irrigation	3904	4304	4304
3.	Command Area Development	547	433	433
4.	Flood Control	390	800	800
	TOTAL	28486	34442	34442

II. UTTAR PRADESH

(Irrigation and Flood Control)

1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	30508	21508	21508
----	-----------------------------	-------	-------	-------

(Rs. lakhs)

		1991-92	
	Approved Outlay	Change proposed by State	Revised approved outlay
2	Minor Irrigation	5926	5926
3	Command Area Development	1400	1400
4	Flood Control	1000	1000
	TOTAL	29834	29834

III. MADHYA PRADESH

(Irrigation and Flood Control)

1.	Mahor and Medium Irrigation	26543	26543
2.	Minor Irrigation	12623	12623

		(Rs. lakhs)		
		1991-92		
		Approved Outlay	Change proposed by State	Revised approved outlay
3.	Command Area Development	2491	1881	1881
4.	Flood Control	98	77	77
	TOTAL	57572	41124	41124

The actual expenditures against the revised approved outlays have not been reported by the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been made keeping in view the ratio of population of the State and land under irrigation. What are the norms?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had sent revised outlay proposals to the Planning Commission for 1991-92 and I have given these details in part (a) to (e) of my reply. The hon. Member should go through it and as far as norms are concerned I would like to inform the hon. Member that a formula has been evolved for plan allocation, and it was applied last year also.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know much amount out of the allocated funds has been spent in Madhya Pradesh and what is the balance? Similarly how much expenditure has been incurred in the first phase of Upper Tapti project and how much will be incurred in the second phase?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given full details about Madhya Pradesh in the part III of my reply. Details have been given under two separate heads of irrigation. One is Major and Medium irrigation and the other is Minor irrigation. It has also been given in that—

[English]

The Actual expenditure against the revised approved Plan Outlay have not been reported by the State Governments. The State Governments have yet to report to us the actual expenditure in connection with these projects.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: What are the details regarding Upper Thapti project?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, as I have

submitted, they have not yet submitted the details of the expenditure incurred. I can send it to the hon. Member after I receive the details.

[Translation]

DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the reply of the hon. Minister the outlay for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been reduced while the respective State Governments had sought its revision. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Government had sought permission to divert the allocated outlay for irrigation projects to some other projects and if so, the details thereof. Besides, had the Union Government given permission to divert the outlay of those projects and if not the reasons therefor?—
(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have submitted earlier there is no question of diversion. The State Governments have given revised outlay. Some of the reasons were some and it has been decided by the State Governments and not by the Centre. No discrimination has been done....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the outlay for irrigation in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh has been increased, while the outlay for irrigation sought by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Governments has been reduced. So, I would like to ask the Minister whether this is in keeping with the philosophy of development followed by these Governments, namely the Madhya Pradesh Governments and the Uttar Pradesh Government, which seek to de-emphasize irrigation.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, there is no question of making any discrimination regarding these two States. These are the Plan Outlays which are approved in consultation with the State Governments and revision is made only at their request. We do not make

any revision due to financial constraints.

[Translation]

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the major, medium and minor irrigation projects and flood control projects of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the main problems of these States. Only 30-32 percent land in these States is under irrigation and these States are hit by unprecedented floods also. Keeping in view these things the Planning Commission had sanctioned funds earlier, but now it has been reduced by one third for flood control as well as for irrigation projects in both the States i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments, must have been in deep trouble because in spite of paucity of funds, they have revised the plan outlay in essential areas. The Planning Commission had them funds on the basis that these are the core sectors. Keeping in view these things, will attention be paid on enhancing their resources so that there is no paucity funds in those core-sectors.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: May I submit that this is correct that there is a shortfall to the extent of 28.56 per cent. But the general shortfall is 29.37 per cent. So, the irrigation has suffered less. Since there is general cut in the total Plan outlay for all the sectors, this sector has also been affected. But irrigation has suffered minimum.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked that funds had been reduced and that has been accepted by the hon. Minister. I had asked whether keeping in view the slow progress of these states the Planning Commission proposes to enhance the allocated funds?

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As I submitted, the State proposal is there and that has been accepted. But no demand has been provided. (Interruptions)

Cess in Lieu of Services

*600 SHRI BRAHMANAND MADAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal management has been providing tonnage cess in lieu of the services rendered by the Coal-mining Area Development Authority;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and from whom this cess is collected;

(c) whether the coal management proposes to discontinue this essential service and

(d) if not, the time by which it is propose to start the payment of the outstanding amount of tonnage cess?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. I. NYAMAGOUDA) (a) to (d). A Statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Coal Companies had been pausing the cess at the rate Rs. 3.50 per tonne of coal and Rs. 4.00 per tonne of hard coke and soft coke. Coal Mining Area Development Authority (CMDA) on despatches of coal/coke from the concerned coal fields. The cess was realised from the buyers of coal/coke.

(c) and (d). According to information furnished by the Coal Companies, payment of the cess has been stopped consequent to court decisions holding that State Governments are not empowered to levy any cesses on Coal Companies are paying separately for the water being supplied by CMDA. Since CMDA has been established under the authority of Govt. of Bihar, decision about its continuation has to

taken by the State Govt. As regards any arrears of cess claimed by CMADA, the matter has to be resolved between CMADA and the Coal Companies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that prior to the establishment of Coal Mining Area Development Authority in 1985 whether tonnage cess was given to Mines Board. During 1990-91 there was case between Coal Management and the Government of Bihar in the Supreme Court. The Court passed an order that Bihar Government has no right to realise tonnage cess; But the Authority realised the cess from the buyers of Coal. We would like to ask whether companies and buyers went to the Court. Secondly, whether the buyers were a party in challenging the Courts decision or they were in that list. They have stopped paying cess. As a result of which three thousand labourers in Bokaro and Dhanbad will become jobless. They are facing starvation. Therefore, we would like to know whether companies or buyers went to the Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, there is no need to repeat the question.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): As the hon. Member has said, the coal company, in fact, was collecting this money from the buyers of coal. Earlier there was Jhariya Water Board which used to look after the water supply. The only responsibility CMAD doing is about supply of water. They increased the water rate from Rs. 6 per 1,000 gallons to Rs. 16 per 1,000 gallons with effect from 1st January, 1991. The result is that the management went to the court and the court has passed an order that this Authority has no jurisdiction to levy cess as a result of which the coal company has stopped collecting cess from the coal buyers. This is the position. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is quite capable. Let him ask the question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not reply to my question. I said that Coal Management went to the Supreme Court against the Government of Bihar and the cess collected by Bihar Government has been stopped. I wanted to know whether the buyers went to the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister has not replied to my question.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: You must reprimand the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You must ask me to do that !

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The realisation and collection of cess was stopped due to decision of Patna High Court, Ranchi Branch vide judgement dt. 6-11-1990 striking down the provisions of the cess on coal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are not allowing the hon. Minister to speak. Please sit down. Let the hon. Member do that. He is quite capable of doing it. Why should Shri Basu Deb Acharia help it?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Hudco Scheme For Maharashtra

*597. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned some schemes for Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of flats/house sites con-

structured, allotted and likely to be allotted during the current year?

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

(b) Details of HUDCO's sanctions of projects of different borrowing agencies of Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and over 1990-91 ns 1991-92 are as follows:-

	7th Plan (1985-90)	1990-91 & 1991-92
Total No. of Schemes	322	107
Project Cost	Rs. 285.26 crores	Rs. 176.61 crores
Loan Sanctioned	Rs. 160.58 crores	Rs. 105.89 crores
No. of dwelling units (Including upgraded units)	1,24,697	74,774
No. of developed plots	10,851	190

(c) Information in respect of all borrowing agencies is not available for 1991-92. However information in respect of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority is reported by them as follows for 1991-92:-

Constructed	Allotted
3911 houses	5433 houses
2290 plots	2742 plots

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

*601. SHRIMATI BASAV
RAJESHWARI:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana by each of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upon the end of the financial year 1991-92;

(b) the number of beneficiaries, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have

evolved any system to monitor and evaluate the impact of the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds proposed to be allocated under the scheme during 1992-93, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) As per the reports received from the State Governments and U.Ts, cumulative expenditure incurred under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is as given in statement:-

(b) The State/UT-wise information of the number of beneficiaries being assisted and trained under the scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises and the scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation and mandays of work generated under the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment is given in statement:-

(c) and (d). The performance of the State/Union Territories in relation to the implementation of the Yojana is assessed periodically through a detailed monitoring proforma. This proforma assesses performance in relation to:

Scheme of Union Micro Enterprises

(i) beneficiaries assisted in setting up micro enterprises through the provision of subsidy and loans from Banks.

(ii) Beneficiaries trained/undergoing training.

Scheme of Urban Wages Employment

(iii). Mandays of work generated.

Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation

(iv) Beneficialres assisted for shelter upgration through the provision of subsidy and loans from HUDCO.

(v) Beneficiaries trained/undergoig training.

(e) The infomration with regard to the funds proposed to be allocated to the various States/UTs under the Nehru Rozar Yojana during 1992-93 is given in statement-III.

STATEMENT - I

Reported Expenditure under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Amount spent under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1430.33
2.	Bihar	964.86
3.	Gujarat	694.17
4.	Haryana	336.47
5.	Karnataka	1290.73
6.	Kerala	754.16
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1420.91
8.	Maharashtra	1520.64
9.	Orissa	597.61
10.	Punjab	458.00
11.	Rajasthan	940.68
12.	Tamil Nadu	1956.04
13.	U'tar Pradesh	3309.23
14.	West Bengal	858.67

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Amount spent under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
15.	Goa	24.70
16.	Aruchanal Pradesh	-
17.	Assam	344.96
18.	Himachal Pradesh	141.98
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.33
20.	Manipur	71.11
21.	Meghalaya	0.93
22.	Mizoram	31.36
23.	Nagaland	-
24.	Sikkim	49.94
25.	Tripura	76.03
26.	A & N ISLANDS	6.53
27.	Chandigarh	15.77
28.	D & N Haveli	2.59
29.	Daman & Diu	4.00
30.	Lakshadweep	11.53
31.	Pondicheery	17.58
32.	Delhi	4,45
Total:		17367.29

* As per reports received from States/UTs.

STATEMENT- III

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Amount proposed to be allocated during 1992-93</i>
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>		
<i>1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	630
2.	Bihar	560
3.	Gujarat	280
4.	Haryana	115
5.	Karnataka	490
6.	Kerala	250
7.	Madhya Pradesh	570
8.	Maharashtra	569
9.	Orissa	160
10.	Punjab	168
11.	Rajasthan	340
12.	Tamil Nadu	660
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1420
14.	West Bengal	509
15.	Goa	20
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
17.	Assam	87
18.	Himachal Pradesh	30
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	34
20.	Manipur	20

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Amount proposed to be allocated during 1992-93</i>
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>		
<i>1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21.	Meghalaya	20
22.	Mizoram	15
23.	Nagaland	20
24.	Sikkim	16
25.	Tripura	14
26.	A & N Islands	07
27.	Chandigarh	10
28.	D & Haveli	06
29.	Daman & Diu	10
30	Pondicherry	10
31.	Delhi	20
Total		7080

STATEMENT-II

Beneficiary Coverage under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Sl No	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries assisted/being assisted under SUME & SHASU	No. of persons trained/undergoing training under SUME & SHASU	No. of mandays of work generated under SUWE .. (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36,758	3904	9.30
2.	Bihar	2,000	1287	6.77
3.	Gujarat	4,819	8952	6.95
4.	Haryana	5,006	1303	1.90
5.	Karnataka	13,915	3322	11.40
6.	Kerala	12,810	4864	7.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	19,870	4048	9.70
8.	Maharashtra	22,379	15075	23.91

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries assisted/being assisted under SUME & SHASU	No. of persons trained/undergoing training under SUME & SHASU	No. of mandays of work generated under SUWE (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Orissa	8,100	1441	6.40
10.	Punjab	6,875	754	2.05
11.	Rajasthan	2,615	5600	8.51
12.	Tamil Nadu	40,917	13196	22.10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	24,486	6330	28.59
14.	West Bengal	6,975	6905	43.54
15.	Goa	-	-	0.46
16.	Arunchal Pradesh	-	-	-
17.	Assam	1,620	1240	2.46
18.	Himachal Pradesh	493	91	2.32

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries assisted/being assisted under SUME & SHASU	No. of persons trained/undergoing training under SUME & SHASU	No. of mandays of work generated under SUWE (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	259	278	0.32
20.	Manipur	-	1125	1.34
21.	Meghalaya	49	-	0.01
22.	Mizora	-	54	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim	303	80	-
25.	Tripura	537	537	0.90
26.	A & Islands	-	-	0.10
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	21	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries assisted/being assisted under SUME & SHASU	No. of persons trained/undergoing training under SUME & SHASU	No. of mandays of work generated under SUWE (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	0.89
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-0.05	
31.	Pondicherry	430	125	0.14
32.	Delhi	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2,11,302	80,511	199.11

* SUME : Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises
 SUWE : Scheme of Urban Wage Employment
 SHASu : Scheme of Housing and shelter upgradation

Foreign Assistance for Housing Schemes

*602. SHRI ARUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government have sought the assistance from some foreign countries for housing schemes for weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Union Government has secured following assistance for Housing and Urban Development Corporation:-

1. KFW (Germany)/HUDCO-I DM 20 Million
2. KFW (Germany)HUDCO-II DM 30 Million

Both these line of credits have been utilised for financing various Low Cost Housing Schemes formulated by state agencies in Urban and Rural areas for EWS categories. A third line of credit amounting to DM 25 million from KEW(Germany)for low income housing schemes is in the pipelined.

The Government has also secured for the Housing Development Finance Corporation a line of credit of DM 25 million from KFW(Germany) for helping it to finance housing for economically weaker sections.

DDA Flats for Retiring Government Employees

*603. DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to allot flats to retiring Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any demand from the employees has been made to give ownership rights of the Government accommodation in which they have resided and paid rent more than the cost of that accommodation; and

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

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

(b) In 1991 the DDA had invited applications from public servants who have retired or are likely to retire on or before 31st December, 1993 and are awaiting allotment under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979, Vth and VIth-A self-Financing Schemes. 1165 applications have been received under the following categories:-

1. S.F.S. 407
2. M.I.G. 587
3. L.I.G. 169
4. JANTA 2

Those found eligible will be allotted flats on priority basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has not agreed to this request.

Atomic Power Plants

*604. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether atomic power plants are being set up in the country in the Eighth Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure on each of the plants;

(d) the capacity and the time by which these are to be completed;

(e) whether electricity from any of these plants is to be given to Goa; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Apart from nuclear power stations

presently in operation, nuclear power projects are under construction at Kakrapar (Gujarat), Kaiga (Karnataka) and near Rawatbhata (Rajasthan). Department of Atomic Energy's (DAE'S) proposal for the 8th Five Year plan envisages commencement of construction of additional units at Tarapur (Maharashtra), near Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kaiga (Karnataka) And Kudankulam (Tamil Nadu) subject to availability of funds.

(c) The estimated expenditures on nuclear power projects referred in (b) will depend on the gestation time of the project, sources of funds interest rates, value of Rupee and general inflation in the Country. At present the estimated cost per KW of installed capacity varies from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000/-

(d) The capacity and likely date of completion of the projects under construction are as follows:-

	Capacity MWE	Anticipated schedule for achieving criticality (Year)
Kakrapar-1 & 2	2 x 220	1992 Unit-1
Kaiga- 1 & 2	2 x 220	1993 Unit-2
Rajasthan 3 & 4	2 x 220	1996 1996-Unit-3 1997-Unit-4

The following projects are to be commenced after finalisation of the Eighth Plan and necessary approvals. Their likely dates of completion are indicated. Preliminary works on site selection and infrastructure have been taken up.

Tarapur	2 x 500	2000
Kaiga 3 to 6	4 x 220	1999 to 2001
Rajasthan 5 & 6	2 x 500	2001 to 2002
Kudankulam 1 & 2	2 x 1000	1998 to 1999

(e) and (f). Goa being a beneficiary State of the Western Electricity Region, it is expected to get its share of power from Kakrapar- 1 & 2 and Tarapur- 3 & 4 when these units become operational. The allocation of power from the power stations as in (d) above is yet to be decided by Ministry of Energy, Department of Power.

Exports by Indian Rare Earths Limited

*605. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited is exporting its products;

(b) if so, the details of the items and the countries to who these are exported?

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

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

STATEMENT

Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay

(Quantity in MT

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

The Export Statistics for the Year 1991-92 is Given Products-wise:

*1991-92**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
A. MINERALS:			
1.	ILMENTIE	119117	2024.56
2.	RUTILE	0	0.00
3.	ZIRCON	1555	65.83
4.	SILLIMANITE	1825	99.73
5.	GARNET	1630	25.49
6.	SYNTHETIC	4214	399.17
	SUB-TOTAL		2614.78
B. RARE EARTHS:			
1.	Rare Earth Chloride	4511.483	754.38
2.	Rare Earth Flouride	119.000	102.83

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
3.	Samarium Concentrate	0.000	0.00
4.	Cerium Hydrate	2.200	1.45
5.	Didymium Compounds	0.000	0.00
6.	Mixed Heavy R.E. Compound	0.000	0.00
7.	Trisodium Phosphate	0.000	0.00
	Sub-Total B		858.67
Grand Total (A+B)			3473.45

<i>Country-wise</i>		<i>Value of Exports in Rs. Lakhs</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	1991-92*
1.	Australia	0.00
2.	Austria	1.46
3.	Brazil	0.00
4.	China	5.44
5.	Europe & U.K.	927.65
6.	Hong Kong	0.00
7.	Italy	0.00
8.	Japan	1996.19
9.	Malaysia	0.00
10.	Nepal	0.00
11.	South Korea	0.00
12.	Taiwan	23.32
13.	U S S R	0.00
14.	U S A & CANADA	519.39
		3473.45

* *Provisional Figures.*

[Translation]

Decontrol of Coal

*606. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c). Under the existing provisions of Colliery Control Order, distribution of all coals, except those used for metallurgical purposes, is free from statutory controls. However, pithead prices of coal are fixed by the Government of India. Administrative control on distribution of coal exists, in the form of a system of consumer-wise allocation of coal by coal companies in accordance with the recommendations of concerned sponsoring authorities. Some coal is offered by the coal companies under "Liberalised Sale Scheme", without any sponsorship, to be transported by road. In allotment of railway wagons for movement of coal, interse priority between different consumers is observed, higher priority being accorded to core sectors like power, steel, etc.

A suggestion has been made that diversion of coal by sponsored consumers, who have obtained coal on priority, should be prohibited. This suggestion is under examination.

Development of N.C.R.

*608. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated for the development of National Capital Region during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the amount spent under this head by the Union Government and States during the above period;

(c) the details of the provisions/made for the development of this region during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) the details of the amount to be spent by the Union Government, States and Union Territory of Delhi out of the amount earmarked in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the Union Government have taken assurances from the concerned States that the full amount allocated will be spent during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development had allocated Rs. 35 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan for various developmental works. Besides, the Planning Commission had allocated an amount of Rs. 30 crores to the participating States for undertaking the developmental works, within their respective states, in the National Capital Region.

(b) The amount spent on the development projects in the NCR by the Planning Board and the concerned State Governments during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f). The Planning Commission have not yet finalised the allocations for the Board for the Eighth Five Year Plan and, as such requisite details are not available.

STATEMENT

Details of Amount Spent on the Development of NCR by the NCR Planning Board and Concerned State Governments during Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Central Share (Loan by NCR Planing Board)</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total Expenditure True by State Governments</i>
Haryana	1020.50	2060.39	3080.89
Rajasthan	483.70	93.38	577.08
Uttar Pradesh	1850.23	3365.23	5215.23
	3354.20	5519.00	8873.20

[English]

Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural Areas

*609. SHRI ANAND RATA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have schemes for providing better sanitation and drinking water in rural areas with the assistance of foreign countries.

(b) if so, the details thereof and achievement made in this regard during last three years;

(c) whether any scheme has been finalised with the Dutch Government in this regard for Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the number of villages likely to be covered under this scheme?

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

(a) The schemes for providing better sanitation and drinking water in rural areas are implemented under the State Sector *Minimum Needs Programme* and *Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission/ Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*. However, 31 projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are being implemented with the assistance of U.K., Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands (Holland).

(b) The broad details of the projects for providing sanitation facilities and/or safe drinking water, being implemented with assistance from foreign countries are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Name of foreign country assisting the project.	Amount of assistance	Expenditure incurred	Likely date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(Rs. in crore)						
3.	Bijapur and Dharwar districts	1	Netherlands	40.00	-	March 1994	Preparation studies are going on.
4.	Kerala North Kerala, two each in Thrissur and Alleppy, and one each in Trivandram	3	Denmark	38.74	20.43	August, 1993	2825 latrines have been constructed. About 50% of scheme
					Completed.		
	Pathanamitta Quilon, Palakkad	8	Netherlands	50.41	41.85	March, 1992 June, 1994	5675 latrines have been constructed Schemes for 16 villages completed schemes for 36 villages, 5 wards and 3 towns are in progress.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Name of foreign country assisting the project.	Amount of assistance	Expenditure incurred	Likely date of completion	Remarks
(Rs. in crore)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Madhya Pradesh (Handpump rejuvenation project in 12 districts;	1	Denmark	4.56	4.05	Under Completion	11800 handpumps provided 120 Iron Removal Plants installed
	37 districts)	1	Germany	44.95	11.20		
6.	Orissa (Cutback, Balasore and Puri districts)	1	Denmark	36.10	19.85		1640 tubewells installed 1862 handpump
				installed.			
7.	Tamil Nadu one in Salem and South Arcot, and one in Salem districts.	2	Denmark	7.48 7.50	7.48 -	One project completed March 1994.	Project advisory group constituted. Implementation of Phase I is on.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Name of foreign country assisting the project.	Amount of assistance	Expenditure incurred	Likely date of completion	Remarks
			(Rs. in crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad, Etawah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Varanasi, Rai Bareilly, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Bharalch Gonda, Basti, Ballia).	4	Netherland	47.08	42.52	June 1992 March 1992	2683 villages benefitted so far.
9.	Maharashtra (Dhule, Jalgaon and Nasik districts)	1	England	49.80	9.19 (From 1.4.90 to 31.12.91)	March 1995	210 villages and 1 town to be benefitted.

(c) One Project - UPI covering 22 piped water supply schemes for 706 villages in 3 districts with Dutch assistance was completed in 1986. Four more Projects with Dutch assistance are under implementation with completion dates for two in March 1992 and the remaining two in April, 1992 and June 1992.

(d) The number of villages etc. likely to be covered in the four ongoing projects in Uttar Pradesh are as under:

Quality of Electronic Goods

*610. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to upgrade the quality of electronic goods produced in the country to compete in the International market; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) The Department of Electronics has been implementing a quality infrastructure programme called the Standardisation, Testing & Quality Control (STQC) programme to promote the quality of electronic goods. The prime objectives of the STQC are to assist the industries in quality improvement of indigenous electronic products and thereby enhance their market acceptability at domestic and international levels.

The STQC activities are channelised into the following areas:-

i) Standardisation of electronic products and harmonisation of existing standards with international standards.

ii) Implementation of National/International Certification Schemes in the area of electronics covering the aspects of performance, safety and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)/Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC).

iii) Provide comprehensive test and calibration services covering all product areas through a network of laboratories spread all over the country.

iv) Provide product development assistance. R & D and consultancy services on quality management and software development.

(v) Provide training in specialised areas related to quality and reliability.

vi) Create quality awareness among industries and users through seminars/symposia.

Use of Atomic Energy in Agriculture

611. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atomic energy is used in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Nuclear energy in the form of Radiations and Radioisotopes is being widely used in agricultural research and development.

(b) The main applications in agriculture are for:

I. Inducing genetic variability in crop plants to develop improved varieties for higher yield, resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, variability in crop duration, nutritional quality and adaption (Photoperiod);

II. Improving fertiliser use efficiency (Nitrogen and Phosphorus) for different soil types and to assess availability of micronutrients for crops and their movement in soil profiles;

III. Following persistence residues of pesticides and Heavy Metal Pollutants in Crops, Soils and in plant products.

[*Translation*]

Low Cost Cars

612. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make low cost four-seater cars without any foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Indian company has not some proposal to make such cars;

(d) whether the Government have accorded approval to the proposal; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The following proposals for manufacture of low cost passenger cars without any foreign collaboration have been received during the last three years:

1. Shri Pankaj Dubey, New Delhi for the manufacture of electric motor car.

2. M/s. Acqua Marine, Madras for the manufacture of diesel car.

These proposals are under consideration of Government.

[*English*]

Diversion of Societies Fund

6454. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Housing Societies have diverted the funds of the Societies unauthorisedly to individuals/institutes;

(b) if so, the names of such Societies; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate such unauthorised diversion of Societies funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The names of Housing societies which have diverted their funds unauthorisedly to individual/institutes during the last six months are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Construction on DDA Land

6455. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big builders who have constructed multi-storied buildings on the land acquired by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the area of the said acquired land captured illegally; and

(c) the number of builders and officers against whom action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As reported by Delhi Development Authority commercial plots developed by DDA its various district centres/community centres/local shopping centres and other shopping centres are disposed of by auction as a matter of policy. The auction purchaser is permitted to construct the building in accordance with the building plan sanctioned by the D.D.A. or other local authorities concerned after he has paid the premium of the plot. However, no such instance of construction of multi-storied building illegally on land acquired by DDA by a big builder is in the knowledge of DDA.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Farm Houses in South Delhi

6456. SHRI SHIV SHARAM VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of farm houses are being constructed unauthorisedly in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have reported that unauthorised construction in agricultural green belt is taking place.

(b) MCD is taking action under section 334 & 344 of the DMC Act.

[English]

Contracts Undertaken by Projects and Development India Ltd.

6458. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of the contracts undertaken by the Projects and Development India Ltd., Sindri with the name of the clients, the data of the contract, the data of completion of the contract, the original estimate and the final cost of contract;

(b) the number of contracts in hand with the name of the clients, the data of contracts, the period of completion and the estimated cost; and

(c) whether the Union Government have reviewed the performance of this Corporation recently and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Brief information in respect of major contracts undertaken by Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL), along with the names of the clients, the date of contract, date of completion of the contract, PDIL's fee and final cost estimate of PDIL in executing the job is given in the enclosed statement I.

(b) The information in respect of contracts in hand, along with the names of clients, date of contract, and estimated cost (i.e. PDIL's fee) is given in enclosed statement II.

In respect of contracts on hand, it is not possible to indicate the period of completion since it depends upon various factors beyond the control of the consultants.

(c) On the basis of recent review, it has been observed that PDIL is a sick company and it has to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction as per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

STATEMENT-I

PROJECTS COMPLETED

Sl. No.	Projects & Client	Date of contract	Completion of contract	PDIL fees	Final cost estimate of PDIL in executing the job (Approx.)	
					(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	2x1350 TPD Ammonia Plant-RCF-Thal.	15.2.81	June 85	952.40	685	
2.	3x1500 TPD Urea Plant -RCF Thal	13.2.81	June 85	485.36	314	
3.	4x1100 TPD Urea Plant-KRIBHCO-Hazira	14.3.81	June 85	561.00	330	
4.	600 TPD amm, 1167 TPD urea with associated offsites-HFC-Namrup-III	May 79	March 88	1185.00	1050	
5.	50 TPD Methanol Plant-NFL Nangal.	23.1.82	March 85	617.00	550	
6.	TV Glass Tube Proj Bharat Electronic	Feb 83	Feb 89	82.00	152	

Sl. No.	Projects & Client	Date of contract	Completion of contract	PDIL fees (Rs. in lacs)	Final cost estimate of PDIL in executing the job (Approx.) (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ltd-Bangalore				
7.	1350 TPD Ammonia Plant-NFL-Vijaipur	May 84	Dec. 87	726.46	464
8.	Offsite Facilities NFL-Vijaipur.	Jun 84	Aug 87	130.00115	
9.	1350 TPD Amm. Plant IFFCO-Aonla	Dec 84	Feb 88	747.18	450
10.	2200 TPD Urea Plant IFFCO-Aonla	Dec 84	Feb 88	534.34	346
11.	1350 TPD Amm., 2200 TPD Urea and associated offsites-Indo Gulf Fert-Jagdishpur.	May 85	Nov. 88	1300.00	870

Sl. No.	Projects & Client	Date of contract	Completion of contract	PDIL fees (Rs. in lacs)	Final cost estimate of PDIL in executing the job (Approx.) (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Ammonia Plant Rehabilitation-RCF-Trombay	Oct 87	Nov 90	221.00	205
13.	Methanol Plant Revamping-RCF Trombay	Oct 88	Nov 91	76.40	65
14.	Hazira Heavy Water Deptt of Atomic Energy	Aug 86	Nov 91	280.00	210
15.	Hydrogen Plant-NFL-Nangal	Jul 86	July 90	5	
16.	HBJ Pipeline, soil sampling analysis and resistivity measurements-GAIL.	Oct 82	Feb 84	95.00	
17.	Surface facility for Insitu Combustion-ONGC-Baloi.	May 84	Mar-98	78.00	60
18.	Oxo Synthesis Gas plant Indo Nissan-Baroda	May 88	Nov 90	49.2	42

Sl. No.	Projects & Client	Date of contract	Completion of contract	PDIL fees (Rs. in lacs)	Final cost estimate of, PDIL in executing the job (Approx.) (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Methyle Amine Plant-RCF-Thal	May 89	Sep 91	28.20	22
20.	Surface facility for Instu Combusion-ONGC-Lanwa	Oct 85	Jun 91	76.85	62
21.	DEP for Gas Collecting Station-ONGC-Tripura	May 87	Dec 89	35.00	28
22.	Urea Hydroliser-NFL-Nangal	May 89	Dec 91	536.00	482
23.	Compressed Air Piping System GTRE - Bangalore	May 89	Dec 90	120.00	102
24.	Soil Sampling analysis and resistivity measurement Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline- IOC - New Delhi.	Feb 88	Aug 88	36.00	21
25.	Soil Sampling analysis and resistivity asurement.	Aug 87	Oct 87	08.50	08

Sl. No.	Projects & Client	Date of contract	Completion of contract	PDIL fees (Rs. in lacs)	Final cost estimate of PDIL in executing the job (Approx.) (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gandhar-Dhauvaran-ONGC-Baroda.				
26.	Third Party Inspection Services-MECON-Banglore.	Jun 80	Jun 81	18.00	12
27.	Third Party Inspection services-FEDO-Cochin.	Jun 82	Dec 04	30.00	18
28.	Supply of Organo Phosphonate based Cooling Water Chemicals-IDC-Mathura.	Jan.90	Jul 90	15.40	12

STATEMENT-II
CONTRACTS IN HAND

S. No.	Project and Client	Date of Contract	PDIL Fee (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	1350 TPD Ammonia, 2200 TPD Urea Plant at Gadepan for Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals.	Jan 1989	1502.0
2.	1350 TPD Ammonia, 2200 TPD Urea Plant at Babrala for Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Nov 1988	1502.0
3.	900 TPD Ammonia, 1500 TPD Urea Plant at Kakinada for Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	May 1988	1400.0
4.	1350 TPD Ammonia, 2200 TPD Urea Plant at Shahjahanpur for Bindal Agro Chem. Ltd.	—	2325.0
5.	Modernisation of Nitric Aci & CAN Plant of Sail, Rourkela	March 1991	360.0
6.	Oral Polio Vaccine Project for BIBCOL	July 1989	200.0
7.	LTPE Project for Defence	July 1988	108.0
8.	Revamping of AV-IV at IOC, Baroda	Nov 1991	70.5

S. No.	Project and Client	Date of Contract	PDIL Fee (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
9.	Turnkey Supply of DM Water Plant for IOC Gujarat Refinery	Nov 1988	590.0
10.	Turnkey Supply of DM Water Plant for NTPC Auriya	Oct 1987	278.74
11.	Turkey Supply of OM Water Plant for NTPC Anta	March 1988	255.55
12.	Soil Resistivity and Soil Investigation Study for HBJ Pipeline Upgradation for GAIL	July 1991	45.0
13.	Design. Engg Services for Floorine Recovery System for Coromandal Fertilizers & Chemicals, Viskhajatnam	May 1990	25.55
14.	Data Generation and Fesasibility Report Preparation for GSIR	—	20.0
15.	Feasibility Report for Fertilizer Complex on Cauvery Basin for Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	—	11.0
16.	Supply of Silencers for Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Dec 1991	18.42
17.	Supply of CO2 Vent Silencers for Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals	Dec 1991	9.66
18.	End-to-End Survey of RCF Trombay V plant	April 1991	10.0

Graft Charges Against Emigration Staff

6459. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item "Graft charges against top emigration staff" published in the Times of India, Mumbai on February 20, 1992;

(b) the procedure to ensure that mal-practices are not resorted to while clearing the applications; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to tighten and improve the present procedure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The news-item relates to action by CBI in respect of some officials in the office of Protector of Emigrants involved in allegations of corruption.

(b) and (c). Procedures and guidelines are ready laid for prompt and expeditious disposal of cases requiring emigration clearance. Action is taken as appropriate, in any case of mal-practice etc. on the part of the staff. A number of steps have been taken to simplify the emigration procedure. The requirement of proof of drawal of foreign exchange in the case of persons seeking suspension who intend to travel abroad for non-employment purposes was withdrawn w.e.f. 26.4.91. No emigration clearance is required for persons going to the European and North American countries. The following categories of workers shall be also under 'ECNR' (Emigration Check Not Required).

1. Supervisors (all professions)
2. Skilled workers (all professions)
3. Semi-skilled workers (all professions)

4. Light/Medium/Heavy Vehicle Drivers

5. Clerical workers of all categories including Stenographers, Store-keepers, Time-keepers, Typists etc.

6. Cooks excluding those in domestic employment.

Calculation of Pension of Central Government Employees

6461. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to pay pension to the Central Government employees on the basis of last pay drawn instead of the present 10 months average; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to come into force?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay-Scale of Assistants and Others

6462. PROF. PREM BHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued an order on July 31, 1990 regarding revision of pay scales of Assistants and others;

(b) whether this order is not applicable to subordinate/autonomous offices; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The order dated 31.7.90 revising the pay scale of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service and Stenographers Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service was issued, to set right, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, an anomaly in the scales of pay of these grades as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission. As there is no such anomaly in the case of subordinate/autonomous offices, the order dated 31.7.90 is not applicable to them.

Institutions Founded by Department of Atomic Energy Regarding Cancer Research

6463. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the list of institutions and hospitals connected with cancer research and treatment centre which are funded by the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) whether any proposal for purchase of equipments received from these institutions and hospitals are pending for clearance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy is fully responsible for the following institutions:-

- (1) Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay &
- (2) Radiation Medicine Centre, Bombay.

In addition to providing treatment for cancer patients, these act as R & D centres for introduction of radio-isotopes and radiation technology in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. The Department of Atomic

Energy provides funds for specific projects leading to research in cancer as well as treatment of cancer patients. These institutions are many. However, the major ones are:-

- Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.
- Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum.
- Cancer Research Institute, Madras.
- Radiation Medicine Centre, Thakurpukur, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). These proposals for the purchase of equipment. These are being evaluated by the Board of research in Nuclear Sciences and their recommendations are implemented depending upon the availability of funds in those financial years.

Filling up BackLog of Technical Posts

6464. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Gazetted and non-gazetted posts which were notified by the U.P.S.C. and Staff Selection Commission during the special drive of 1989 to fill up the back-log of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) the number of candidates belonging to these castes who were recruited during this drive;

(c) whether the suitable candidates were not available for recruitment Gazetted technical posts; and

(d) if so, whether this back-log has been filled up now or not?

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

(a)	SC	ST	Total
Union Public Service Commission.	186	148	339 (This includes five vacancies reserved for SCs failing which by STs and viceversa).
Staff Selection Commission	1187	1324	2511

(b)	SC	ST	Total
Union Public Service Commission.	130	56	186
Staff Selection Commission	1175	1243	2418

(c) and (d). Special recruitment drives were conducted in 1990 and 1991 also to fill up the backlog vacancies (including gazetted technical posts) which could not be filled up earlier.

Privatisation in various Sectors

6465. SHRI K.V. THANKA BALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government for brining about privatisation in the various sectors of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal/Lignite mining is at present reserved for public sector with the exceptions of captive mining and consumption by Iron and Steel Industry and mining in small isolated pockets not amenable to economical development and not requiring rail transport.

It has been suggested that new coal based thermal power plants may be allowed their own captive coal mines. The Government is yet to take a view on this suggestion.

Coordination between the Computer Scientists and Sanskrit Institutions

6466. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose a close coordination between the computer scientists and various Sanskrit institutions;

(b) whether some computer scientists have been sent on deputation to Sanskrit institutions for coordinacn network;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which such institutions are likely to be linked with IIT network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The De-

partment of Electronics under its Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme provides the opportunity to bring together the institutions specialising in computers and in Sanskrit. However, there is no proposal to send the computer scientists on deputation to Sanskrit institutions for coordination.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The network linkage is given on a need basis and presently there is no proposal to provide the network linkages to such institutions.

Unauthorised Colonies on Najafgarh Road

6467. SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unauthorised colonies have come up on the area between Hasthsal village and Najafgarh Nallah on Najafgarh Road which was declared by the Government as 'Flooded land' in 1979.

(b) if so, the names of these colonies;

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise these colonies; and

(d) if so, the time by which these colonies are likely to be regularised and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

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

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

6468. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of house building societies other than group housing societies entitled for allotment of land in Delhi, zon-wise;

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding their list of members; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to get these lists scrutinised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per current policy, Housing Building Societies in Delhi are no longer being allotted land by the DDA. The question of entitlement for allotment of land, therefore, does not arise.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise, in view of reply to part above.

Working group on Housing

6469. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Working Group for housing;

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

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

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

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

**Unauthorised Construction in DDA
Flats In Saket**

6470. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3253 on August 19, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of MIG flats in Saket in which the encroachments have been made;

(b) the number of show cause notices with flat number have been issued for cancellation of allotment;

(c) whether the unauthorised constructions/encroachments have been removed/demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The encroachment/unauthorised construction have been detected in 38 cases of MIG flats in Saket.

(b) Show cause Notices in respect of flats No. A-59, A-66, A-67, A-75 & A-83 have been issued.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Modernisation of Oil and Rice Mills

6471. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to modernise the rice and oil mills in the country with foreign technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE 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.

[*Translation*]

**Capital Investment In Small Scale
Industries**

6472. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit of capital investment in small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of small scale units in the country at present, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the facilities and incentives given by the Union Government to small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The definition of SSI is based on the investment in plant and machinery and not based on total capital investment. The present investment limits in plant and machinery for Small Scale Industries, Ancillary Units and Export-oriented Units are Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively.

(c) State-wise number of SISO units registered with State/UT Directorate of

Industries is appended at statement please.

(d) The facilities and incentives given by the Govt. of India include provision of institutional finance, Excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclu-

sive production in Small Scale Sector, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis by NSIC, provision for technical/managerial/economic consultancy services and testing and common facility services.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>No.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85470
2.	Assam	12429
3.	Bihar	71408
4.	Gujarat	78441
5.	Haryana	69365
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11107
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19877
8.	Karnataka	74182
9.	Kerala	57738
10.	Madhya Pradesh	167676(E)
11.	Maharashtra	56807
12.	Manipur	4152
13.	Meghalaya	1233
14.	Nagaland	581
15.	Orissa	17619(E)
16.	Punjab	115003
17.	Rajasthan	59931
18.	Tamil Nadu	107508
19.	Tripura	4411

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	185566
21.	Sikkim	185
22.	West Bengal	137526
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	474
24.	Goa	4947
25.	Mizoram	2245
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	853
27.	Chandigarh	2656
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	284
29.	Delhi	25774
30.	Lakshadweep	NIL
31.	Pondicherry	2893
32.	Daman & Diu	344
Total		1378480

E: Estimated

Repair of Approach Roads

6473 SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to be incurred during 1992 on the repair work of approach roads to the newly constructed flats of societies on Outer Ring Road;

(b) the time by which these approach roads are likely to be constructed;

(c) the reasons for not getting these

approach roads repaired so far;

(d) what lump sum amount was sanctioned during the year 1990-91 for repair of these approach roads but the said amount was utilised elsewhere; and

(e) if so, the amount spent and the extent of repairs made on these roads?

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

[English]

[Translation]

Production of Light Commercial Vehicles

6474. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether four leading manufacturers of Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV) have stopped production following the increase in customs and excise duties;

(b) if so, the likely impact of these duties on the cost of the Light Commercial Vehicles; and

(c) the number of workers rendered jobless thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The four leading manufacturers of light commercial vehicles have not informed the Government of stoppage of production.

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

Rural Development Projects of U.P.

6475. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects in regard to rural development submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from the year 1989 till March 31, 1992;

(b) the details of projects approved so far, out of them;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved; and

(d) the details of difficulties, if any, being faced in according approval thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI. H. PATEL): (a) to (d): No specific projects were received from Uttar Pradesh during 1989-92. However, some proposals received from the State of Uttar Pradesh under two Plan Schemes viz. (i) Setting up of Rural Godowns, and (ii) Development of Rural Markets were cleared by the Marketing Division of this Ministry. The position in regard to these proposals is as under:

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Proposals received.</i>	<i>No. of proposals cleared</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
I. Setting up of Rural Godowns	76	76	
II. Development of Rural Markets.	36	8	22 Projects received from State Government were not according to norms and the remaining 6, although found feasible could not be approved as the scheme is being transferred to the State Government.

The above two Schemes now stand transferred to State Government with effect from 1.4.1992.

[English]

Schemes for Khadi and Cottage Industries In Kerala

6476. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes to develop Khadi and Cottage Industries:

(b) the manner in which the assistance for starting such small scale industries in the rural sector are being provided and the schemes for which such financial assistance is given; and

(c) the amount given to Kerala under this sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) The new schemes proposed by KVIC for development are:

- i). Mini Rice Mills
- ii) 'Dalaiya' Making
- iii) Cattle feed/Poultry feed
- iv) District Raw Material Bank (for Leather)
- v) Retanning and finishing wet blue crust (for Leather)
- vi) Milk based products
- vii) 'Sisal' Fibre production Units
- viii) 'Ban' Production Units
- ix) Fibre Fancy Article Units
- x) 'Kora' Grass Mat Weaving Units
- xi) Banana Fibre Production Units
- xii) Rope Making Units
- xiii) Essential Oils/Attar Units
- xiv) One '4' Bolt Expeller Units with power ghani
- xv) Hawaii Chappals production unit.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries programmes are implemented in Kerala by the State KVI Board, 33 registered institutions and 2117 cooperatives. KVIC finances these institutions and cooperatives directly and through State KVI Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries.

(c) During the last three years, the following funds were disbursed to Kerala by KVIC for development of khadi and village industries:-

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
Year	Grant	Loan
1988-89	206.99	436.72
1989-90	268.67	595.89
1990-91	175.44	750.41

Indian Administrative Service Officers

6477. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. Officers in the country, State-wise as on 31st March, 1992;

(b) the quota for promotion to the cadre of I.A.S. for each state;

(c) whether the number of I.A.S. officers in Maharashtra is more than the required ones; and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) the guidelines for appointment of I.A.S. officers, gradewise; and

(e) the posts in Central and State Undertakings, where I.A.S. officers are appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The number of I.A.S. Officers in the country as on 31.3.92 is 5035. The state-wise break up is given in the statement attached.

(b) 33-1/3% of the total of the senior posts under the State Government and the posts in Central deputation reserve are filled by promotion/selection from the eligible officers of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir. The number of I.A.S. Officers in Maharashtra cadre is 351 as against the total authorised strength i.e. 366.

(d) The appointment of officers to the I.A.S. is made through competitive examination/by promotion of the state civil service officers/by selection from some of the other state services. The IAS Officers are eligible for appointment to the higher level posts as under:

i) Senior time scale (Rs.3200-4700)-

after completion of 4 years of service.

ii) Junior Administrative Grade (Rs.3950-5000)-on completion of 9 years of service.

iii) Selection grade (Rs.4800-5700)- must have entered the 14th year of service.

iv) To higher grades (Rs.7300-7600 and Rs. 8000 (fixed) subject to the availability of posts and selection.

(e) The IAS officers are normally appointed to various undertakings of the State Governments against the state deputation reserve. Similarly, the I.A.S. Officers are appointed to various public sector undertakings of the Central Government on deputation basis when the undertaking is exempted from the requirement of permanent absorption.

STATEMENT

Showing State-Wise Total authorised Strength Vis-A-Vis Actual Strength of IAS Officers as on 31.3.92

S.No.	State	Total authorised strength	Actual strength
1.	Assam Meghalaya	213	205
2.	Andhra Pradesh	331	322
3.	Bihar	408	379
4.	Gujarat	253	251
5.	Himachal Pradesh	140	131
6.	Haryana	233	215
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118	111

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total authorised strength</i>	<i>Actual strength</i>
8.	Kerala	195	172
9.	Karnataka	265	261
10.	Maharashtra	366	251
11.	Madhya Pradesh	398	387
12.	Manipur Tripura	171	137
13.	Nagaland	54	51
14.	Orissa	216	205
15.	Punjab	204	198
16.	Rajasthan	266	249
17.	Sikkim	59	43
18.	Tamil Nadu	340	316
19.	Uttar Pradesh	554	545
20.	Union Territory	245	212
21.	West Bengal	320	294
	Total	5349	5035

*[Translation]***Industrial Growth of Uttar Pradesh**

6478.DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of industrial growth is very slow in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the resources made available to the State Government by the Government to accelerate the industrial growth in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : (a) and (b). The Central Statistical Organisation does not compile State-wise Index of Industrial Production. However, as per the Index of Industrial Production for the country as a whole the overall rate of growth was 8.5% during 1990-91. During the current financial year, the figures available up to December, 1991 showed a growth of -0.9% during April-December, 1991 over the corresponding period of last year.

(c) According to the Planning Commission the plan expenditure in the large and

medium industries including mining sector was Rs. 7433 lakhs during 1990-91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Construction of Servant Quarters In North and South Avenue

6479. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct new type of servant quarters in the North Avenue and South Avenue, New Delhi after demolishing the existing old servant quarters for allotment to the Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Central Investment In Karnataka

6480. SHRI S.B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the Central investment in industrial sector in Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE PLANNING

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

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

[*Translation*]

Export of Maruti Cars to European Countries

6481. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI HARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has captured a big market in Europe for export of 800 cars;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is being formulated by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. to export 50,000 cars to European countries every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) During 1991-92, Maruti Udyog Ltd. exported 21,811 vehicles to Europe.

(b) to (d). Suzuki Motor Corp. has decided to discontinue the production and export of the 800cc car from Japan. A new model to replace this 800cc car has been developed, and will be produced in Maruti Udyog Ltd. for sale through Suzuki's network from 1993 onwards. It is anticipated that the sale of this car would reach about 50,000 units a year by 1995.

[English]

Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

6482. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) the number of coal mines operating in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the category-wise total number of employees and labourers working in these coal mines;

(c) the number out of them promoted during 1989 to December 1991, post-wise, category-wise details thereof?

(d) the number of persons promoted during 1989 to December 1991, post-wise, category-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be placed on the Table of the House.

Medicinal Plants In U.P.

6483. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medicinal plants in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the plants from which raw material of various medicines/drugs is being obtained from these areas at present together with the details of such medicines and drugs;

(c) the name of the medicine being manufactured at present by the fruits of 'Amaltas' tree found in the above areas;

(d) whether the Government propose to promote the plantation of such trees/plants; and

(e) 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 MARGERET ALVA): (a) and (b). Some of the important medicinal plants growing in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and used extensively for manufacturing medicines are: Aconitum Heterophyllum (Atis), Berberis species (Daruhaldi), Picrorhiza Kurroa (Kutki), Valeriana Wallichii (Tacar), Acorus Calamus (Bach), Pistacia Integerrima (Kakrasinghi), Rosecoea Procera (Kakoli), Asparagus Curullus (Satawar), Microstylis Wallichii (Jivak), Curculigo Orchioides (Kalimusli), Hedychium Spicatum (Kapurkachri), Polygonatum Verticillatum (Meda/Mahameda), Rubia Cordifolia (Manjith), Vitex Negundo (Nirgundi), Emblica Officinalis (Anwala) etc.

The following Ayurvedic formulations derived from these plants are being marketed by Baidyanath:

1. Agnitundi Bati derived from Aconitum Heterophyllum,

2. Ashwagandharishta derived from Rubia Cardifolia,

3. Adusakahar derived from Adhatoda Vasila

Some of the other formulations are:

1. Arogyavardhani derived from Picrorhiza Kurroa,

2. Jatamansi derived from Nardostachys jatamansi.

(c) Medicines, such as Aragbadhadi leha, Aragbadhadarista, Aragbadhyadi-Kvath, are being manufactured from the fruits of Amaltas tree found in lower hills of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Besides Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, some of the other Agencies involved in the research and propopagation of medicinal plants in these areas are G.B. Pant Univesity of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, Uttar Pradesh State Forest Department, Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Ranikhet, Herbal Research Institute, Gopeshwar, Indian Institute of Drug Research of Ayurveda, Ranikhet.

Study on Weather Pattern

6484. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Changing weather patterns into the cold" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated March 14, 1992;

(b) if so, whether any study has been or is being conducted to analyse climatic changes in the wake of increased volcanic activity and earlier eruptions and the impact of their fallouts on the greenhouse effect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) *Fine ash and other particles thrown up during volcanic eruptions tend to create a minor cooling effect, whereas the greenhouse gases from such eruptions have a minor warming effect. The overall effect on global climate would be negligible.*

Petro-Chemicals Industry In Rajasthan

6485. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications received from the State Government of Rajasthan or from private individual as on December 31, 1991 to set up petro-chemicals and allied industries in Rajasthan;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the approval; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Applications for industrial licence for the manufacture of various petro-chemicals, including those of projects proposed to be located in Rajasthan, are received from time to time. These are examined and decided upon on techno-economic considerations, in line with existing policies, as a continuous process. However, most of the itmes in the petro-chemical sector have been de-licensed in the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991 and in such cases entrepreneurs are free to set up industry in the States, including Rajasthan.

Grants of Patents

6486. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which patents are granted;

(b) whether the Government propose to adopt the standard first to file rule rather than first to invent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Patents Act, 1970 follows the "First to file" principle for grant of patents.

(c) Does not arise.

DDA Flats to Retiring Government Servants

6487. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Standard Question No. 393 on 12.8.91 and state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include 'Ambedkar Awas Yojana' in the scheme of priority allotment of DDA flats to the Government employees who have retired/ to be retired on or before December 31, 1993 and invite applications from such Government employees registered under 'Ambedkar Awas Yojana-1989' and extend the date for receipt of applications suitably;

(b) if so, the time by which such applications are proposed to be received; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The procedure for allotment of flats/plots to the registrants of Ambedkar Awas Yojana is under consideration in the DDA and will be finalised shortly.

Multi-Disciplinary Safety Organisation In Orissa

6488. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal submitted by

the Government of Orissa for setting up a 'multi-disciplinary safety organisation' in Bhubaneswar to control major industrial hazards in hazardous industries of the State is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No such proposal is pending with the Ministry of Labour.

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

Exemption from E.S.I.

6490. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade Unions from Hindustan Insecticide Ltd. Eloor, Fertilisers and Chemical Travancore Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Velloor, Kerala have requested for granting exemption from E.S.I. scheme; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Unauthorised Construction In Harl Nagar

6491. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to replies given on July 29, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 799 and on December 4, 1991 to unstarred Question No. 2237

regarding unauthorised second floor construction in Pocket B, Hari Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons for contradictory reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 799 stating that the notices have been served and to parts (a) and (b) to Unstarred Question No. 2237 stating that action to serve notices is in process;

(b) whether the second stage notices have actually been issued to the allottees for unauthorised construction of second floor;

(c) if so, the particulars of persons to whom notices in terms of reply given to Unstarred Question No. 799 served with date (s) thereof;

(d) the particulars of persons to whom notices in terms of reply to Unstarred Question No. 2237 have been served with date (s) thereof; and

(e) the further action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the D.D.A. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats/ Plots/Shops

6492. SHRI LALIT RAO.
SHRI RAMDEW RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and procedure being following by the Delhi Development Authority

for making out of turn allotment of houses/plots/shops;

(b) whether there is any provision for priority/out of turn allotment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and elected representatives (MPs and M.L.As.);

(c) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to whom the DDA has made allotment on priority or out of turn basis of houses/plots and shops during the last three years;

(d) the names of the persons to whom DDA has made out of turn allotment of houses/plots and shops during the last three years; and

(e) the locations of the allotment made, date of allotment and the name of the recommending authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As per Government policy and guidelines Lt. Governor, Delhi/Vice-Chairman, DDA are competent to allot on out of turn basis 2 1/2 per cent of the total number of flats/plots allotted during a year in the cases of extreme compassion and hardship as also to the widows and physically handicapped persons and in such other special cases which in their opinion deserve special consideration.

Shops are not allotted on out of turn basis, as there is no registration scheme for allotment of shops. However, Lt. Governor, Delhi has discretionary powers under a resolution of the DDA to allot shops to :-

(i) widows of ex-servicemen who died in harness.

(ii) widows of service officers who died in harness.

(iii) individuals on compassionate grounds.

(c) to (e). The number of flats allotted on out of turn basis during the last three years are indicated as under:-

1989	-	341
1990	-	166
1991	-	115

These flats were allotted by Lt. Governor, Delhi/Vice-Chairman, DDA under the Government policy outlined in reply to part (a) and (b) above. For details of these including allotments made to SC/ST persons, no separate records are maintained by the DDA.

According to information furnished by DDA no plots were allotted on out of turn basis during the period under reference.

[English]

Supply of Soft Coke to Delhi

6493. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no supply of soft coke to Delhi for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) have informed that Delhi was supplied 50.1 thousand tonnes and 40.8 thousand tonnes of soft coke during 1989-90

and 1990-91 respectively. According to available information the supplies between April' 91 to January' 92 were 21.49 thousand tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance for purchase of Mobile Vans

6494. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided to States and Union Territories for purchase of mobile vans/ shops to ensure availability of Essential Commodities in accessible areas;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided to each State and Union Territory during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more similar assistance to Sikkim during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The State Governments which were provided financial assistance for purchase of mobile vans during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

State	1990-91	
	Number of vans	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	20	50.00
Karnataka	10	25.00
Maharashtra	6	15.00
Meghalaya	3	7.00
Orissa	10	25.00
Sikkim	2	4.50
Tamil Nadu	7	17.00

	1991-92	
	Number of vans	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Karnataka	10	25.00
Maharashtra	12	30.00
Orissa	16	40.00
Rajasthan	8	20.00
Jammu & Kashmir	13	32.50
Punjab	4	10.00
Kerala	9	22.50
Haryana	10	25.00

(c) to (e). The Plan Scheme for financial assistance for purchase of mobile vans to be operated as mobile fair price shops is open to all States and Union Territories. The Central Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Sikkim for assistance during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Shortage of Vitamin 'C'

3495. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding non-availability of Vitamin 'C';

(b) whether there are complaints also about overcharging by manufacturing of Vitamin 'C';

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the licenced capacity of and production by different units in the country at present;

(f) what is the country's present and future requirement of Vitamin 'C' ; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (g). No General shortage of Vitamin 'C' has been reported from any State Drug Controller or any other recognised institution. However,

some representations have been received from some individual companies in regard to certain problems in the availability of bulk drug Vitamin 'C'. A meeting of Vitamin 'C' bulk drug producers and major formulators is being called to sort out the problems in the availability of the bulk drug.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) To the extent available, information in respect of organised sector units is given below:

S.No.	Name of the Co.	Licensed Capacity (MTPA)	Production 1991-92 (Apr.-Dec.91)
1.	PSIDC	500	N.A.
2.	Maize Products	250	N.A.
3.	Jayant Vitamins	770.5	371.73
4.	Sarabhai Chemicals	240	321.23
Total		1760.5	692.96

(f) According to demand estimates forecast by the 8th Plan Working Group, the details of demand are as follows:-

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Vit.C	984 MT	1033 MT	1085 MT	1139 MT

Industrial Projects of Assam

6496. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects of Assam pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which they are likely to get approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As on date, 9 proposals for grant of letters of Intent for the setting up of industries in Assam remain to be disposed off. The details of the projects are not divulged till such time they are finally disposed of.

(b) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial

approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame.

Funds for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

6497. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the amount earmarked under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the current financial year 1991-92 and the next financial year 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). On account of resource constraints, budget allocation made in respect of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the year 1991-92 were revised from Rs. 2100 crores to Rs. 1825 crores. For the year 1992-93, there is no proposal to reduce the budget estimate of Rs. 2046 crores.

Migration of Rural Labour to Urban Areas

6498. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migration of rural workforce to the urban areas is increasing;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the migration; and

(c) the schemes proposed to be implemented for the purpose in Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Information is be-

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

Allotment of stalls at ISBT, Delhi

6500. SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops/stalls on Inter-State Bus Terminals are allotted for one year through open auctions;

(b) if so, whether the same procedure has been adopted in the allotment of shops/stalls at the ISBT Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, shops/stalls at ISBT are allotted for a period of 11 months by inviting tenders and the licence is extended/renewed on a year basis subject to enhancement of licence fee as per terms and conditions approved by the competent authority. This procedure is observed by the DDA.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Possession of DDA Land

6501. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of illegal possession of DDA land have been received during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the areas to which these complaints belong; and

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

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

(b) As reported by Delhi Development Authority during the period of last three years i.e. from 1.1.89 to 31.12.91, the Vigilance Department of DDA received 282 complaints regarding illegal possession of DDA land covering various areas of the DDA.

(c) According to DDA immediate action was taken on all these complaints and during the period 19423 structures were removed during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto December '91).

Further as a result of action taken one official has been removed from service and the services of one temporary official have been terminated. Five officers/officials have been charge sheeted for major penalty proceedings.

[English]

Export of Nuclear Reactors

6502. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nuclear research reactors have been exported to some countries during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof year-wise with names of countries;

(c) whether some background for such export exists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). India has designed a general purpose research reactor which could be used by developing countries for isotope production and other applications of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. This research reactor has special design features which led to the generation of high neutron flux at relatively low power and has several R & D facilities which makes it an attractive proposition for the developing countries. These reactors when supplied will be strictly under IAEA Safeguards. These are some countries who have shown interest in these research reactors.

Alleged corruption in DDA

6503. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Big corruption in DDA alleged" appearing in the Indian Express dt. December 26, 1991 wherein it has been stated that the Slum Wing misused funds meant for poor;

(b) if so, the facts thereof the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Delhi Administration by now has taken any action on the audit report; if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) and (c). It is regarded that in March-April, 1991, Delhi Administration ordered a special audit in the working of the Slum Department of Delhi Development Authority. The Audit Report cited instances of financial irregularities and administrative mismanagement in the Slum wing.

The Delhi Administration has taken the following action:-

(1) Referred the case to the Central Vigilance Commissioner alongwith a copy of the Special Audit Report for first advice and further necessary action.

(2) Referred the case to Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority with the request to take specific administrative action in respect of persons belonging to DDA.

Handling of Imported Fertilizers at Major ports

6504. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of urea and DAP imported during the last three years and current year upto January 1992, year-wise; and

(b) the payments made per tonne for handling of imported urea and DAP to contractors from different ports to destinations during last three years and current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The quantity of imported urea and DAP handled at major ports and the handling charges allowed per tonne during last three years and the year 91-92 (Upto January 92) are indicated in the statement attached.

S. No.	Major Ports	Quantity in lakh tonnes. Rate in Rs. per tonne.											
		1988-89 (DAP)		1989-90 (DAP)		1990-91 (DAP)		90-91 (UREA)		1991-92 (DAP)		1991-92 (UREA)	
		Qty	Rate	Qty	Rate	Qty	Rate	Qty	Rate	Qty	Rate	Qty	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Haldia	0.14	1093.00	0.23	928.00	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Nhava Sheva	-	-	0.71	914.00	2.72	752.89	-	-	2.48	770.81	0.47	745.28
12.	Paradeep	-	-	1.58	1142.00	1.03	831.20	-	-	0.87	815.18	-	-

- Note : i) Urea was not imported during 1989-90 and 1990-91. 1.11 lakh tonnes of Urea was handled at Minor ports during 1988-89.
- ii) Handling charges for 1988-89 and 1989-90 and inclusive of inland freight as the handling agents were allowed all inclusive lumpsum rates of handling charges.
- iii) Handling charges for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are exclusive of inland freight.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry into NEPA Limited

6505. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the action taken against the officers found guilty of corruptions in the investigation committed by the Vigilance Department of NEPA Paper Limited, Nepanagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): The Vigilance Cell of NEPA Ltd. has completed one enquiry pertaining to purchase of salt on higher price. On the basis of the findings of the Chief Vigilance Officer, show-cause notices were issued to two Senior Executives of the company whose replies have been received and are under examination.

[*English*]

Plackalising of Drug Companies for supplying inferior Drugs

6506. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Controller of India, ADG (Inspection) and Director (finance) have protested against the action of Director General of quality Assurance and Director General of Supply and Disposal in cancelling the registration of 160 drug supply companies by disregarding very pertinent rules and procedure;

(b) whether the DGQA instead placed Dawson Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad and Earnest and Company Indore in class 'A' for

supply of drugs while the former had supplied of L.J.P. Narayan Hospital, Delhi, IV Flued (Glucose water) containing fungus, and CBI had recommended black-listing of the latter for inferior supply and filing false papers for getting registered;

(c) whether Delhi High Court has passed strong structures against one of these two companies for committing fraud;

(d) whether any investigation has been held in this regard if so, the findings thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the preventive measures adopted for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e). The required information to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure in Department of Electronics

6507. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government in the field of Electronics and Technology during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the states where plants pertaining to research, production and manufacture for electronics and technology have been installed with locations thereof and the number of officers and employees working in it; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken of the Government to develop technology in India on the lines of Japan and Germany and the

amount fixed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The total amount spent by the Department of Electronics in the field of electronics and technology during the last 3 years is given below:

(Rupees in crores)

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
112.56	104.20	107.21

(b) (i) Statewise number of electronic units engaged in the production of electronic goods along with

their employment is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(ii) The details of Public Sector Undertakings/societies/projects under the Department of Electronics engaged in research and manufacture in the field of electronics are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) In developing the technology in the country, pattern of growth of technology in Japan and Germany have been kept in view. Programmes initiated in previous years would be consolidated and new programmes in priority areas would be initiated in coming years. An amount of Rs. 75 crores has been allocated to the Department of Electronics during 1992-93.

STATEMENT-I

Sl.No.	State	No. of Units	Employments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	25,000
2.	Assam	4	100
3.	Bihar	24	1,600
4.	Chandigarh	11	350
5.	Delhi	328	37,000
6.	Goa	15	600
7.	Gujarat	184	15,500
	Kandla (FTZ)	2	50
8.	Haryana	64	7,000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	800
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	450
11.	Karnataka	246	44,000
12.	Kerala	76	5,000
	Cochin (FTZ)	1	10

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No.of Units</i>	<i>Employments</i>
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35	6,000
14.	Maharashtra	670	56,000
	SEEPZ (FTZ)	82	1,000
15.	Manipur	1	50
16.	Meghalaya	1	100
17.	Orissa	10	1,700
18.	Pondicherry	10	540
19.	Punjab	46	6,150
20.	Rajasthan	63	9,200
21.	Tamilnadu	249	13,500
	Madras (FTZ)	7	40
22.	Uttar Pradesh	160	37,000
	Noida (FTZ)	15	100
23.	West Bengal	145	12,000
	Falta (FTZ)	2	60
	Total	2500	285,000
	FTZ	109	

STATEMENT-II

Location of Public Sector undertaking/Societies/Projects of Department of Electronics pertaining to Research and Manufacture			
S. No.	Major Project/Programme	Location & State	Manpower employed
1	2	3	4
1.	CMC Limited	Delhi, Hyderabad Bombay and other cities.	2265
2.	Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corpn. Limited (ET&T)	Delhi	451
3.	Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL)	Mohali, Punjab	841
4.	Centre for Development to Advanced Computing (C-DAC)	Pune, Maharashtra, Bangalore and Karnataka	226
5.	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)	Bombay, Maharashtra	313
6.	Centre for Electronic Packaging Technology and Design (CEPTD) SAMEER, Madras	Madras, Tamilnadu	28
7.	Electronic Research & Development Centre (FR&DC)	Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	400

S. No.	Major Project/Programme	Location & State	Manpower employed
1	2	3	4
8.	Electronic Research & Development Centre (ER&DC)	Calcutta West Bengal	37
9.	Electronic Research & Development Centre (FR&DC)	Pune, Maharashtra	21
10.	Electronic Research & Development Centre (ER&DC)	Lucknow U.P	These Centres have just started.
11.	Electronic Research & Development Centre, (ER&DC)	Mohali Punjab	18
12.	Rural Electronics Technology Centre	Jaipur Rajasthan	18
13.	Centre for Material for Electronic Technology (C-MET)	Delhi Hyderabad (A.P.) Pune, Maharashtra Trissur, Kerala	29 28 14 14
14.	National Centre for Software Technology (NCST)	Bombay (Maharashtra)	112

S. No.	Major Project/Programme	Location & State	Manpower employed
1	2	3	4
15.	10 VLSI Design Centre	Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneshwar, Noida Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Pune Thiruvananthapuram, New Delhi.	70
16.	Centre for VLSI Design and Prototyping	Delhi	Centre has just started
17.	<i>Major Programme executed mostly networking various institutions</i>	Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS)	
	Advanced Technology in Computer Networking (ERNET)		
	Technology Development for India Languages (TDIL)		
	National HVDC Project		

S. No.	Major Project/Programme	Location & State	Manpower employed
1	2	3	4
	Appropriate Automation Programme (AAPP)		
	Microprocessor Application Engineering Programme (MAEP)		
	Digital TV Project		
	Fibre-optics System Application Promotion Programme (FOSAAP)		
18.	Sponsored R&D Project		Mostly using the existing manpower existing organisation with some project personnel added.
	Technology Development Council (TDC)		
	National Radar Council (NRC)		
	National Micro-electronics Council (NMC)		
	Electronics Materials Development Council (EMDC)		
	National photonics Council (NPC)		

[English]

Criminal Cases against officials of IPCL

6508. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI LOKNATH
CHOUDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal cases have been filed against various officials of IPCL in connection with the accident which took place in November, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In connection with the accident at Nagothane on November, 5, 1990, two cases were filed against IPCL officials in the Court of the Judicial Magistrate at Roha on 26.11.1990. These cases have been filed by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Class I, Bombay and Chemical Inspector of Factories, Bombay under the various sections of Factories Act, 1948.

[Translation]

Setting up of Advanced Technology Centre

6509. SHRIMATI SUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the schemes for setting up of Advanced Technology centre and expansion programmes are likely to be completed ; and

(b) whether proper security arrangements have been made for guarding the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) At the Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, several objectives under accelerator as well as laser programmes have already been achieved and the VII Plan schemes are expected to be completed by December 1992. However, it may be stated that, being a R&D effort programmes cannot come to an end with the completion of these projects. In the VIII Plan, the centre has proposed to expand the accelerator programmes and to develop more advanced and more powerful lasers. The objectives of these programmes are expected to be achieved by March 1997.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Supply of Drinking water in Mehrauli

6510. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some persons were died in certain villages of Mehrauli area of Delhi during March 1992 due to the drinking water supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that several people are suffering from Jaundice and other stomach problems due to water not properly cleaned and supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government so far against such irresponsible officers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of pure drinking water to the people of Delhi in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The MCD

has reported that two persons died in February-March, 1992 in Safdarjung Hospital belonging to village Ausola and the cause of death is being ascertained.

(b) Some cases of jaundice have come to the notice of General Wing of MCD from K.D. Block, Pritam Pura.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that drinking water supplied by DWS & SDU in these villages is of acceptable quality, which is being constantly monitored. On 6th March, 1992 there was some defeat in the water. Action has been taken by DWS & SDU against erring officials. There is an open well converted into a tubewell run by the residents' association. DWS & SDU has painted it with the caution notice "water is not fit for drinking". The residents have been provided enough chlorinetablets by the Health Department of MCD for chlorification of water drawn from the tank.

There is one private tubewell also in the extended abadi of the village Ausola, pipeline of which is passing through the sullage drain and broken at many places. Water of this tubewell is susceptible to contamination. The Health Department of MCD has since got this tubewell closed.

Shallow handpumps provided in the individual houses are being painted in red colour so that these are not used for drinking purpose. Adequate precautions have been taken for this purpose in the Harijan Basti Ausola. Drinking water supplied by DWS & SDU is being constantly checked for quality.

[*English*]

Allocations to States under SEEUY Scheme

6511. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state the funds allocated to each State under the Scheme for Self Employment to the educated unemployed Youth for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): "The Central Government allocates only physical targets to States in terms of beneficiaries. Loans are sanctioned by local banks on the recommendation of the DIC Tank Forces at District level. The Central Government provides Capital subsidy to the extent of 25% for each loan obtained by the entrepreneurs with banks and is routed through R.B.I. This is not allocated statewide. Budget proposals for 1992-93 are yet to be approved."

[*Translation*]

Containment of overtime Allowance

6512. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unexpected increase in the overtime allowances of the Government employees for the last few years;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any scheme to contain it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). There has been some increase in the expenditure on overtime allowance of the Government employees in the last few years. The rates of overtime payable to the Central Government employees have been enhanced w.e.f. 1.12.90. However, in order to check the increase in expenditure on OTA the Ministries/ Departments have been ad-

vised to utilise the services of staff to the optimum level during office hours and to tighten the standards of supervision so as to increase the output to reduce the need for putting the staff on overtime work. A limit has also been imposed on the amount to be spent on OTA by various Ministeries/ Departments. It is felt that these measures will help in checking the expenditure on OTA in Government offices.

[*English*]

Rural Roads Corporations

6513. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since set up a Rural Roads Corporation and its branches have also started functioning at State level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals

6514. SHRI VISWANATHAM KANITHI:
SHRI KONATHALA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs and the chemicals imported for pharmaceutical industry, in bulk, during the last three year, product-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total quantity at foreign exchange involved in the imports and

(c) the details of the firms permitted to import these items in bulk during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (c). The details of import of drugs and chemicals, product-wise and firmwise are not monitored by this Department.

(b) As per the data compiled by DGHS the total quantity of foreign exchange involved in imports during the last three years, were to the extent indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Import (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	446.91
1989-90	652.12
1990-91	800.00

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Mithilated spirit and Alcohol to Medicine Manufacturing Units

6515. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drug manufacturing companies of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan which have been allotted mithilated spirit and Alcohol to manufacture drugs during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of the misuse of these materials allocated to the said companies;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether incidents of deaths have

occurred in many cities due to the manufacturing of spurious wine by misusing the said materials;

(e) if so, the whether the Government propose to make any stringent law in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (f). Allocation of Methylated Spirit and Alcohol by consuming units, including drug manufacturers, is made by the State Govts concerned who are also responsible for preventing the misuse of these materials for manufacture of spurious drinks etc.

Development of Medium Cities

6518. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports regarding the development of medium cities of Gujarat have been received;

(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 URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). While reports on utilisation of funds have been received, complete reports on physical progress of work have not been received. A statement showing release of funds in respect of Gujarat is given in the enclosed statement. Release of funds is made on the basis of information regarding extent of utilisation of funds released earlier.

STATEMENT

Release of Central Assistance during 6th plan, 7th plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	State/Town	Sixth plan Total release	Seventh plan Total release	1990-91 Total release	Grand Total (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT 6 th Plan					
1.	Anand	30.430	9.570	-	40.000
2.	Patan North	22.240	13.000	4.520	39.760
3.	Porbandar	28.370	-	-	28.370
4.	Valsad	35.000	6.740	-	41.740
5.	Varaval Pattan	14.500	10.000	-	24.500
6.	Palanpur	27.940	4.000	8.060	40.000
7.	Ankleshwar	34.760	3.580	-	38.340
8.	Dahod	36.950	3.000	-	39.950

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	State/Town	Sixth plan Total release	Seventh plan Total release	1990-91 Total release	Grand Total (3+4+5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	Mehamadabad	11.250	12.000	-	26.250	
10.	Godhra	33.300	6.700	-	40.000	
11.	Bhuj	12.000	18.000	-	30.000	
12.	Ameli	37.000	3.000	-	40.000	
13.	Mehasana	24.680	11.340	-	36.020	
14.	Khambhatt	24.250	20.000	-	44.250	
15.	Kalol Saij	30.000	10.000	-	40.000	
16.	Sanand	8.000	-	-	19.500	
17.	Dehgam	15.000	4.500	-	19.500	
	Total	428.670	135.430	12.580	576.680	

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	State/Town	Sixth plan Total release	Seventh plan Total release	1990-91 Total release	Grand Total (3+4+5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7 th Plan						
18.	Dessa	-	12.150	-	12.150	
19.	Mahuva	-	28.000	-	28.000	
20.	Billimora	-	33.000	-	33.000	
21.	Visnagar	-	43.000	-	43.000	
22.	Upleta	-	46.000	-	46.000	
23.	Unjha	-	45.000	-	45.000	
24.	Gondal	-	20.000	-	20.000	
25.	Navsari	-	23.000	-	23.000	
26.	Himatnagar	-	29.750	-	29.750	
27.	Junagarh	-	29.750	-	29.750	
	Total	-	309.650	-	309.650	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	Sixth plan Total release	Seventh plan Total release	1990-91 Total release	Grand Total (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8th Plan					
28.	Surendranagar	-	-	27.500	27.500
29.	Botad	-	-	15.000	15.000
30.	Morbi	-	-	25.000	25.000
	Total	-	-	67.500	67.500
	Grand Total	428.670	445.080	80.080	953.830

During the year 1991-92 central assistance amounting to Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for three new towns namely Keshod, Sidhpur and Viramgaon (Rs. 20,000 lakhs for each town) and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the on-going project of 7th Plan town of Mahava.

[English]

Clearance of Pending Projects

6519. PROF. (SHRIMATI) RITA
VERMA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) the details of projects pending with the Planning Commission for approval, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The following five projects of Irrigation and Flood Control which are in different stages of examination in the Planning Commission are pending for investment approval:-

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Retirement from 8th KM to 13th KM of extension of Bhuragaon retirement of Brahmaputra dyke.	Assam
2. Kesho Reservoir project	Bihar
3. Deogad Medium Irrigation Project	Maharashtra
4. Deo Irrigation Project	Orissa
5. Anaimadavu Reservoir Project	Tamil Nadu

[Translation]

Promotional Avenues for Scientists

6520. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR
RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform policy for promotions in the Scientific and Technical departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the resentment is increasing among the scientists as a result thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The Science and Technology Departments follow the Flexible Complementing Scheme for promotion of their Scientists. There are some variations in the respective schemes depending on the organisational needs. However, government reviews promotional policies from time to time with a view to rationalising them. This is a continuous process and appropriate measures are taken, wherever necessary.

[English]

Revamping of National Instruments Limited

6521. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West

Bengal have requested for revamping of the National Instruments Limited; and

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

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

(b) Various steps taken by the Government include *inter-alia* provision of funds for product rationalisation, diversification, technology upgradation and in-house research and development as also requesting various customers including state enterprises, Central public sector enterprises and defence etc., for utilising the facilities created in National Instruments Limited.

Cess/Royalty on Coal

6522. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of Orissa and Bihar from imposing cess and royalty on coal has gone down;

(b) if so, the amount of income and the amount lost and the reasons of cancelling the cess imposed on coal by Government of Orissa and Bihar;

(c) whether the Union Government have increased the royalty on coal;

(d) whether in spite of it the income of the two States are less than the previous one;

(e) the steps being taken to see that the income from cess and royalty does not go down by only imposing royalty;

(f) whether both the Governments have written to the Union Government to increase the income on this score; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The revenue accruing to State Governments of Orissa and Bihar from royalty and cesses on coal has come down after levy of cesses on coal by these State Governments was struck off by the courts.

(b) to (e). Consequent to the withdrawal of cesses on coal in some States due to court orders, Government of India have increased the rates of royalty on coal with effect from 1.8.1991 except for coal produced in the States of Assam and West Bengal, which States are still levying cesses on coal at high rates. Which increasing the rates of royalty, Government has to balance the revenue needs of the State Governments. With the interests of coal consumers. In such an exercise, it is not always possible to protect the revenues of individual States. However, the aggregate revenue from cess and royalty on coal accruing to all States where coal is produced has gone up after the increase in rates of royalty. Individual States will get higher or lower revenue than before, depending upon whether the rates of cesses plus old rates of royalty taken together were lower or higher than the revised rates of royalty. A comparison between the actual royalty and cesses paid by Coal India Limited during 1989-90 and the royalty that would have accrued, had the revised rates of royalty on coal been made applicable during 1989-90 in the States of Bihar and Orissa is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

State	Actual royalty and cesses paid by Coal India Ltd. during 1989-90		Royalty that would have accrued had the revised rates of royalty on Coal been made applicable during 1989-90	
	Royalty	Cess	Total	Total
Bihar	27.93	648.59	676.52	541.39
Orissa	4.11	42.71	46.82	45.26

(f) and (g). Government of Orissa have expressed reservations of the above comparison stating that they were not able to collect cesses for the entire year during 1989-90. Government of Bihar have written to Central Government suggesting fixation of ad-valorem rates of royalty on coal. Government of Orissa have also requested increase in the royalty rates for lower grades of coal.

Alleged irregularities in DDA

6523. SHRI N.K.BALIYAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4409 on December 18, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action in regard to each of the irregularities referred to in the above mentioned reply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of alleged irregularities and the facts as reported by DDA are enclosed in the attached Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Answer

Point of Assurance.

2

1

- i. Though money has been spent, houses have not been constructed. It is not correct that no construction and development work has been done during the year 1990-91. The DDA has completed 8846 houses in different categories and developed 5491 plots in various sectors of Rohini and 126 plots had been developed in EPDP colony in South Delhi during the year 1990-91.
- ii. Details of expenditure of nearly Rs. 30 crores from the workers Provident Fund are not available. Out of total accumulation of Rs. 30.87 crores Rs. 50 lacs have been invested. Rules regulating the investment of funds in the credit of General Provident Fund are being amended to lay down the manner of investment of funds. DDA have reported that further investment will be made after necessary amendments are carried out. All withdrawals and payments from GPF are always allowed whenever applied for by subscribers serving, transferred and retired.
- iii. Allotment have not been made under the Amendkar Awas Yojana and registration fee has not been refunded to those who were not given allotment. Out of total 17825 unsuccessful IIG and Janta applicant, refund cheques were prepared for 17695 cases and were sent through courier service and 12700 cheques have already been delivered. 4995 cheques were returned owing to no-availability of individuals or proper address. In regard to this category, a press advertisement has been issued by the DDA asking such applicants to collect their refund cheques from the office of the DDA on any working day from 30.3.92 to 10.4.92 after producing a copy of the challan vide which payment was made by them. The remaining 130 cases are under process for effecting

Point of Assurance.

Answer

1

2

refunds. The draw for finalisation of registrants under MIG category is subjective and, therefore, the question of refunding the deposit in case of MIG category of unsuccessful applicants does not arise.

iv. DDA rules were being changed to provide for direct recruitment from outside upto the level of Asst. Director, affecting promotion opportunities.

The recruitment rules for providing direct recruitment at the level of Asst. Director only are being examined by the R.R. Committee of the DDA. This step is needed to build the Administrative Cadre of the DDA which would be in the long term interest of the organisation.

v. A CBI Enquiry be made into the matter of "Misappropriation"

In view of reply from part in to iv question of CBI enquiry does not arise

Sewerage facilities in Unauthorised colonies

6524. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal undertaking has drawn up an ambitious plan to provide sewerage facilities in all unauthorised/regularised colonies during the Eighth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details of the unauthorised/regularised colonies in Delhi in which sewerage facilities are proposed to be provided during this year 1992-93;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(d) the Central assistance proposed to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking has reported that out of 555 unauthorised regularised colonies, the sewerage system has been made functional in 204 colonies till February, 1992 and is likely to be commissioned in another 16 colonies in April-May, 1992. It is proposed to cover to such colonies, as per statement attached, during the year 1992-93. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking has further reported that they have planned to extend sewerage facilities in the remaining colonies progressively in a phased manner by the end of 8th Plan period.

(c) and (d). The annual outlay for 1992-93 approved by the Government has a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs for this purpose including replacement of old and small size sewers and environmental improvement.

It has been recently decided by the Government that facilities will be provided in

unauthorised regularised colonies on payment of actual cost of development charges and no subsidy be extended to any of the colonies which has been regularised. The DWS & SDU are working recovery rate for providing sewers to such colonies.

STATEMENT

SHAHADARA ZONE

1. Jawala Nagar
2. Jawala Nagar east
3. Jawala Nagar Mukesh Nagar (Remaining areas)
4. Mukesh Nagar Jawala Nagar (Marathi colony)
5. Janta colony (Circular road)
6. West Vinod Nagar
7. Acharya Niketan
8. Shasi Garden
9. Partap Nagar
10. Pandav Nagar 'A' Block
11. Guru Angad Nagar East
12. Guru Angad Nagar West
13. Laxmi Nagar Extn.
14. Kundan Nagar Extn.
15. Gobindpura
16. New Gobindpura
17. New Gobindpura (remaining area)
18. New Rashid Market Extn.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19. | Rashid Market Extn. | 42. | Shastri Nagar 'E' block |
| 20. | Ganesh Park | 43. | Shastri Nagar 'F' block |
| 21. | Brijpuri (Extn.) | | CIVIL LINES ZONE (ADARSH NAGAR GROUP OF COLONIES) |
| 22. | Shashi Masjid | 44. | Kewal Park Extn. |
| 23. | Chawla Park | 45. | Majlid Park Extn. |
| 24. | Brijpuri (old & new) | 46. | Adarsh Nagar Extn. |
| 25. | Baldev Park | | |
| 26. | Baldev Park East | | Dehoarding Operations |
| 27. | Shyam Nagar | 6525. | SHRI BOLLA BOLLI RAMAIAH: |
| 28. | Jittar Nagar block A,B,C. | | SHRI V. SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE: |
| 29. | Anarkali Part I | | SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: |
| 30. | Anarkali South (Part Block D & E) | | SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: |
| 31. | Anarkali South Extn. | | SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: |
| 32. | Anarkali Garden | | |
| 33. | Radhe Shyam Park | | Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: |
| 34. | Radhe Shyam Park Extn. | | |
| 35. | Gobind Park | | (a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to further intensify the dehoarding operations to bring down the prices of Essential Commodities; |
| 36. | Old Gobindpura & Extn. | | (b) if so, the details of the action taken by the state Governments and the extent to which the prices of Essential Commodities have come down; |
| 37. | Jagatpuri (block A,B,F,G,M) | | (c) the number of persons arrested under the Essential Commodities Act during the past six months in the country; and |
| | ROHINI ZONE (SHASTRI NAGAR GROUP OF COLONIES) | | (d) further steps taken to bring down the prices of Essential Commodities? |
| 38. | Shastri Nagar near Sarai Rohila | | |
| 39. | Shastri Nagar 'C' block | | |
| 40. | Shastri Nagar 'M' block | | |
| 41. | Shastri Nagar 'D' block | | |

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

(b) From 1.1.92 to 31.3.92, 17033 raids have been conducted, 521 persons arrested, 955 persons prosecuted, 24 persons convicted and goods worth Rs. 142.82 lakhs confiscated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The rate of inflation during the period 28.12.91 to 21.3.92 has been estimated at 1.1% above the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) As per reports received 1659 persons were arrested.

(d) In addition to the monetary and fiscal steps taken by the Govt., edible oils were imported to increase their availability and steps taken to revamp the P.D.S. The retail prices of cotton sarees/ dhoties have been reduced to the level of July, 1990. The prices of electric bulbs have been reduced. The sale of economy pack quality tea, Janta soap has been commenced. The essential commodities have been spared from additional levies both in the Central Budget as well as in Railway Budget. A Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister has been regularly monitoring the prices of essential commodities and taking the necessary steps for keeping the prices under control.

Hiring of HEMM by Coalmines

6526. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hiring of Heavy Earth-moving machinery has been stopped in a phased manner in the coalmines of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. as recommended by the Expert Group appointed by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether factors responsible for under utilization of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. owned Heavy-earth moving machinery have been eliminated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Hiring of privately owned HEMM in Eastern Coalfields Limited has been stopped w.e.f. 1.4.1991.

(c) and (d). The factors attributable to low utilisation of HEMM in ECL have been identified and steps have been initiated to improve the utilisation.

Non-payment of Minimum wages to labourers

6527. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of non-payment of minimum wages to labourers under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana have been brought to the notice of the Union Government by some of the State Governments and by Government of Madhya Pradesh in particular;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the rates of wages to the labourers under J.R.Y.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No State Government has brought to the notice of the Government of India cases of non-payment of minimum wages to the workers engaged under the Yojana.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Workers engaged under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are paid the wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. The powers to fix the wages under the Act vest in the State Governments. Government of India is not aware whether the State Governments are proposing to increase the wage rates.

Execution of Self-Employment Programmes

6528. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marketing problem of the produces by the tiny entrepreneurs in the rural areas is a bottleneck in the execution of the self-employment programmes;

(b) the specific steps taken by the Union Government in cooperation with the State Governments to remove these bottlenecks;

(c) whether the nationalised banks have fulfilled the expectation in the matter of financing the self-employment schemes; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to channelise finance for such rural development schemes?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Union Government to remove the difficulties of marketing of produce of benefi-

ciaries assisted under self employment programmes.

(1) The State Governments have been advised to identify bodies for the districts as nodal agencies for providing infrastructural support and backward and forward linkages to self-employed beneficiary families.

(2) Where no bodies can be identified, the State Governments have been advised developing institutions such as districts Supply and Marketing Societies to take care of the input requirements and marketing problems. Funds earmarked for infrastructure development under IRDP can be utilised for developing such assistance.

(3) CAPART is organising Gram Shree Melas for marketing of the products of IRDP, TRYSEM and DW CRA.

(c) During the year 1990-91 banks and provided Rs. 1190 crores credit to the IRDP beneficiaries as against Rs. 668.15 crore provided as subsidy by the Central and State Governments. The per family investment was Rs. 6422. At the macro level mobilisation of credit for IRDP is satisfactory but at the field level there are some problems such as inadequate unit cost, under-financing, meeting working capital requirement cumbersome documentation and procedures, delay in sanction and disbursement, non-issue of loan pass books.

(d) The following steps have been taken to channelise finance for rural development schemes:

(i) A High level committee on Credit for IRDP has been constituted which includes representatives from the Government of India, State Governments and Banks to review credit arrangements. State Level Bankers' Commit-

tee have been set up as inter-institutional fora for coordination and joint implementation of development programmes. In addition, District Level Consultative Committee, Block Level Consultative Committee have also been constituted at district and block levels to monitor and review the progress and sort out inter agency differences.

(ii) *Service Area Approach* has been started with effect from 1.4.1989 for the banks.

Accommodation to E.S.I. Staff

6529. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper accommodation has not been provided to the staff of E.S.I. Dispensaries in the Trans-Yamuna, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Staff of the ESI dispensaries in the Trans-Yamuna Delhi are allotted accommodation as per the rules applicable to them out of the common pool of accommodation maintained in Delhi by the ESIC.

[*Translation*]

Brick Kiln Industry

6530. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of brick-kiln operating in the country, state-wise;

(b) the total number of persons involved in the brick-kilns industry in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote this small scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per the information supplied by Building Material and Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development and All India Brick & Tile Manufacturers' Federation, New Delhi there are 60,000 small scale registered and unregistered units in the country. The state-wise break up of number of units operating are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The industry is providing employment to about 90 lakhs workers seasonally.

(c) The Brick Kiln Industry has been recognised as a small scale industry by Govt. of India and the industry is entitled to all the facilities as available to the small scale sector industry. Apart from the Govt. incentive as small scale industry various National Research Institutes/organisations like Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), National Building Organisation (NBO), Mechanical Engg. Research and Development Organisation (MERADO) as well as several State Engg. Research Institutes are engaged in the scientific development of fuel efficient kilns and brick making machines etc.

Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMPC), Ministry of Urban Development is working for the development of the Brick & Tile Industry which includes transfer of improved technology for increasing the productivity and fuel efficiency in the Brick industry.

STATEMENT

[English]

<i>No. of Brick Kilns</i>	<i>Statewise</i>
State	No. of Units
Andhra Pradesh	1000
Andaman & Nicobar	20
Assam	200
Bihar	6000
Chandigarh	100
Delhi	400
Gujarat	3500
Goa	20
Haryana	3000
Himachal Pradesh	250
Jammu & Kashmir	200
Karnataka	250
Kerala	1000
Madhya Pradesh	2000
Maharashtra	1000
Nagaland	200
Dardra & Nagar Haveli	20
Orissa	6500
Punjab	4500
Pondicherry	250
Rajasthan	1500
Tamil Nadu	15,000
Uttar Pradesh	21000
West Bengal	5500

Substandard Coal to Electricity Boards

6531. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of substandard coal to State Electricity Boards for their Thermal Plants and other industrial undertakings continues to be a nagging phenomenon bringing bad name to CIL ;

(b) if so, the effective and innovative steps undertaken recently to ensure fair practices and supply quality coal to meet the requirement of State Electricity Boards; and

(c) the details of the economic measures taken to effect substantial cut in the non-planned expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (b). There have been some complaints from power houses and other coal consumers about quality of coal supplied by Coal India Ltd. Quality problems relate mainly to grade of coal, presence of extraneous material in coal and oversized coal. Following steps are being taken to improve the quality of coal sent to consumers:-

1. While loading coal at the surface in underground mines, the extraneous materials are segregated.

2. In the stocks on surface, manual picking is done to remove shale and stone pieces.

3. In Coal Handling Plants, slow moving picking belts are provided where picking up of shale and stone pieces is done.

4. Coal Controller's Organisation is to be strengthened to supervise the qual-

ity of coal despatched to consumers.

5. Consumers are being given the facility of joint sampling of coal at the loading point.

6. Coal Companies have also set up Consumers Councils to monitor redressal of consumers' complaints/grievances.

(c) Coal India Limited have issued instructions to its subsidiaries to minimise administrative expenditure on Overtime Allowance, Travel, Telephone, Publicity, Stationery, Staff Car, etc.

The Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of all the subsidiaries have been instructed to monitor the implementation of these instructions.

[*Translation*]

Production of Paper

6532. SHRIMOHAMMADALIASHRAF FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of paper in the country is not as per the demand;

(b) if so, the demand of paper during the last three years;

(c) the value of paper produced during the last three years; and

(d) the efforts made to increase the production of paper in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Currently, production of paper in the country nearly matches the demand.

(b) The production during the last 3 years was as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1989	18.50
1990	19.56
1991	19.65

(c) Various units in the Paper Industry produce different varieties of paper and paper board and their prices vary from mill to mill and from region to region.

(d) (i) Import of wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed under OGL at a low rate of customs duty.

(ii) Manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from jute (including jute waste), mesta or bagasse or mixture thereof or mixture of two or more of the pulps of the aforementioned materials is exempted from excise duty.

(iii) Paper mills using agro residues and other non-conventional raw materials atleast upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

(iv) Paper units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw-materials, have been exempted from Industrial Licencing.

[*English*]

Cost Escalation of Equipment Packages

6533. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of packages in Stage-I and Stage-II;

Corporation as compared to that of Stage-I, item wise?

(b) the cost of each package; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The number of packages in Stage I and Stage II of TPS II is indicated below:-

(c) the cost escalation of equipment packages in Stage-II T.S. II Neyveli Lignite

	<i>Stage I</i>	<i>Stage II</i>
1. Civil packages	20	12
2. Mech. packages	24	21
3. Electrical packages	28	17
Total	72	50

Supply packages are included in the above three groups of packages.

(b) Based on the anticipated completion cost, the total costs of civil, mechanical and electrical packages are indicated below:-

	<i>Stage I</i>	<i>Stage II</i>
1. Civil packages	5791.74	8966.89
2. Mech. packages	32976.79	78572.03
3. Electrical packages	5892.76	11241.14

The cost of supply packages are included in the cost of the above three groups of packages.

vary in scope and in detailed composition. However, the comparison of the total anticipated completion costs (including Interest During Construction) of Stage I and Stage II is as indicated below:-

(c) Cost comparison, item-wise, is not possible since the package of the two stages

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Cost</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Stage I	3x210 MW	56573
Stage II	4x210 MW	136324

Prices of Edible Oils

6534. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of edible oils including vanaspati in January, 1991 and January, 1992;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to contain the prices of edible oils; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to augment the supply of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Comparative prices of edible oils including vanaspati in January 1991 and January 1992, are as under:

	January'91	January'92
1. Groundnut Oil (Rs./quintal)	3850	3520
2. Sesame Oil (Rs./quintal)	3050	2870
3. Mustard Oil (Rs./15kg. tin) (Pakki Ghanni)	485	425
4. Vanaspati (Rs./15kg. tin).	590	572

(b) Some of the steps taken to contain the prices of edible oils are continued exemption of vegetable oils from excise duty, reduction of stock limits of edible oils, permitting blending of any two edible oils, exemption of edible oils from the railway freight increase, intensifying dehoarding operations etc. Apart from this, the central Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on prices under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister for monitoring the prices of essential commodities and ensuring their supplies.

(c) For augmenting the supply of oils, in addition to laying emphasis on oilseed production programme as also oilseeds projects of NDB, the Government has decided to import edible oils to a limited extent. In addition, State Governments have also been authorised to directly import a quantity of 80,000 MT palmolein till 31.3.92.

Pilferage of Coal

6535. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale pilferage of coal from collieries and rail wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the steps taken by the Government to stop such pilferage;

(c) whether the complicity of colliery staff and railway staff been observed in some cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against such erring individuals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Eighth Plan Proposals by Uttar Pradesh

6536. SHRI RAMBADAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has prepared the plan proposal for Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of such projects that are to be taken up in the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the extent to which it will be more

than previous year?

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

(b) and (c). The outlays are approved by Planning Commission Head/Sub-headwise and not projectwise. Major-Headwise outlays proposed by the State Government for the Annual Plan 1992-93 which is the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) together with the outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1991-92 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Major Head	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1991-92 approved outlay	1992-93 proposed outlay	1992-93 proposed outlay	% increase of col. (3) over col. (2)
	2	3	3	4
I. Agriculture and Allied activities	38230	41197	41197	7.8
II. Rural Development	26552	30120	30120	13.4
III. Special Area programme	4950	4850	4850	(-) 2.0
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	42571	53413	53413	25.5
V. Energy	126390	135575	135575	7.3
VI. Industry & Minerals	11127	12622	12622	13.4
VII. Transport.	35029	40169	40169	14.7
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment	400	952	952	138.0
IX. General Economic Services	13686	1739	1739	(-) 87.3

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Major Head	1	2	3	4	
		1991-92 approved outlay	1992-93 proposed outlay	% increase of col. (3) over col. (2)	
X. Social Services		70847	82155	15.9	
XI. General Services		1218	650		
Total		371000	*403442	8.7	

* The agreed outlay for the Annual plan 1992-93 is Rs. 3853.00 crores, the sectoral break up of which is still awaited from the State Government

Export of coal

6537. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to export coal to Bangladesh during the coming financial year;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the places from where the coal is proposed to be collected;

(c) the estimated quantity of coal likely to be extracted from these mines;

(d) the quantity of coal extracted from these mines during 1990-91;

(e) whether the Government will earn foreign exchange by exporting coal to Bangladesh; and

(f) if so, the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to exports of coal to Bangladesh from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) sources. Coal is being exported to Bangladesh from CIL sources. CIL is planning to export coal to Bangladesh during 1992-93 also.

(b) Coal from CIL sources is exported to Bangladesh mainly from Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The actual quantity to be exported from India will depend on the demand of coal in Bangladesh and the export orders actually received.

(c) and (d) Coal production in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) during the year 1990-

91 was 23.47 million tonnes. The production target for ECL for 1991-92 was 24.5 million tonnes.

(e) Yes, Sir. Exports of coal to Bangladesh is done against hard currency payments.

(f) The foreign exchange to be earned by export of coal to Bangladesh during 1992-93 would depend on the quantum of coal exported and the price thereof;

[English]

Industrial Sickness in Andhra Pradesh

6538. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial sickness is prevalent in Andhra Pradesh on a large scale;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued and resources being made available of the State Government by the Union Government to remove industrial sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India, 29,977 units in the small scale sector and 128 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of the September, 1990 in the state of Andhra Pradesh. A number of causes, both internal and external, are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes, as reported by the banks, relate to marketing, financial, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) As far as sick units in the non-small

scale sector are concerned, no finance is provided to the State Governments by Central Government. Under the Margin money Scheme, the Central Government provides funds to the State Governments for revival of sick units in the small scale sector. As on 31st March, 1992, the total amount sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government under the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick SSI units amounted to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Supply of coal to Brick-Kiln

6539. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal is not supplied regularly to Brick-Kiln industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for its regular supply to small scale industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Regular supplies are made to the Brick-Kiln Industry by the coal companies. In fact, Coal India Limited (CIL) supplied 32.21 lakh tonnes of coal in 1990-91 to Brick-Kiln Industry. According to available information during 1991-92 upto September, 1991, CIL had supplied 14.23 lakh tonnes to the Brick-Kiln Industry.

(c) Government have advised all the coal companies to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to all the non-core sector industries including the small scale industries by road or by rail.

Land reforms and poverty alleviation Programme

6541. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of the Union Government for organising the rural poor with a view to achieving substantial success in implementation of land reforms and poverty alleviation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the execution of the scheme is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). A scheme for organisation of rural poor so that they get benefits of various rural development programme and land reforms is under consideration. No definite time schedule for this scheme can be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

ESI Hospital in Sagar, M.P.

6542. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a fifty-bed ESI hospital in Sagar, M.P. for the Bidi workers from the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A proposal to construct a 10 bedded hospital with provision for upgradation upto 50 beds at Sagar, M.P. for beedi workers from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund is under examination. As such, at this stage, it is not possible to say as to when the hospital would be completed. There is, at present, no proposal to construct an ESI hospital at Sagar, M.P.

[English]

reference of the Committee?

**Committee for Sick Public Sector
Undertakings**

6543. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a committee to go into the present status of sick public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). A special Tri-partite Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Labour to consider the impact of the new industrial policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations. The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

I	Government	
(a)	Central Government	No. of Seats
1.	Ministry of Labour	1
2.	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development)	1
3.	Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Public Enterprises)	1
4.	Ministry of Finance	1
5.	Planning Commission	1
	Total	5
II	Employers	Number of seats
(i)	Council of Indian Employees	8
(ii)	All India Manufacturers Organisation	2
	Total	10
III	Workers	Number of seats
1.	Indian National Trade Union Congress	3
2.	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh	2

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

Losses by Engineering Projects (India)

6544. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the lapses of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) specially the losses incurred in foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such lapses and the action taken against the officers found guilty?

i) The losses were mainly due to two overseas projects in the gulf region.

ii) Iran-Iraq war increased the losses of EPI.

iii) Rigid attitude of the overseas clients.

(iv) Heavy interest liability on loans taken for overseas operations.

Action against officers if found guilty, would be taken after the report is accepted by the Government.

[Translation]

Illegal Allotment of Coal by ECL

6545. SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.THUNGON): (a) and (b). Shri B. Swaminathan, former Director, Coal India Ltd. has been requested (in April, 1991) to conduct an enquiry into the matter.

(c). Enquiry report is awaited. However, the reasons for the losses are:-

(a) whether the Government are aware

of the alleged illegal allotment of coal by Eastern Coalfields Limited as reported in Nav Bharat Times dated February 19, 1992;

(b) if so, whether any raid was conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CBI investigation is proposed to be conducted against the guilty officers responsible for the losses of Coal India Limited; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industries in Bihar

6546. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raw materials being supplied from the hill areas of Bihar to plain areas for the industries;

(b) whether any industry based on the raw material produced in Bihar has been set up in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, raw materials like pig iron, steel scraps etc. are being supplied from Hilly areas of Bihar to plain areas.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Industries based on the raw materials like iron ore, coal, limestone, pyrites, copper, mica, sugarcane, molasses, jute, leather, raw hides and skins etc. which are available in Bihar, have been set up in the State.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Revamping of Small scale and cottage Industries

6547. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to revamp the small scale and cottage industry sector in the light of new industrial and licensing policy;

(b) whether the government propose to reserve production of some items in small scale and cottage industries only;

(c) if so, the names of these items; and

(d). If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 are intended to impact more vitality and growth-impetus to this sector by providing various facilities and support measures.

(b) to (d). As on date, 836 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. In the Industrial Policy announced on 24th July, 1991, it has been stated that the reservation policy would continue. The list of 836 items reserved for the small scale sector is given in Schedule-III of

the Gazette Notification No. S.O 477(E), dated the 25th July, 1991.

Reservation of items is a continuous process and the list of reserved items is being reviewed periodically by the Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under the Industries (development & regulation) Act, 1951. The Committee recommends to the Government items to be added, and deleted from the reserved list.

Losses by Praga Tools Limited

6548. SHRI DATTARYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) profit (Loss) before tax of Praga Tools Ltd. (PTL) for the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Rs in lakh profit (+)/ loss (-)
1989-90	83.17
1990-91	(-) 169.88
1991-92 (Provisional)	9-242.69

(b) The company has incurred losses during the last two years mainly because of inadequate inflow of orders for capital goods like high tech, machines and forgings.

(c) All out efforts are on to get more orders for the company's products.

[Translation]

Compensation for withdrawal of Cess on Coal

6549. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state being taken by the government to compensate the continuous loss due to the withdrawal of cess coal for the States of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): Enactments levying cesses on coal of some of the State Governments including the State Governments of Bihar and Orissa have been struck down by courts.

Petitions against levy of such cesses by Government of West Bengal are sub-judice. Once an enactment levying cess on coal is struck off, such cess cannot be collected from the purchasers of coal. It is not possible for Government of India to compensate the concerned State Governments for the losses consequent to the withdrawal of the cesses. However, Government of India has since enhanced rates of royalty on coal produced in States where cesses on coal have been withdrawn. Revenues from enhanced rates of royalty on coal will accrue to the concerned State Governments.

Central Investment in Public Sector Undertaking in Orissa

6550. SHRI SRIKATA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment in Central public sector undertakings in Orissa is less as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the percentage of Central investment in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the percentage of investment in central public sector undertakings in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Investment in terms of Sector Undertakings in Orissa as on 31-3-1991 was Rs.6898.72 crores i.e. 5.32% of the total investment in all the States. The State ranks 8th in terms of investment as on 31-3-1991. Investment in Central Public sector Undertakings in the states are made on techno-economic considerations keeping in view the balanced regional development.

- [English]

Definition of labour

6551. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is variation in the definition of workmen in the different acts related to labour like the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, the Payment of Bonus Act 1952, the Workman Compensation Act, the EST Act and the Payment of Wages Act;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in an increase in disputes and litigation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the definition of workman is prescribed in different acts with reference to the objectives that the acts seek to achieve. As such, any increase in the number of disputes and litigations not attributable merely to the variation in the definition of workman in different acts.

(c) Does not arise.

Dutch help for drinking water projects of Andhra Pradesh

6552. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutch Government has extended financial assistance to provide drinking water facility to fluoride affected villages in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages served therefrom so far?

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

(b) The Netherlands Govt. has provided funds amounting to Rs. 60.635 crores so far for safe drinking water supply in 201 fluoride affected villages in six districts (Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, Kumool, Nalgonda and Karimnagar) under Andhra Pradesh Project I (API) and 234 villages affected by fluoride, brackishness and scarcity of drinking water under AP.II. The details of the assistance received from the Netherlands Govt. and the villages/population benefitted are as under:-

Project	No. of Villages	Population in lakhs	Cost of project (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages covered
1	2	3	4	5
A.P. I in Six districts	201	7.62	1825.51	199
A.P. II in four districts of Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Medak and Prakasam including 10,000 acres lift irrigation in Mehboobnagar districts.	234	6.48	4238.00	24
	435	14.100	6063.51	223

Committee on Safety measures in Mines

6553. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any committee to look into the safety requirement in mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No such committee has been set up by the Ministry of Labour. However, as per the Mines Rules 1955, Safety Committees are required to be constituted for every mine wherein more than 100 persons are ordinarily employed subject to other stipulations provided for in the said Rules.

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

Reservation Policy in Aided Organisation/Institutions

6554. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Building Material and Technology Council and Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation are under the Ministry of Urban Development and are receiving some grant-in-aid;

(b) if so, the amount of grant-in-aid received by these organisations so far during each of the last three years;

(c) whether institutions/organisations receiving more than Rs. 2 lakhs grant-in-aid are required to follow the reservation policy of the Government;

(d) whether these Organisations also follow the reservation policy; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government to ensure strict observance of the reservation policy by these institutions?

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

(b) The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) were set up in 1990. The details of grants given to these Organisations in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

	<i>Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council</i>	<i>Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation</i>
	<i>(BMTPC)</i>	<i>(CGEWHO)</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1990-91	100.00	5.00
1991-92	200.00	10.00

(c) and (d). This rule is applicable to those institutions which employ more than 20 persons on a regular basis. As on date, both the institutions have less than 20 regular employees. However, both the Organisations are providing for reservation policy of Government in their rules.

(e) Does not arise.

Privatisation of Malabar Cement, Kerala

6555. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to privatise the 'Malabar Cement' the largest public sector undertaking in Valayar in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some private companies have also approached the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount of loss recorded by the above factory during the last three years?

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

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

(e). As per information received from M/s Malabar Cements Limited, the details of loss/profit of the company for the last three years are as follows:-

1989-90 - Loss Rs. 96.95 lakhs

1990-91 - Profit Rs. 15.94 lakhs

1991-92 - Provisional Profit Rs. 200 lakhs

Recommendations of C.S.I.R. Review Committee

6556. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had recommended that C.S.I.R. should reorient its finances and activities to generate one-third of its total expenditure from sponsored research, by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the C.S.I.R. laboratories which have been able to achieve this objective after four-and-a-half years of the above recommendation;

(c) whether the performance of C.S.I.R. laboratories to conduct sponsored research has been satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the corrective steps, if any, proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The directive to generate one-third of R&D expenditure from external sources is for CSIR as a whole and not individually for each of its laboratories. Nonetheless, 20% of the CSIR laboratories were already generating more than one-third of their expenditure from external sources by 1990-91 itself.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is evident from the fact that the external cashflow to CSIR has increased from Rs. 31 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 64 crore in 1990-91.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loan by KVIC in States

6557. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given in Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat by the Khadi and Gramodyog Commission during the last three years, category-wise;

(b) the ratio in which these loans were

distributed in rural and urban areas; and

(c) the criteria adopted and terms and conditions for advancing these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The amount of loan given to the States of Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 for implementing of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes under its purview is as follows:-

Amount of loan (Rs. in lakhs)

	Haryana		Delhi		Gujarat	
	Khadi	V.I.*	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1988-89	134.89	129.72	21.53	12.40	541.12	74.38
1989-90	132.96	355.55	27.85	33.37	123.31	186.43
1990-91	126.28	300.56	11.54	48.42	168.96	130.00

*indicates Village Industries.

(b) After the amendment of KVIC Act in 1987, the Khadi and Village Industries Programmes are meant for the benefit of artisans in rural areas only. The implementing agencies of Khadi & Village Industries Commission/Khadi & Village Industries Board as well as their sales centres though located in urban areas, are having their production units mostly in Rural areas. Hence, almost all the amount financed by KVIC except the amount given to those established prior to 1987, is for rural areas only.

(c) KVIC has framed pattern of financial assistance for different KVI Schemes under its purview. The volume of funds released to different implementing agencies depend upon the size of the programme agreed at the time budget discussion between KVIC and implementing agencies and the capacity

of the implementing agencies to undertaken programmes. Actual release of fund is done after the approval of Standing Finance Committee of KVIC. KVIC has framed terms and Conditions for advancing loans as per KVIC loans Rules (1956). Before release funds, adequate safeguard measures like obtaining Hypothecation Deed, Mortgage of immovable properties in favour of KVIC and physical inspections by KVIC etc. are taken.

[English]

Welghment of Coal

6558. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between Coal India Ltd. and the State of Gujarat

and Uttar Pradesh regarding weighment of coal; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to settle this disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUDA): (a) Yes, Sir, There have been some disputes between Coal India Limited (CIL) and Gujarat State Electricity Board and CIL and Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board regarding weighment of coal.

(b) Disputes between CIL and coal consumers, which are commercial in nature, have to be settled through mutual negotiations. Coal India Limited have been interacting with Gujarat Electricity Board and Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board to settle such disputes regarding weightment of coal.

Revival of Sick Industries

6559. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers are trying to revive Mafatal Engineering Industries Limited;

(b) whether the Union Government have accepted the proposal of the workers;

(c) the number of such sick industries so far revived by the workers;

(d) whether the Government propose to give permission to workers to revive their respective industries;

(e) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has drawn up a draft scheme for revival of M/s. Mafatal Engineering Industries Limited. The scheme envisages transfer of shares of the existing promoters to the workers' co-operative society.

(c) According to BIFR, schemes for revival of three companies through workers' co-operatives are under implementation.

(d) to (f). According to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, revival of sick industrial units coming under the purview of SIFR includes measures like leasing out of the industrial undertaking of the sick industrial company to any person including a co-operative society of the employees of such undertaking and transfer or issue of the shares in the sick industrial company to any person including the executives and the employees of the sick industrial company.

Increase in the Price of Bread

6560. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of bread by different standard companies including Modern Bread have frequently increased during the last two years in Delhi;

(b) if so the details of such increases in 1990, 1991 and 1992 so far, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Revision made in the prices of Bread (800 Gms.) in the Capital are as under:

<i>With effect from</i>	<i>Price (Rs. per 800 Gms)</i>
7.9.1990	3.80
8.2.1991	4.20
23.12.1991	5.50
1992	Nil

(c) The revision in the prices of bread by Delhi Administration till October, 1991 and by Modern Food Industries Ltd. on 23.12.1991 were made partially to neutralise steep increase in the cost of various raw materials, wage bills, tariffs, distribution charges, transportation cost and of other inputs.

[Translation]

Coal Based Fertilizer Plants

6561. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ramagundam</i>	<i>Talcher</i>
	<i>Rs./ Lakhs</i>	<i>Rs./ Lakhs</i>
1988-89	2680	7348
1989-90	3994	3609
1990-91	4619	2322
1991-92	3224	5035

(provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited has submitted two proposals - (i) A

(a) the locations of coal-based chemical fertilizer factories functioning at present and the details of profit/loss in each of the factories during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to close-down any of the coal based chemical fertilizer factory;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of revamping schemes, if any, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) At present, there are two coal based chemical fertilizer plants - one at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Talcher in Orissa. The details of losses suffered by these two plants during the last four years are as below:-

Rehabilitation proposal Phase -I including a Captive Power Plant at a cost of Rs. 180.12 crores for Ramagundam; and (ii) Rehabilitation proposal including H.P. Boiler at a cost of Rs. 137.94 crores for achieving 60% capacity at Talcher.

[English]

Concessions to Trade Union in Negotiations

6562. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPAIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has issued a circular directing the managements of public sector undertakings not to give any concessions to trade unions during negotiations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trade unions have protested against the above directive; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). No Sir. The wage settlements in major public sector enterprises have expired by 31.12.1991. The Managements of PSUs have been advised not to make any commitment or to sign any MOU with workers' unions till such time the Government formulates the new wage policy for the fifth round of wage negotiations.

[Translation]

Criteria for Determining the Merit in Civil Services Examination

6563. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criterion/principle of U.P.S.C. to determine the merit order of two or more successful candidates having the

same marks in the civil services examination has ever been challenged in the Court of Law, 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). The procedure adopted by the UPSC for determining the merit order of candidates who secure equal marks, has not been challenged in a Court of Law after the introduction of Civil Services Examination 1979. However, prior to 1979 when the IAS, etc. Examination which was the precursor to the C.S.E. was in vogue this procedure was challenged in Delhi High Court in CWP No. 305 of 1969 - PRS Brar Vs. UPSC and others. The Delhi High Court after due consideration of the procedure adopted by the UPSC, dismissed the Writ Petition.

[English]

Lock out In PSUs of Karnataka

6564. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Public Sector Undertakings in Karnataka declared layoff or lockout during 1991; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to the Labour Bureau, Shimla, which compiles statistics in this regard, no lockout or lay off during 1991 has been reported from public sector undertakings in Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation to Bihar for Minimum Needs Programme

6565. SHRIRAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Central assistance under Minimum Needs Programme has been decreased due to its poor performance in Bihar;

(b) if so, the extent of the amount decreased during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of the items under Minimum Needs Programme about which the curtailment has been made?

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

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

[English]

Grant to Scientific Ministries for Research and Development

6566. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted by the Government to scientific Ministries and CSIR for Research and Development in various branches of Science and Technology in each state and Union Territory;

(b) the share of Tamil Nadu in these grants;

(c) whether any Research and Develop-

ment centres are being set up in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Growth Centre in Maharashtra

6567. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth Centre at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has been announced;

(b) whether project report for the growth centre has been received and approved. If so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons for the same; and

(d) the reasons for not selecting a growth centre in Sindhudurg district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has been selected as one of the growth centres. The project report for Ratnagiri has been approved by the Government and a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been released as Central assistance.

(d) The selection of Growth Centres is done on the basis of proposal received from the State Governments. In the case of Maharashtra, the State Government had not suggested the name of Sindhudurg district for selection.

Employment to the Wards of Deceased

6568. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dependents of the deceased Government servants are absorbed in Government service;

(b) if so, whether this policy is uniformly followed in various Government Organisations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to implement it in all departments of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is a scheme for providing compassionate appointments to Grade 'C' and Grade 'D' posts in Govt. to son/daughter/near relative of deceased Govt. servants in really deserving cases where the family is in need of immediate assistance.

(b) and (c). All Ministries/Departments are expected to follow the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training relating to compassionate appointment.

Financial Crisis in Fertilizer Industry

6569. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Fertiliser Industry regarding financial crisis due to accumulated outstanding dues as subsidy;

(b) whether ONGC, IOL and MMTC have also denied credit facilities to Fertilizer Industry;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making adequate financial provisions for Fertiliser Industry; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to ride over the financial crisis faced by Fertiliser Industry in view of non-payment of subsidy?

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

(b) While no specific instance of denial of credit facilities leading to stoppage of production have been brought to Government's notice, it is possible that some fertilizer companies might have had problems of getting credit from input suppliers due to default in payment caused by liquidity problems.

(c) and (d). All efforts are being made expedite subsidy payments, which could not be made during last year due to budgetary constraints.

Construction of Government Quarters

6570. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Houses constructed during the last two years in Delhi to provide accommodation facility to Central Government employees;

(b) the measures taken to ameliorate the housing problems of Central Government employees;

(c) whether it is proposed to construct more quarters in proportion to the rise in the number of Government employees, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Number of General Pool quarters constructed during the last two years (1989-90 and 1990-91) in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Government could continue to sanction construction of more quarters in General Pool for Central Govt. employees.

6571. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has successfully developed prototype commercial super computer indigenously; and

Development of Prototype Super Computer

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) *The Central for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Pune an autonomous registered society under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics has developed Parallel Processing Machine series called PARAM with the computing capability of super computers, with a computing capacity of 1000 MEGA FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per second). These are now commercially available.*

Inclusion of Ghaziabad in NCR

6572. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ghaziabad has been included in Delhi Metropolitan area under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act,

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to allot more financial assistance to Ghaziabad for its overall development?

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

(b) The Planning Commission have not yet finalised the allocation for the Eight Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Decline in the Quality of Coal

6573. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for supply of low quality of coal to Thermal Power Stations in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years and the details of shortage occurred in generation of power stations as a result thereof;

(b) whether complaints have been received from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in regard to non-availability of good quality coal;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether any special effort has been made to provide good quality coal to the power stations of Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The quality of coal supplied by Coal India Limited to thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh has been generally satof 92% of their coal require-

ments for power generation. However, the Satpura Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board reported some loss of powerisfactory. According to the information received from Coal India Ltd. (GIL), coal supply to thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh, during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, has been of the order r generation due to inadequate availability of coal.

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by CIL, Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board have not lodged any complaint with them regarding non-availability of quality coal. However, CIL have been taking steps to improve the quality of coal produced by ensuring better supervision during mining of coal, segregation of stones and shales prior to loading and setting up coal handling plants etc.

Atomic Power Plant in U.P. and Supply of Power in Rural areas from Narora Plant

6574. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to constrict any new atomic power station in Uttar pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government; and

(d) the total rural area wherein the supply of power has improved after the commissioning of Narora Atomic Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up any new atomic power station in U.P.

(d) Power generated from Narora Atomic Power Station is shared by all the beneficiary States and Union Territories of the Northern Electricity Region as per the allocation approved by Ministry of Energy, (Deptt. of Power). U.P.'s share is 35%. Power is supplied to both rural and urban sectors in the region.

[English]

Revamping of East Coast Fertilizer Limited

6575. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the sickness of East Coast Fertilizer Limited, Kalma, Mayurbhanj, Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The East Coast Fertilizer Limited, Mayurbhanj, has been closed since last week of September, 1991 due to financial constraints in the company.

(c) The East Coast Fertilizer Limited, Mayurbhanj, being a private company, Government have no proposal for the revival of the units.

Work Allocation to Scientists

6576. SHRI SHARAD YADAV; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific officers in the Department of Science and Technology are allotted the work according to their areas of Specialisations;

(b) if not, whether the Government are aware that proper placement of officers is essential to utilise their talent;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to allocate the work to various officers as per their specialisation; and

(d) if so, the details of changes proposed to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The scientific officers in the Department of Science and Technology are recruited taking into consideration the specialised needs of the Department. Such Officers are promoted *in-situ* in accordance with the flexible complementing Scheme. By and large, they continue to work in the areas of their specialisation. It is also to be noted that it is in the nature of Science and Technology disciplines that they undergo rapid changes even over a short period. It is essential for Scientific Officers to contribute to multi-disciplinary work. The Government also reviews from time to time the utilisation of the scientists and makes changes, wherever necessary.

Requisition of Immovable Property

6577. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to release any built up properties requisitioned under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act and its Amendment Act, 1970 on or before the expiry of a period of 15 years from such requisition.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to ask the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to derequisition and vacate such properties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, by an amendment made in 1980 (35 of 1990) in the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, a provision was made that any property could be held in requisition for a maximum period of 15 years. However, some properties which were with Min. of Defense erstwhile Ministry of Works and Housing and Delhi Admn. etc. were still required for public use even after the expiry of this date. Therefore, by an Ordinance in 1985 (2 of 85) this period for which property could be requisitioned was raised by 2 years. Subsequently, this Ordinance was replaced by an Amendment Act, 1985.

(c) to (e). While the Govt. has not issued individual orders for release of requisitioned property, it is upto the concerned requisitioning agency to take action as per the existing provisions of the Act.

[*Translation*]

Grants to Khadi and Gramodyog Board Gujarat

6578. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants provided by the Union Government to the Khadi and Gramodyog Board, Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to increase the said grant during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PRO. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Union Government is extending financial assistance to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) by way of grants and loans to promote Khadi and Village Industries under its purview in all States including Gujarat, Out of the funds received from the Union Government ; KVIC disbursed the following grants to Gujarat State, Khadi and Village Industries Board during the last three years:

Grants disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Khadi</i>	<i>Village Industries</i>
1988-91	22.91	10.19
1989-90	54.20	35.57
1990-91	52.26	11.14

(b) and (c). KVIC will be informed about the extent of Central Government's budgetary support after the demands for grants of this Ministry of are passed by the Parliament. Thereafter KVIC finalises the State-wise allocation in due course of time after detailed budget discussions with its directly aided institutions and different State KVI Boards.

Free Hold System

6579. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of DDA flats/houses in Delhi are likely to get benefit of the free hold scheme by depositing the required amount; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b).
Orders dated 14.2.1992 relating to conver-
sion of leasehold system of land tenure into

freehold in Delhi also cover the allottees of
DDA flats/houses in Delhi. The conversion
fee payable in respect of DDA flats/tenements
is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6579 for 8.4.1992.

(a) For flats/tenements allotted by Delhi Development Authority and its slum wing on leasehold basis

Category of flats tenement	Zon			Centra Zon
	East Zon	North/Wes Zon	Sout Zon	
Jant	NI	NI	NI	NI
LI	3,00'	9,00'	12,00'	15,00'
MIG/SFS (I) Type-I	4,25'	12,75'	17,00'	21,00'
SFS (II) HIG/TYPE-II- Type-II-B	6,25'	18,75'	25,00'	21,25'
SFS (III)	7,50'	22,50'	30,00'	37,50'

b). For flats Constructed by group housing societies on land allotted by Delhi Development Authority.

Plinth area of flat/ tenement in sq. Mtrs.	East Zone	North/West Zone	South Zone	Central Zone
1	2	3	4	5
30 and below	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Above 30 and upto 50	3,000	9,000	12,000	15,000
Above 50 and upto 75	4,250	12,750	17,000	21,250
Above 75 and upto 100	6,250	18,750	25,000	31,250
Above 100 and upto 125	7,500	22,500	30,000	37,500
Above 125				

Conversion charges would be on the basis of the formula for built up plots referred to in part 'A' of Annexure- A, the plot area would be deemed to be 1.2 x Plinth Area of the flat

[English]

Allocation of Funds to Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

6580. PROF. SHRIMATI SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to the various public Sector Undertakings in Kerala were fully utilised during 1991-92;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government accounts for 1991-92 are not due for closure to get the utilisation position. The position for 1990-91 in respect of the five Central Public Sector Enterprises in Kerala Will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Take Over of Sick Public Sector Units by Workers

6581. DR. RAVIMALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of 17 sick public sector units have offered to take over these units; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage various cooperatives and private firms also to take such actions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Some trade unions have suggested the setting up of workers'

cooperatives during the meeting of special Tripartite Committee held on 20.1.1992. Government is prepared to consider viable proposals for running sick PSUs through workers' cooperatives where the workers are willing. However, the details in this regard have to be worked out based on specific proposals from workers' cooperatives company wise.

Alleged Misappropriation of DDA Funds

6583. SHRI SUKDEI PASWAN: Will he Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to Stared Question No. 1 and state:

(a) whether the DDA has examined the allegations;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) DDA has been examining the allegations, over the last six months. Intensive examination of some of the works to which the allegations relate has also been taken up by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission. It has been reported by DDA that two allegations stand referred to GBI for investigation.

(b) and (c). Since the allegations required examination of voluminous technical records, site inspection etc. by different agencies which is a time consuming process, it is not possible to indicate the details or any definite time by which the examination could be completed.

[*Translation*]

Rajasthan;

Committees for Small Scale Industries

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

6584. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

(a) whether the Government have set up any Committee to study the problems faced by Small Scale Industries, if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) No, Sir.

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

[*English*]

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Public Sector Undertakings in Assam

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A Committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries and to examine any other issues relating to small scale industries has been appointed vide RBI memorandum dated 9.12.1991.

6586. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings in Assam;

(b) the details of the profit/loss in each case for last three years;

(c) the number of public sector undertakings that have been closed down;

(d) the causes of sickness and the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of proposals for setting up new public sector undertakings in Assam?

(b) to (d). The Committee is expected to submit the report by 30.6.1992.

Provision of Drinking Water to Cities of Rajasthan

6585. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Government with a view to find out the problems being faced in providing drinking water to the cities/towns of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the World Bank had also conducted a study previously to provide drinking water to the cities/towns of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) and (b). A statement indicating profit/loss of enterprises the Registered offices of which are in the State of Assam is annexed.

(c) and (d). No PSU has been closed. The general causes of low profitability/sickness are low productivity, low capacity utilisation, excess manpower, outdated, tech-

nology, old plant and machinery, lack of orders, etc. Steps taken to improve their performance are given at p-115 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 laid in Parliament on 5.3.1992. Sick enterprises covered under the provisions of SICA are

required to be referred to BIF R.

(e) Setting up of new public sector undertakings are decided keeping into consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the project and balanced regional development of the country.

STATEMENT

Statement of Profit (+) and Loss (-) of Public Sector Undertakings with Registered Offices in Assam

		(Rs. in Lakhs)				
S. No.	Name of the Enterprises	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corp. Ltd.	(-) 5	(-) 5	(-) 5		
2.	Bongalgaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	2192	2899	4850		
3.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	(-) 145	(-) 198	(-) 198		
4.	Oil India Limited	8656	8698	6811		

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities in NCL

6587. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee, constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and Finance Adviser to go into the alleged irregularities in Neyveli Lignite Mines, has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. AMAGOUDA): (a) The Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Coal has asked to look into the stock position of Neyveli Lignite Corporation's Mine and Thermal Power Station II and the reasons for stoppage of the TPS II in November, 1991. The report has since been submitted.

(b) The report does not find any discrepancy in the stock position of Mine and TPS II, does it specify any avoidable lapses in respect of the stoppage in TPS II.

(c) The report is under consideration of Government.

Short Supply of Coal to Projects

6588. SHRI VUKASRAI NAGNATHRAO INDEWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have sent any representation about short supply of coal to the various projects to which their out-put gets affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to meet the short supply of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been representations from the Government of Maharashtra regarding inadequate supply of coal to power houses, and other industries in the State of Maharashtra on account of which these units have reportedly suffered production losses.

(c) Movement of coal to core sectors like power, cement, steel etc. is regularly monitored and corrective action is taken to ensure adequate supplies. All coal companies have also been advised that so far as non-core sector industries are concerned, at least 50% of the linked quality of coal must be supplied to them, either by rail or by road

[English]

Handing over of Singareni Coal Mines to Coal India Limited

6589. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand-over the Singareni Collieries to Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be handed over, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to

privatise the Singareni Colliery as an alternative to Coal India Management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Shares of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) are held by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India in the ratio of 51:49 approximately. Government of India is not in favour of changing this existing pattern of share holding.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

[Translation]

No Industry Districts in States

6590. SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in the country which have been placed in the list of 'no industry districts' State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to set up industries in said districts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A statement showing State-wise distribution of 'No Industry Districts' is annexed.

(b) Industrialisation of a specific district/ area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts in encouraging industrialisation of backward area wherever possible.

STATEMENT

1. ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur

2. North Cachar Hills

2. BIHAR

1. Aurangabad

2. Bhojpur

3. Khagaria

4. Nalanda

5. Purnea

6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)

3. GUJARAT

1. Dangs

4. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Chamba

2. Kangra

3. Kinnaur

4. Kulu

5. Lahaul & Spiti

5. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Doda

2. Kupwara

3. Ladakh

4. Poonch

5. Palwama

6. Rajauri

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7. Udhampur | 16. Sidhi |
| 6. KARNATAKA | 17. Surguja |
| 1. Bidar | 18. Tikamgarh |
| 7. KERALA | 10. MANIPUR |
| 1. wynad | 1. Manipur (Central) |
| 2. Idukki | 2. Manipur (East) |
| 8. MAHARASHTRA | 3. Manipur (North) |
| 1. Gadchiroli | 4. Manipur (South) |
| 9. MADHYA PRADESH | 5. Manipur (West) |
| 1. Balaghat | 6. Tangnoupal |
| 2. Bhind | 11. MEGHALAYA |
| 3. Chhatarpur | 1. East Garo Hills |
| 4. Chhindwara | 2. West Garo Hills |
| 5. Damoh | 3. Jaintia Hills |
| 6. Datia | 4. West Khasi Hills |
| 7. Dhar | 12. NAGALAND |
| 8. Guna | 1. Tuensang |
| 9. Jhabua | 13. ORISSA |
| 10. Mandla | 1. Balasore |
| 11. Narasinhapur | 2. Bolangir |
| 12. Panna | 3. Boudh Khondmals
(Phulbani) |
| 13. Rajgarh | |
| 14. Seoni | 14. RAJASTHAN |
| 15. Shivpuri | 1. Jaisalmer |

2. Sirohi

3. Barmer

4. Churu

15. **SIKKIM**

1. Gangtok

2. Gyalshing

3. Mangan

4. Namchi

16. **TRIPURA**

1. North Tripura

2. South Tripura

3. West Tripura

17. **UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Banda

2. Chamoli

3. Fathpur

4. Hamirpur

5. Jalaun

6. Jaunpur

7. Puri Garhwal

8. Sultanpur

9. Tehri Gwarhwal

10. Uttar Kashi

11. Kanpur Dehat

18. **WEST BENGAL**

1. Bankura

2. Cooch Behar

3. Darjeeling

4. Jalpaiguri

5. Malda

19. **ANDAMAN & NICOBARI ISLANDS**

1. Nicobar Islands

20. **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

1. Kameng

2. Siang

3. Subansiri

4. Tirap

21. **LAKSHADWEEP**

1. Lakshadweep

22. **MIZORAM**

1. Aizwal

2. Lunglez

23. **DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI**

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Total Number of 'No Industry Districts' - 93.

[English]

Working of "Unfiltered Water Supply Division" of CPWD

6591. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new division in the name of 'Unfiltered Water Supply Division' has been created in CPWD during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated by the Government to improve the working of the Division?

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

(b) The Unfiltered Water Supply Division in the CP WD has been created to attend to renovation and improvement of the existing unfiltered water supply and is expected to substantially improve the distribution of the unfiltered water. The level of maintenance of the existing distribution system of the unfiltered water is reported to have improved since the creation of this Division.

Review of Fertilizer Subsidy

6592. SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to restart the erstwhile subsidy on fertilizers, taking into account the difficulties experienced by the farmers in this regard;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be restarted and to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). Subsidy is being paid for all fertilizers except the low analysis fertilizers like ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate and sulphate of potash. There is no proposal to bring back the above named four fertilizers within the fold of the fertilizer retention price-cum-subsidy scheme.

Drinking Water to Workers

6593. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far by the Government to supply drinking water to the workers and employees working in Chitra Colliery, Dumka (Bihar) and the year-wise details of expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the arrangements for drinking water supply in the said mine are not adequate as a result of which the workers/employees are not getting the proper and regular supply of drinking water; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to evolve a prompt and proper solution to this problem and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) In Chitra Colliery there is a slow sand filtration plant of one lakh gallon per day capacity for supplying drinking water to the employees of Chitra Colliery. The scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 4.57 lakhs in the year 1984. In 1987 a further sum of Rs. 3.59 lakhs was spent for extending the facilities with the construction of an additional overhead tank. In addition five hand-pumps tube-wells have been installed in 1990-91. Water drawn from these tube wells is supplied through water carriers on regular basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Export of Coal

6594. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to take the charge of the export of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a delegation led by Chief General Manager (Marketing) had gone to Bangladesh recently in this connection;

(d) if so, the names of the other members of the delegation; and

(e) the amount spent on the visit thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Export of coal/coke has been decanalised, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is free to export coal based on commercial considerations.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. CIL has informed that a delegation led by Shri S.K. Sen, Chief General Manager (Marketing) CIL alongwith two members each from coal companies and MMTC, visited Bangladesh to explore the possibility of export of coal. Names of the other members of the said delegation are as under:-

COAL INDIA LTD.

1. Shri V.K. Singh, Chief General Management (Sales & Marketing), Eastern Coalfields Ltd, Calcutta.
2. Shri S.V. Rao, General Manager (Finance), Coal India Ltd., Calcutta.

MINERALS & METALS TRADING CORPORATION

1. Shri B. N. Ghosh, Dy. General Manager, (F&A), MMTC, Calcutta.
2. Shri V. D. Seth, Sr. Manager, MMTC, New Delhi.

(e) According to information furnished by CIL, the amount spent on the visit by the coal companies was about Rs. 1.48 lakhs.

Meeting of Civil Supplies Ministers on Price Rise

6595. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government held a meeting of the Ministers of Civil Supplies of the States to discuss the problem of continuous rising prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this situation; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Issues relating to the price situation and the working of the Public Distribution System were discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on October, 1991 which was also attended by the Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies of the States. The State Governments/UT Administrations were requested by the Finance Minister to contain Budgetary deficits by cutting down Government expenditure on the non-plan side, Measures contemplated by the Central Government were also outlined by the Finance Minister in this meeting. The Revamped Public Distribution System was also discussed in this meeting and the State Governments were asked by the Prime Minister to involve local people in the supervision of the Public Distribution System. State Governments agreed to step up action against hoarders and blackmarketeers under the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act.

Increased allocation of Public Distribution System commodities, market intervention operations and imports of essential commodities such as edible oil are resorted to, as measures to combat rise in prices, subject to a number of factors such as availability of stock in the Central Pool, foreign-exchange position and international prices of these commodities.

[English]

Housing Scarcity in Vijayawada

6596. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of housing units in Vijayawada City;

(b) whether HUDCO has any plan for construction of LIG, MIG and HIG dwelling units there in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Housing is a State subject and State and Union Territory Governments are free to formulate housing schemes in urban areas for various target groups in accordance with the need, their priority and financial resources and through State Plan provisions. Union Government is not aware of reports of acute scarcity of housing units in Vijayawada City.

(b) and (c). HUDCO is not constituted to construct houses, but provides financial assistance to various Housing Board/Local Bodies etc. for the construction of houses as per HUDCO guidelines HUDCO since inception and as on 31.1.92 has sanctioned 15 projects in Vijayawada City in the State of Andhra Pradesh for different schemes. The project cost of these schemes is Rs. 19.30

crores, Out of which HUDCO loan component is Rs. 12.37 crores. These project envisage construction of 10922 residential units and 19643 basic sanitation units.

[Translation]

Dealership of Maruti Cars

6597. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons allotted sale dealership and service centres of Maruti Cars by the Maruti Udyog Limited upto December, 1991;

(b) whether persons of the same family have been allotted more than one agency/ dealership in different names;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and

(d) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to whom dealership and service centres have been allotted out of the total allotment made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNBON): (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. had 56 dealer companies and 1359 Maruti Authorised Service Stations (MASSs) as on 31.12.1991. Out of these 1359 MASSs, 636 are in operation.

(b) and (c): Assuming that 'family' means immediate family i.e. father, mother, sons and daughters, no two persons of the same family had been allocated more than one dealership in different names, as reported by the Company.

(d) The proprietor of one dealership Company belongs to Scheduled Tribe. This information regarding MASSs is not maintained by the Company.

[English]

Funds for Provision of Drinking Water to Towns and Cities

6598. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds to the State Governments for providing drinking water supply and under-ground drainage facilities in towns and cities; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Karnataka for the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, a provision of Rs. 3 crores was released during 1990-91 and Rs. 3.5 crores during 1991-92 to the HUDCO for extending Central assistance to the urban local bodies in the State Govts./UTs for drinking water supply schemes in urban towns having population of less than 5 lakhs (1981 census). The Central grant through HUDCO is projected and is limited to 5% of the project cost or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is less.

(b) No amount has been earmarked for Karnataka as the funds are not allocated State-wise. However, as per the information furnished by the State Govt., the Ministry of Defence has given the following loans to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme III stage:-

1990	Rs. 300 lakhs
1991	Rs. 400 lakhs
1992	Rs. 300 lakhs

[Translation]

Houses Allotted to Widows by DDA

6599. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows registered by Delhi Development Authority under the Scheme for allotting houses to widows of 35 years of age or below:-

(b) the number of such widows allotted houses under this scheme; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to allot houses to all such registered widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by Delhi Development Authority no registration scheme for widows has been floated by the DDA.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Price rise by Small Scale Drug Units

6600. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news item appearing in Economic Times' dated December 26, 1991 regarding price rise by small drug units;

(b) whether the small scale drug units are exempted from Drug Price Control Order, 1986;

(c) whether these units are free to charge any price from the consumers which happens to be higher than the notified prices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to check the rising prices of drugs?

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

(b) and (d). Under DPCO, 1987, SSI units are exempt from price control in respect of Category II formulations.

(e) The prices of price controlled medicines are fixed/revised in accordance with the provision contained in DPCO, 1987. In respect of price decontrolled medicines, Government keeps constant watch on their prices.

[Translation]

Closure of Certain Fertilizer Units

6601. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI JAGMIT SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI A. CHARLES:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether due to heavy cut in subsidy fertilizer, a large number of fertilizer manufacturing units are likely to be closed down;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, out of about 135 fertilizer manufacturing units, 24 units manufacturing Single Superphosphate (SSP) in small and medium sector are reported to have temporarily stopped producing SSP mainly due to some delay in revision of subsidy taking into account cost escalations arising out of increase in the cost of imported raw materials. Some of these units out of 24, however, continued to manufacture sulphuric acid. All efforts are being made to revise the subsidy on account of cost escalations expeditiously.

[English]

Nuclear power Plant for Kerala and Kamataka

6602. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Chemical Research, Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre., Kalpakkam has pointed out that there is need for nuclear power generation for States like Kerala and Kamataka whose increasing power needs could not be met by hydel generation alone;

(b) whether it has been pointed out that these States had now become power starved due to lean monsoon;

(c) whether it has also been pointed out that nuclear power generation would be cheaper compared to thermal power;

(d) if so, whether the Government have considered the view of the expert; and

(e) if so, the time by which it will likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, The installed power generating capacity in Kerala is at present totally based on Hydro Electric Power Stations and in Karnataka it is predominantly based on Hydro Electric Power Generation. The conditions of lean monsoon do adversely affect the Hydro power generation in these States. Coal fired Thermal Power Plants have been planned in these States:

(c) Yes, Sir. The cost of generating nuclear electricity from the nuclear power stations at locations away from coal pit-heads including locations at Kerala and Karnataka would be comparable to that of conventional Thermal Power Plants using coal as fuel. Moreover, difficulties of long distance haulage of coal can be reduced by a strategy of such location of Nuclear Power Plants at distances away from coal-pit-heads.

(d) and (e). Governments' policy has generally been to set Nuclear Power Plants at locations away from coal pit-heads with the objective of an optimal mix of installed capacity. In Karnataka Kaiga - 1 & 2 (2x220 MWe) Nuclear Power Reactors are already under construction and the Eighth Plan proposals of Department of Atomic Energy envisage addition of 4x220 MWe units. (Kaiga 3 to 6) at the same site subject to availability of funds. In Kerala no Nuclear Power Stations have so far been set up. Investigation and review of possible sites in Kerala are in progress by a Site Selection Committee of Department of Atomic Energy. Identification and clearance of sites for Nuclear Power Station have to go through detailed review from safety and environmental angles by concerned bodies before Government of

India can take a decision. Besides setting up of such projects will have to be consistent with the availability of funds.

Foreign Investment Proposals

6604. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign investment proposals cleared during the financial years 1991-92;

(b) the total value of the investment envisaged in foreign exchange;

(c) the break-up by countries of collaboration;

(d) the break-up by industrial or commercial sector;

(e) the break-up products proposed to be manufactured or traded; and

(f) the number of schemes in which the project is exclusively for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). A Statements I and II giving the details of the approvals - country-wise and industry-wise respectively, are enclosed.

(e) The details of the approved foreign collaboration proposals, viz; name of the foreign collaborators, the nature of collaboration and items of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(f) During the year 1991-92 (1.4.91 to 29.2.92), 69 proposals have been approved, wherein the products are exclusively for exports.

STATEMENT

Country-wise break-up of the foreign Collaboration Approvals Issued during the year 1991-92 (upto the end of February, 1992).

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	Total	Financial	Investment Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Argentina	-	-	-
2.	Australia	18	6	329.94
3.	Austria	16	5	210.03
4.	Bahrain	-	-	-
5.	Belgium	6	2	2358.94
6.	Brazil	3	2	2.14
7.	Bulgaria	1	-	-
8.	Canada	16	8	485.99
9.	China	3	1	75.00
10.	Czechoslovakia	6	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	Total	Financial	Investment Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Denmark	13	6	1729.50
12.	Finland	4	3	243.70
13.	Germany	163	42	2509.15
14.	France	39	11	2076.69
15.	G.B.R.	-	-	-
16.	Greece	-	-	-
17.	Hong Kong	15	11	7278.96
18.	Hungary	1	-	-
19.	Ireland	-	-	-
20.	Italy	69	25	3624.79
21.	Japan	75	24	14514.52

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	Total	Financial	Investment Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Korea (South)	20	9	1223.84
23.	Korea (North)	1	1	16.85
24.	Kuwait	-	-	-
25.	Luxemburg	-	-	-
26.	Malaysia	2	1	18.00
27.	Mexico	1	1	520.00
28.	Netherlands	50	24	5026.75
29.	Panama	-	-	-
30.	Poland	7	-	-
31.	Portugal	3	1	16.00
32.	Romania	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	Total	Financial	Investment Approved (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Saudi Arabia	1	-	-
34.	Singapore	22	12	325.21
35.	Spain	6	1	33.00
36.	Sweden	32	7	2928.81
37.	Norway	3	2	42.39
38.	Switzerland	63	18	8739.39
39.	Taiwan	9	3	68.00
40.	Thailand	-	-	-
41.	Turkey	-	-	-
42.	UAE	3	3	619.00
43.	UK	154	47	6994.45
44.	USA	194	62	32021.89

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	Total	Financial	Investment Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
45.	RUSSIA (USSR)	12	8	914.98
46.	Yugoslavia	1	-	-
47.	NRI	9	7	25509.40
48.	Scotland	2	-	-
49.	Bermuda	4	4	332.00
50.	British Virginia	1	-	-
51.	Dubai	1	1	40.00
52.	Indonesia	1	1	125.00
53.	Qatar	1	1	423.00
54.	South Africa	1	-	-
55.	Monteviedo	1	1	0.26
	Total	1053	361	121407.57

STATEMENT-II

List of Industry-wise break of foreign collaboration cases approved by the government during the period from 1.4.1991 to end of February 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4
1.	Metallurgical Industries	40	11
2.	Fuels	13	3
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	7	2
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elect. Generators)	1	-
5.	Electrical Equipments	184	64
6.	Telecommunication	19	6
7.	Transportation	73	17
8.	Industrial Machinery	190	48
9.	Machine Tools	23	8
10.	Agricultural Machinery	5	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	7	1
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engg. Industries	34	9
13.	Commercial, Offices & House Hold Equipments	9	1
14.	Medical & Surgical Appliances	8	3
15.	Industrial Instruments	45	16
16.	Scientific Instruments	4	2
17.	Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments	-	-
18.	Fertilizers	3	1
19.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	148	52
20.	Photographic raw film & Paper	1	-
21.	Dyestuffs	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4
22.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	5	3
23.	Textiles (including those dyes printed or otherwise processed)	19	7
24.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	14	2
25.	Sugar	-	-
26.	Fermentation Industries	2	1
27.	Food Processing Industries	40	19
28.	Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	5	3
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Products	1	-
30.	Rubber Goods	13	4
31.	Leather, Leather goods, & Packers	12	8
32.	Glue & Gelatine	-	-
33.	Glass	10	3

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Total	Financial
1	2	3	4
34.	Ceramics	18	6
35.	Cement & Gypsum Products	7	2
36.	Timber Products	1	-
37.	Defence Industries	1	-
38.	Cigarettes	-	-
39.	Consultancy	35	20
40.	Misc. Industries	56	39
	Total	1053	361

Metro Railway in Bangalore

6605. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up metro railway project in Bangalore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the length of line has been completed so are;
- (d) the number of cases in which the work has been executed; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure the speedy completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) At Present there is no proposal to set up metro railway project in Bangalore.

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

Plan Funds for Undertakings

6606. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to replies given on August 28, 1991 to unstarred questions No. 4855 regarding plan funds of undertakings and on August 28, 1990 unstarred question No. 3165 and state:

- (a) whether interest on plan funds diversion during the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 for meeting the cash losses of IDPL has been debited to the undertakings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether action has been taken against officials responsible for giving wrong certificates all these years for drawal of plan funds with a view eventually to their diversion

for other uses, and

(d) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). In view of the severe financial constraints the company has not been repaying the principal or the interests on Plan as well as Non-Plan loans. The details of interest leviable on Plan funds temporarily used for meeting the cash losses are being worked out.

(c) and (d). Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited had been incurring heavy cash losses over the years and it had acute shortage of working capital and funds for payment to pressing creditors for supplies and services, statutory payments, wage bills, overdue electricity bills, Bank interest etc. The company had no alternative but to temporarily fund a part of the cash loss by using the Plan funds which would be recouped once the capital restructuring of the company is approved. Despite continuing severe constraints of working capital, even the temporary use of Plan funds for meeting cash losses without appropriate approvals has been discontinued.

Cassette Manufacturing Units

6607. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up cassette manufacturing units all over the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Child Labour In Carpet Industry

6608. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH (DAV): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted to collect information about the children below fourteen working in carpet weaving industries;

(b) if so, the details of the report of the committee,

(c) the number of the guilty persons who are penalised in this regard and the relevant Act under which penalised; and

(d) the number out of them in Government services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH DATOWAR): (a) No Sir, Central Government have not constituted any such commit-

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

Centrally Sponsored Projects In Kerala

6609. SHRITHAYILJOHNNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally sponsored projects in Kerala;

(b) the amount allocated and released, project-wise;

(c) whether the audited statement of accounts is submitted by the State Government to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details of expenses during the last two years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

STATEMENT

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
Crop Husbandry							
1.	Minikit of Rice	CSS 100	18.90	18.77	...	...	...
2.	Minikit Demonstration for Maize and Millets	...	2.93	...	...	...	...
3.	National Project and Biogas Development	...	385.58	413.81	...	...	...
4.	National Watershed Development Project	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	ICAR Scheme for operational Research on Integrated Control of Rice Pests	...	9.19	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Programme for Adoption of Plant Protection Measures for Cashew	...	8.57	8.36	...	...	...
7.	Area Expansion Programme for Cashew Integrated Development of Cashew)	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Integrated Programme for Development of Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres	CSS 100%	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Production of Fruits and Vegetables (Minikit of Vegetables)	...	11.74	...	...	...	...
11.	Development of Bio Fertilizer Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Development of Fruits in Arid Zones	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Arecannut	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Programme Not Carried to 8th Plan	...	9.90	13.20	...	...	...
16.	Crop Husbandry of Total 100% CSS	...	416.81	434.34	...	...	...
17.	Integrated programme for Rice Development						
	Crop Husbandary	CSS 75%	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 75% CSS	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	446.81	454.34	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION							
1.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment River Valley Project Kundah	CSS 100 %	121.81	414.00	Ha.	7000.00	6871.00
2.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project Kabani	CSS 100 %	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	421.81	414.00	...	...	...
Animal Husbandry							
1.	Rinderpest Zero	100%	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Co-ordinated Cattle Breeding and Associated Herd Progeny Testing Programme for Production of Proven Bulls	100 %	81.65	81.65	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements			
					Unit	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3.	Extension of Fozen Technology for Cattle and Buffalo Development Outside Operation Flood Area	100 %	26.92	26.92	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		108.57	108.57	...	...	...	...
FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE								
1.	Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	100 % C.S.S.	34.59	34.59	...	...	...	Eco-restoration, wild life-preservation forest consolidation
2.	Preiyar Tiger Reserve	100 % C.S.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Decentralised People's Nursery	100 % C.S.S.	55.78	55.78	...	...	...	Raising of nurseries with people's participation
	Sub Total		90.37	90.37	...	...	...	...
Co-operation								
1.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	100 %	11.77	10.00	Nos.	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Development of Consumer Co-operatives	"	9.17	8.85	No. of Societies	...	14
3.	Assistance to SC/ST Co-operatives	"	...	...	...	...	...
4.	New Scheme	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		20.94	18.85	..	...	...
	Total-Agriculture and Allied Activities		1088.56	1086.13	...	...	...
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1.	Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	100 %	9663.66	8006.83	Lakh mandays	310.28	350.77
2.	Functional Literacy Programme	100 %	459.89	440.15	No. of centres	...	15991

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure*	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Post Literacy & Follow up programmes	100 %	45.02	44.27	No. of teachers made out	...	430513
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	80%	5910.70	4472.09	No. of JSNs functioning	...	450
	Total- Rural Development		16079.27	12963.34	Lakh man days	214.18	23.79
POWER							
1.	Loans to KSEB to carry on the Works of Inter State Transmission Lines	100 %	103.48	103.48	...	...	...
2.	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	...	11.76	11.76	...	...	...
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	...	16.50	16.50	...	...	...
	Total- Power		131.74	131.74	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>							
1.	Nucleus Cell for Census	100%	25.12	...	...	...	...
	Scheme Deleted	100%	9.32	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total:	100%	34.44	...	...	...	...
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES HAVING 100 % CENTRAL ASSISTANCE.							
<i>Handloom Industry.</i>							
1.	Preloom and Postloom Processing Centres by Handtex	100 %	80.00	...	...	...	...
2.	Preloom and Postloom Processing Centres by Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	100 %	55.00	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Enforcement Machinery Deleted Schemes	100 %	19.67	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	154.67	...	...	...	...
HANDICRAFTS							
1.	Deleted Schemes (Comprehensive Survey of Handicrafts)	75%	0.02	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	0.02	...	...	...	...
	Total—Small Scale Industries	...	189.13	...	...	...	...
TRANSPORT							
Roads and Bridges							
1.	Roads of Interstate Importance	100 %	95.00	95.00	Kms.	...	20

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Manning of Unmanned Level Crossings	100%	122.00	122.00	...	...	...
3.	Integrated Development of Cochin and Adjoining Islands.	100%	...	...	...	...	...
Total			217.00	217.00	Kms.	...	20
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT							
1.	Construction of By-lanes in the Selected Towns. Along National Highways	100%	...	...	...	...	...
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT							
<i>Irrigation Department (100% Central Assistance)</i>							
1.	Hydrographic Survey	100%	17.16	17.16	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Inland Waterways	100%	...	...	...	...	...
	Total-Transport		234.16	234.16			

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT*

1.	Formation of the Science, Technology and Environment Department	100% C.S.S.	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Support to State Committee on Technology and Environment	100% C.S.S.	...	...	...	...	...

SURVEYS AND STATISTICS

112 Economic Advice and Statistics

1.	Agricultural Census	100%	25.65	...	...	...	...
2.	Economic Census	100%	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics	100%	3.45	...	...	...	...
4.	Pepper Survey	100%	0.96	...	...	...	...
	Total		30.06	...	...	...	...
TOURISM							
1.	Wayside Amenities	100% CSS	98.87	98.87	Nos.	7	3
2.	Yathrinivas	"	...	...	...	5	4
3.	Boating Facilities at Various Centres	"	60.13	60.13	...	...	...
4.	Floating Restaurant at Velli	"	4.03	4.03	...	...	...
5.	Introduction of Water Sports	"	5.79	5.79	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Publicity Including Fairs and Festivals	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Development of Bakel	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Tourist Cruise Service in the Backwater of Kerala	...	103.35	103.35	...	...	...
9.	Riverside Resorts at Various Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Visitors Centre (Tourist Facilitation Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Wastewater Amenities	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Tented Accommodation for Ponnudi	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Boat Train Between Alleppey and Kovalam	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Development of Island Resort at Pathiramanal	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Tourist Huts at Veli (4 Nos.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Development of Pilgrim Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ropeway at Bolgatty	100% CSS	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Dolphinarium at Veli	"	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Schemes Sanctioned by Government of India in Connection with Visit India Year.	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	272.17	272.17	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOCIAL SERVICES							
Education							
I. General Education:							
1.	Social (Adult) Education	100%	117.79	10.00	...	...	...
2.	Integrate Education of the Handicapped	"	243.81	219.97	...	...	...
3.	Operation Black Board	"	450.20	374.55	...	...	...
4.	Establishment of District Institute of Education Training (DIET)	"	119.61	155.14	...	...	...
5.	Improvement of Science Education	"	400.34	409.33	...	...	...
6.	Vocational Educational High School and Technical High Schools	"	30.00	299.86	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Educational Technology Scheme Supply of Radio-cum-Cassettes Players in Selected Schools	"	132.00				
8.	Shifted/Deleted Schemes	"	10.13	...			
	Total		1503.88	1459.85			
TECHNICAL EDUCATION:							
1.	Post graduate Course in the Engineering College Thiruvananthapuram	100%	213.38	280.00	...	...	...
2.	Post-graduate Courses in Engineering College Thrissur	"	106.78	125.00	...	...	...
3.	Central Assistance for Development of Government Engineering College/ Polytechnics	"	188.89	230.00	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Shifted/Deleted Schemes	"	1.45	...	...	...	...
	Total	"	510.50	635.00	...	...	...
ALLOPATHY (PUBLIC HEALTH)							
1.	Family Welfare	100%	11875.22	7498.25	Nos.	...	5094 Sub centres
2.	Leprosy Control Programme	do.	285.90	212.00	Nos.	...	16 Units
3.	National Programme for Control of Blindness (Visual Impairment)	do.	130.15	120.59	Nos.	...	6 (mobile units)
4.	Training of multipurpose Health Workers Scheme	do.	1.70	...	District covered	...	14
5.	National Goitre Control Programme	do.	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Scheme for Providing Laboratory Facilities to Primary Health Centres	do.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shifted/Delated Schemes		4273.73	4193.99	...	...	...
	Sub Total		16566.70	12024.83			
AYURVEDA							
1.	Programme for Higher Education, Training and Research (ISM)	100%	96.00	75.25	...	...	...
2.	Fishermen Dispensaries		...	...	...	...	...
3.	Development of Panchakarma/ Training to Medical and Para-medical Staff of the Department		...	...	...	...	...
4.	Development of Mental Hospital at Kottikal/Certificate Course for Two Years		...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Medical Plants		...	...	...	...	...
	New Schemes		...	...	...	...	...
6.	Special Unit for Treatment of Common Diseases Among Tribes		...	...	...	...	...
7.	Homoeopathy-Rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded under Homoeopathy.		...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		96.00	75.25	...	...	...
	Total		16662.70	12100.08	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION							
	Accelerated Rural Water Supply pulation	100%	3212.42	5529.65	Population covered in lakhs	24	24

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
	Urban Basic Services for the Poor	100 %	...	...	...	...	...
	Total-Urban Development						
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES							
1.	Post-matric Scholarships and Stipends for SC	100%	871.13	...	...	...	...
2.	Post-matric Scholarships and Stipends for ST	100%	86.24	...	...	...	...
3.	Upgradation of Merit of SC students	100%	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		957.39	...	...	...	...
SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE							
1.	Integrated Child Development Service	100%	2130.81	2017.79	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Scholarship to Physically Handicapped	100%	93.71	79.50	...	...	...
	Sub Total		2224.52	2097.29	...	...	...
	Total Social Service		25071.41	21821.87	...	...	...
	Grand Total		43096.47	36509	...	...	...

NCDC ASSISTED SCHEMES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

- KERAFED—Integrated Project for Coconut Development, Processing & Marketing.

(a) Grant (For Agricultural Component and... Research and Diversification)

Mobile teams	18	12
Demonstration	1200	1049
Seminars	600	505
Training	482	482

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b) NCDC Reimbursement 100% to State Government (For State Capital assistance to PACs and equity contribution to KERAFED)	...	685.15	616.25	Membership of PACS	593	593
	(c) NCDC loan (For Industrial Component)...	...	...	518.80	...	...	...
FISHERIES							
1.	Integrated Fisheries Development Project	75% loan 25% subsidy	218.48	1214.22	Fishermen Nos.	...	5643 (under phase I & II)
2.	Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture (New Scheme)	To be decided	Nil	...	Ha	1500	...
Total			218.48	1214.22			

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CO-OPERATION							
1.	Subsidy to Co-operative Marketing Federations towards the Cost of Staff Appointed in the T and P Cell	100%	4.97	4.98	Number of Societies	...	2
2.	Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives	"	87.27	86.77	...	...	522
3.	Loan for Construction of Godown under the Scheme of Co-operative Storage	"	205.83	201.71	...	...	347
4.	Loan to Co-operative Marketing Federation for Expansion of Business	"	180.00	180.00	Number of Societies	...	1
5.	CAMPCO-Share Capital Contribution	"	193.88	151.62	"	...	1

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Margin Money Assistance to Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation	"	200.00	200.00	"	...	1
7.	Grant to Marketing Co-operatives for Preparation of Project Reports	"	30.00	0.84	"	...	2
8.	Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Marketing Societies in Co-operatively Developed States	"	105.43	125.85	"	...	54
9.	Loan Assistance to Marketing Societies for Installation of New Processing units and Rehabilitation of Weak Units	"	81.14	85.12	"	...	8
10.	Loan and Subsidy for Construction of Godowns to Federation of Harijan Co-operatives	"	6.66	21.27	"	...	1
11.	Financial Assistance to Poultry Co-operatives	"	1.60	1.40	"	...	4

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala State SC/ST Development Co-operative Federation—Assistance towards—Processing units/Purchase to Vehicles	"	24.29	19.97	"	...	1
13.	Assistance to SC/ST Co-operatives	"	0.59	0.80	"	...	4
14.	RAIDCO—Margin Money Assistance	"	21.97	22.00	"	...	1
15.	Integrated Co-operative Development Project	"	285.89	315.00	"	...	104
16.	Assistance to Price Fluctuation Fund of Marketing Federation	"	3.10	3.10	"	...	1
17.	Assistance to new NCDC Schemes	"	26.26	...	"	...	...
18.	Farmer's Service Centres—Share Capital contribution	"	...	...	"	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	World Bank Assisted NCDC Storage Project-III	"	131.72	131.73	"	...	272
20.	Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation-Rehabilitation Scheme	"	...	...	"	...	...
21.	Computerisation of Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation-Subsidy	...	...	...	"	...	...
22.	Integrated Rubber Development Project 100%	100%	...	...	"	...	...
23.	Food and Fruit Processing Unit-Assistance RAIDCO	"	...	...	"	...	...
24.	NCDCIV- Storage Project-World Bank Assisted	"	...	...	"	...	...
25.	Others	"	1.50	...	"	...	...
Total Co-operation			1592.10	1552.22	"	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY							
	Construction of Godowns/Work-sheds/Processing Centres/show room of Apex and Primary Societies and Rehabilitation-cum-production Programme for Loomless weavers (State share for NCDC Assisted Schemes)	75%	99.75	...	...	...	...
Total			99.75	...	...	...	...
COIR INDUSTRY							
1.	Establishment of processing units, work sheds etc. (loan)	100%	89.83	...	...	...	...
2.	Grant to coirfed and other societies for preparation of project reports	"	1.19	...	...	...	...
3.	Grants for establishment of technical	"	1.69	...	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Target of five Annual Plans)		
					Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	and promotional cell in the Coir Marketing Federation						
4.	Assistance for purchase of vehicles for Coir Marketing Federation	"	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Grant for training on motorised treadle ratts	50%	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Integrated Coir Development project for setting up of defibering mills and motorised treadle ratts—loan	50%	...	...	...	...	...
	Schemes deleted	...	76.29	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	169.00	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HUDCO ASSISTED SCHEMES							
<i>Fisheries</i>							
1.	Subsidised Housing and Basic Sanitation	60% Hudco loans 20% Govt. Subsidy Beneficiaries contribution	148.65	300.00	Nos. Houses and Latrines	...	9076
AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>							
1.	Eradication of Pests and Disease in Endemic Areas	CSS 50%	32.24	11.65	...	...	...
2.	National Pulses Development Programme	"	9.97	4.96	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Coconut Board Scheme-Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings (SS 50%)	"	19.63	21.50	...	...	...
4.	Production and Distribution of TXD Seedings (SS 50%)	"	21.98	17.77	...	...	...
5.	Irrigation Through the use of Sprinklers (SS 50%)	"	4.80	1.47	...	...	...
	Scheme Not Carried to 8th Plan.	"	1896.61	884.85	...	...	...
	Sub Total		1985.23	942.20			
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1.	Systematic Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance	50%	189.34	112.00	All animals		

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Control Programme of Foot Mouth Disease	"	12.87	9.55	...	"	"
3.	Animal Disease and Surveillance	"	9.93	4.27	"	"	"
4.	State Veterinary Council	"	3.05	2.45	...	...	...
5.	Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey	"	29.91	28.36	...	...	...
6.	Development of Indigenous Buffaloes	"	20.45	8.78	...	...	...
7.	Quality Control of Compounded Feed	"	3.50	...	...	...	...
8.	Special Products of India Ltd.	"	256.83	180.11	...	...	...
9.	Meat Products of India Ltd.	"	36.25	...	...	...	...
10.	Research Support	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	"	562.13	345.52	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FISHERIES:							
<i>Inland sector</i>							
1.	Fish Farmer's Development Agencies (SS 50%)	50%	36.04	15.00	Ha.	2000	2000
2.	Brackish Water Fish/pawn Farmers Development Agencies	50:50	18.04	12.08	Ha.	200	160
2.	Reservoir Fisheries	"	14.38	...	Ha.	1000	1000
4.	National Fish seed Farm	"	53.67	..	Nos.	2	2
5.	Nurseries	"	10.00	...	Ha.	5	5
6.	Brackish Water Fish Farmers in Public Sector.	"	88.11	75.93	Nos.	4	4
7.	Hatcheries and Feed Mills	"	24.18	...	Nos.	4	4.00

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Control of Fish Disease	"	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Marine Sector</i>						
9.	Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Phase II & III	"	*233.16	341.00	Nos. (Deep sea fishing vessel)	100	...
10.	Neendakara Fishing Harbour	"	203.79	292.50	Nos. (Mechanised Boats)	1500	2500
11.	Thankassery Fishing Harbour	50:50	15.00	25.00	...	Nos, crafts	...
12.	Puthiappa Fishing Harbour	"	63.84	60.00	...	...	...
13.	Munambam Fishing Harbour	"	150.00	12.50	...	...	...
14.	Ponnani Fishing Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour	"	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Chombal Fishing Harbour	"	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Landing centres for Mechanised Boats	"	91.50	78.41	Nos.	10	6
18.	Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen	"	44.91	8.60	Nos.	5	4
19.	Management of Fishing Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Motorisation of country crafts	"	28.13	37.50	Nos.	300	750
21.	Population of New Fishing crafts	...	5.00	...	Nos.	50	50
22.	Deep Sea Fishing	|	11.02	...	...	...	...
	<i>Others</i>						
23.	Conversion of Fish into Value Added Products	"	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Setting up of Cold Chains	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Saving-cum-Relief Schemes to Fishermen	50:50	...	...	Nos. (Fishermen)	...	...
26.	Group Insurance Scheme for Fishermen	"	22.50	26.42	Nos. (Fishermen)	1,00,000	161217
27.	K.M.F.R. Act Augmentation Programme	"	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Statistical Cell	...	16.78	...	...	...	...
29.	Housing assisted by NFWF	...	30.60	30.81	Nos.	600 House	All the works are in progress
						3 Community hall	
						30 tubewells	
	Total		1031.85	1021.78	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE							
1.	Wild Life Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves	50% CSS	341.52	341.52	Forest consolidation.	Eco-restoration	wild life preservation etc.
2.	National Parks	"	45.95	45.95	"	"	"
3.	Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade	...	1.46	1.46	Mobile squads	to check poaching	
	Schemes Discontinued		151.44	151.44	...	...	...
	Total-Forestry and wild life		540.37	540.37	...	...	...
GOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING							
1.	Kerala State Warehousing Corporation	CSS 50%	30.00	30.00	...	...	...
	Sub Total		30.00	30.00	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CO-OPERATION							
1.	Assistance for Non-overdue Cover to District Co-operative Banks	50%	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Agriculture and Allied Activities			4149.58	2879.87	...	...	...
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme, TRYSEM and Allied Programmes.	50%	9097.68	4323.54	No. of families assisted.	484132	486615
					No. of persons trained	30000	26472
					No. of persons settled	20000	18858
					No. of persons wage employed	...	10355

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i)	KERAMS	50%	...	...	...	...	...
(ii)	TRYSEM Infrastructure	"	...	...	...	...	...
(iii)	Administrative Charges	"	...	...	...	...	...
(iv)	Monitoring Cell for IRDP	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		9097.68	4323.54	...	...	...
II (i)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	50%	9781.68	4997.73	Lank Mandays	342.70	425.98
III	State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)	50%	74.67	33.04	...	...	...
IV	Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	33 1/3%	128.11	46.05	No. of groups formed	879	1118

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LAND REFORMS							
1.	Maintenance of Land Records	50%	121.41	107.00			
2.	Financial Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land	50%					
	Sub Total	...	121.41	107.00	...	...	...
	Total-Rural Development	...	19203.35	9507.36			
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
I	Minor Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a)	Ground Water Development	50%	92.16	92.16	...	...	...
II	Command Area Development	"	1475.82	1475.82	'000Ha.	56.894	38.498
	Total-Irrigation		1567.98	1567.98	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>							
1.	District Industries Centres Supervision and Organisation	50%	90.35	...	...	...	...
2.	District Industries Centres—Other Development Schemes—Rural Artisans Programme	50%	31.05	...	...	...	...
3.	District Industries Centres—Other Development Schemes—Margin Money Assistance	50%	122.57	...	...	...	...
4.	Construction of Worksheds to SC Entrepreneurs	50%	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Construction of Worksheds to ST Entrepreneurs	50%	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Scheme Deleted	50%	25.00	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	268.97	...	...	...	...
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY							
I. Production Oriented Schemes							
A. Share Capital Loan to Weavers							
1.	Share Capital Loan to Weavers	50%	1.62	...	...	...	...
2.	Modernisation of Looms	"	19.08	...	...	...	...
3.	Purchase and Distribution of Looms to Loomless Weavers (Grant and Loan)	"	5.65	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total (A. Co-operative Sector)		26.35	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.	Welfare Schemes						
1.	Construction of House-Cum-workshed for Handloom Weavers	50%	55.00	...	...	...	...
2.	Contributory Thrift Fund	"	1.08	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total (Welfare Schemes)		56.08	...	...	...	...
	Special Component Plan	"	47.39				
	Tribal Sub Plan	"	53.56				
	Sub Total (SCP & TSP)		100.95				
	Deleted Schemes		237.99				
	Sub Total		421.37				

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

COIR INDUSTRY

Coir Board Schemes: (Central Share)

1.	Opening of Sales depots	50%	2.24	...	...	...	...
2.	Expansion of Coir Co-operative Societies, Grant-in-aid for managerial assistance	"	13.98	...	...	...	...
3.	Share Capital investment in Coir Co-operatives.	"	158.83	...	...	...	...
4.	Rebate and discount sale of Coir and Coir products	"	176.47	...	...	...	...
5.	Integrated Coir development project - Subsidy for setting up of delimiting mills and motorised treadle ratts. (with NCDC and Coir Board assistance)	25%	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Schemes deleted.	...	124.98	..	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	476.50	...	..	...	...
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES							
1.	Industrial Growth Centres	50%	...	...	...	...	...
	Total-Industry and Minerals			1166.84			
TRANSPORT							
<i>Roads and Bridges</i>							
1.	Roads of Economic Importance	50%	106.00	52.00	Kms.	11	11
2.	Formation of a Geo-Technical Unit under the DRIQ Board	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	106.00	52.00	Kms	11	11

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT							
1.	Inland Canal Scheme	50%	472.97	219.97	...	...	...
	Total-Transport	...	578.29	271.97	...	...	...
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT							
1.	Centre for Development of Imaging Technology	50%	...	...	...	...	...
2.	National Resource Data Management system (NRDMS)	50%	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres	25%	...	...	...	...	...
4.	I.R.T.C. Mundoor	50%	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	25%	...	...	...	...	...
	Total- Science and Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX. General Economic Schemes							
	Secretariat						
	Economic Services						
	Planning Machinery						
1.	Strengthening of State Planning Machinery	331/3.662/3	33.99	67.98	...	...	...
2.	District Planning Units	50:50	81.07	81.07	...	...	...
3.	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	50:50	6.79	6.79	...	...	...
	Sub Total		121.85	155.84	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SURVEYS AND STATISTICS

Timely Report of Agricultural

Statistics	50:50	388.48	388.48	...	...	...	...
Sub Total		388.48	388.48	...	...	...	...
Total-General Economic Service		510.33	544.32	...	...	...	...

SOCIAL SERVICES

I. General Education

1	Population Education in Secondary Schools	50%	5.34	...	...	...	...
2.	Establishment of District Centres of English	"	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Shifted/deleted Scheme	"	7.30	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		12.64	...	...	...	...
11.	Technical Education						
1.	Shifted Delete Scheme	50%	2.64	18.00	...	...	...
	Sub Total		2.64	18.00	...	...	...
III.	Sports and youth Services						
1.	Scheme of Training for youth	50%	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Schemes of exhibition for youth	"	...	...	...	...	...
3.	National Integration Programme	"	...	...	...	...	...
4.	National Sports talent contest	"	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Adventure Programme	"	...	...	...	...	...
6.	National Service Volunteer	"	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Sports Project Development Area	"	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Development of Play field	"	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Construction of open stadia	"	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Construction of Indoor Stadium	"	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Construction of swimming pools	"	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Flood lighting of play grounds	"	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Supply of consumables sports equipment	"	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Construction of sports complex	25%	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		...	...	...	...	...
	Total		15.28	18.00	...	...	...
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH							
Control of Communicable Diseases							
1.	Tuberculosis	50%	52.92	170.00	Dist. T.B. Programme is being carried out in all Districts		
2.	Filariasis		31.24	...	...	...	...
3.	National Malaria Eradication programme	35.97	...	No. of Malaria cases detected	...	...	1173
	Shifted/Delected Schemes	640.90	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	761.03	170.00	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)							
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
1.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns	50%	474.50	278.23	Nos.	6	14
2.	Urban Basic Services for the pool (Alleppey and Emakulam Urban Towns)	50%	78.62	27.00	Nos. (Towns covered)	13	13
3.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	50%	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total		553.21	305.23	...	...	...
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT							
Employment							
1.	Computerisation of Employment Exchange	50%	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Training</i>							
2.	Skill Development Project	50%	53.81	80.83	...	...	...
3.	Plastic Processing operator Training	50%	4.80	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	58.61	80.83	...	...	...
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES							
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes</i>							
1.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	50%	19.78	...	Centres	3	3
2.	Girls' Hostels	50%	32.81	...	Hostels	2	2
3.	Boys' Hostels	50%	Nil	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Book Bank of Professional Colleges and Polytechnics	50%	18.84	...	College	12	12
5.	Enforcement of PCR Act	50%	6.57	...	...	...	...
6.	K.S.D.C. for SC/ST	49%	244.57	...	...	...	...
7.	KIRTADS	50%	39.96	...	Institute	1	1
Sub Total			362.53				
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES							
1.	Construction of Boys Hostel	50%	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Construction of Girls Hostels	50%	14.63	18.27	Hostels	2	2
3.	Model Residential School (Ashram School) for Boys at Nalloorbadu	50% CSS of non-recurring expenditure	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		
					Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Model Residential School for Girls Kattela, Thiruvananthapuram	"	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Starting of Ashram Schools in Primitive Tribal Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Share capital contribution to KSDC for SC/ST for taking up schemes benefiting STs.	49%	...	...	...	...	...
Sub Total			14.63	18.27	...	...	...
SOCIAL WELFARE							
1.	Grant-in-aid to Orphanages	50%	55.47	39.95	...	...	...
2.	Establishment of a Model Juvenile Home under Juvenile Justice Act	50%	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Aggregate of five Annual Plans)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Establishment of Observation Homes under Juvenile Justice Act	50%	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Welfare of Prisoners	50%	0.13	1.00	...	...	...
5.	Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment	50%	6.13	2.00	...	...	...
	(PEXSEM)		6173	42.95	...	...	...
	Total Social Service		1827.02	635.28*	...	...	...
	Grand Total		29003.39	15406.78	...	...	...

* Excluding Welfare of SCs

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91					Annual Plan 1991-92			Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES												
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>												
1.	Minikit of Rice	5.50	5.53 No. of Minikits distributed	22000	27088	5.50	4.04	50.00	10.00	...	...
2.	Minikit Demonstration for Maize and Millets	0.04	0.01	...	1060	0.10	0.04	10.00	0.20	...	...
3.	National Project and Biogas Development	85.43	84.79 Biogas plants constructed	3300	2662	85.00	85.00	500.00	100.00	...	...
4.	National Watershed Development Project	40.00	153.90 Watershed selected	131	113	540.00	540.00	2161.00	540.00	...	...
5.	UCAR Scheme for operational Research on Integrated Control of Rice Pests	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
6	Programme for Adoption of Plant Protection Measures for Cashew	4.75	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	...	
7	Area Expansion Programme for Cashew Integrated Development of Cashew)	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	50.00	10.00	...	
8	Integrated Programme for Development of Spices	3.38	1.74	Maintenance of nurseries, Area covered and clo- nial Planning ma- terials ha. (I)	5	5	13.32	1.38	10.00	2.00	...	
9	Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres	143.10	144.80	Proper cutting distributed Lakh No. Input kits Nos. P.P. Equipment	30	46	150.00	869.00	1850.00	370.00	...	
					55000	55000	...	...	...	...	...
					275	275	...	...	...	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
15.	Programme Not Carried to 8th Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.15	6.25	...	...
16.	Crop Husbandry of Total 100% CSS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Integrated programme for Rice Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CROP HUSBANDARY		284.41	392.49	...	...	...	831.17	1012.71	4973.25	1100.65	...	...
Total 73% CSS		229.75	172.32	Seeds	17500	21139	186.00	186.00	630.00	126.00	...	...
				ity p.p. Equip-	3810	5167						
				Nos. Power tillers	300	287						
		229.75	172.32	...	...	...	186.00	186.00	630.00	126.00	...	...
Sub Total		514.16	564.71	...	...	...	1017.17	1198.71	5603.25	1226.65	...	...
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION												
1.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment River Valley Project Kundah	119.00	125.00	Ha.	1800.00	1103.00	100.00	100.00	1000.00	200.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE												
1.	Nigiri Biosphere Reserve	41.61					Eco-restoration, wild life preservation, forest consolidation etc	40.00	200.00	40.00	40.00	..
2.	Preiyar Tiger Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	200.00	40.00	40.00	..
3.	Decentralised People's	22.71					Raising of nurseries with people cipation	15.00	75.00	15.00	15.00	...
	Sub Total	64.32					80.00	80.00	475.00	95.00	95.00	...
CO-OPERATION												
1.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	20.00	20.90	..	..	1	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	...
2.	Development of Consumer Co-operatives	4.50	4.50	No. of Societies	..	5	50.00	50.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Annual Plan 1991-92										
		Targets and Achievements					Proposed Outlay					
Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1992-93	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
3.	Assistance to SC/ST Co-operatives	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	...	...
4.	New Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	50.00	10.00	...	...
	Sub Total	24.50	24.50	...	...	...	95.00	80.00	450.00	90.00	...	...
	Total-Agriculture and Allied Activities	802.38	804.00	...	...	...	1410.77	1577.31	8734.25	1841.05	...	...
RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
1.	Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)								Discontinued			
2.	Functional Literacy Programme								Discontinued			
3.	Post Literacy & Follow	30.81	5.40	No. of JSNs functioning	...	450	28.00	28.00	150.00	30.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay		Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements					Provision in the Annual Plan						Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	6819.92	4861.10	Lakh mandays	249.22	180.96	5116.95	5116.95	5116.95	39500.00	6380.00	...				
	Total: Rural Development	6850.73	4866.50	...	...	...	5144.95	5144.95	39650.00	6410.00	...					
POWER:																
1.	Loans to KSEB to carry on the Works of Inter State Transmission Lines	10.30	10.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	35.00	...
2.	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	82.00	82.00	...	...	...	80.00	80.00	1300.00	150.00	...					
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	47.00	47.50	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	480.00	75.00	...					
	Total- Power	139.00	139.00	...	...	...	140.00	140.00	1980.00	260.00	...					

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS															
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>															
1.	Nucleus Cell for Census	4.58	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	20.00	4.00	...			
	Scheme Deleted	2.22	...	...	...	...	3.50	3.50	...	...	...	
	Sub Total:	6.80	...	...	...	...	8.50	8.50	20.00	4.00	...			
<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes having 100 % Central Assistance</i>															
<i>Handloom Industry.</i>															
1.	Preloom and Postloom Processing Centres by Handtex	40.00	40.00	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00	...			
2.	Preloom and Postloom Processing	30.00	30.00	...	...	...	30.00	30.00	150.00	30.00	...			

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)										Remarks	
		Annual Plan 1990-91					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay
		Targets and Achievements		Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12									13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Centres by Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation												
3.	Enforcement Machinery Deleted Schemes	0.92	0.92	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	...	
	Sub Total	70.92	70.92	...	...	...	71.00	71.00	355.00	71.00	...	
HANDICRAFTS													
1.	Deleted Schemes (Comprehensive Survey of Handicrafts)	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	...	...	...	Not Implemented as Govt. of India intimated that the assistance will not be forthcoming.
	Sub Total	...	...	...	...	...	87.5	79.5	375.00	75.00	...	
	Total—Small Scale Industries	...	...	...	...	...	87.5	79.5	375.00	75.00	...	

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91				Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT											
<i>Irrigation Department (100% Central Assist</i>											
1.	Hydrographic Survey	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	...
2.	Inland Waterways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200.00	...
	Total-Transport	694.00	100.00	...	...	...	614.00	614.00	8670.00	2644.00	...
SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT											
1.	Formation of the Science, Technology and Environment Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	10.00	...
2.	Support to State Committee on Technology and Environment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	15.00	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92			Proposed Outlay			Remarks
		Total Expenditure					Targets and Achievements					Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93				
		Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
9	10
SURVEYS AND STATISTICS																		
112 Economic Advice and Statistics																		
1.	Agricultural Census	3.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	30.00	60.00	27.00	...
2.	Economic Census	8.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	...
3.	Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics	3.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50	3.50	20.00	4.00	...
4.	Pepper Survey	1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		17.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.50	48.50	85.00	36.00	...
TOURISM																		
1.	Wayside Amenities	53.54	53.54	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	49.00	49.00	112.00	32.00	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks		
		Total Expenditure		Central Assistance Released		Targets and Achievements						Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93				
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Yathrinivas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.00	40.00	135.00	10.00	...	...	...	...
3.	Boating Facilities at Various Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.00	6.00	...	...	...	...
4.	Floating Restaurant at Vell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	14.00	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...
5.	Introduction of Water Sports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00	Nil	...	...	...	...
6.	Publicity Including Fairs and Festivals	12.00	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00	31.00	60.00	20.00	...	...	...	...
7.	Development of Bakel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160.00	5.00	...	...	...	...
8.	Tourist Cruise Service in the Backwater of Kerala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115.00	5.00	...	...	...	...
9.	Riverside Resorts at Various Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.00	5.00	...	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
10.	Visitors Centre (Tourist Facilitation Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	10.85	10.85	33.00	2.00	...	...
11.	Westerside Amenities	...	...	...	...	...	13.05	7.05	40.00	7.05	...	...
12.	Tented Accommodation for Ponnudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	2.90	...	...
13.	Boat Train Between Alleppey and Kovalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	16.00	...	...
14.	Development of Island Resort at Pathiramanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	15.00	...	...
15.	Tourist Hutatat Veli (4 Nos.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	...
16.	Development of Pilgrim Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.00	55.00	...	...
17.	Ropeway at Bolgatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160.00	...	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements										
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
18.	Dolphinarium at Veli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	...	...
19.	Schemes Sanctioned by Government of India in Connection with Visit India Year.	48.30	48.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		113.84	113.84	...	...	...	201.90	151.90	1309.90	186.95	...	
Social Services												
Education												
I. General Education:												
1.	Social (Adult) Education	18.61	3.50	...	...	...	55.00	...	250.00	60.00	...	
2.	Integrate Education of the Handicapped	119.97	96.68	...	...	...	132.00	...	792.00	132.00	...	

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
3.	Operation Black Board	366.36	156.12 27.87	...	...	..	550.00	..	105.00	105.00	...	...	...
4.	Establishment of District Institute of Education Training (DIET)	89.50	194.75	...	...	...	192.50	...	1722.00	722.00	...	...	...
5.	Improvement of Science Education	152.72	152.72	...	...	...	550.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	...	...
6.	Vocational Educational High School and Technical High Schools	114.33	353.23	...	...	...	457.08	...	1884.00	392.00	...	...	...
7.	Educational Technology Scheme Supply of Radio-cum-Cassettes Players in Selected Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525.00	93.00	...	...	...
8.	Shifted/Deleted Schemes	1.00	...	...	...	...	27.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	862.54	984.87	...	...	...	1964.08	...	5328.00	1554.00	...	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	...	...	...	...
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
TECHNICAL EDUCATION:																
1.	Post graduate Course in the Engineering College Thiruvananthapuram	74.83	...	...	...	...	70.00	...	400.00	70.00	...					
2.	Post-graduate Courses in Engineering College Thrissur	18.47	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	150.00	30.00	...					
3.	Central Assistance for Development of Government Engineering College/ Polytechnics	37.05	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	160.00	70.00	...					
4.	Shifted/Delated Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	130.35	...	...	...	...	130.00	...	710.00	170.00	...					
ALLOPATHY (PUBLIC HEALTH)																
1.	Family Welfare	3317.00	1623.00	...	...	...	5300.00	4000.00	20000.00	3800.00	...					

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
AYURVEDA												
1.	Programme for Higher Education, Training and Research (ISM)	39.17	1.00	...	...	...	44.00	44.00	220.00	44.00	...	
2.	Fishermen Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	4.00	30.00	4.00	...	
3.	Development of Panchakarma/ Training to Medical and Para-medical Staff of the Department	Nil	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	...	
4.	Development of Mental Hospital at Kottikal/Certificate Course for Two Years	Nil	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	75.00	15.00	...	
5.	Medical Plants	Nil	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	...	
NEW SCHEMES												
6.	Special Unit for Treatment of Common Diseases Among Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	2.00	...	

(Rs. lakhs)

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay		Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements					Provision in the Annual Plan						Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
7.	Homoeopathy-Rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded under Homoeopathy.															
	39.17	1.00	...	...	...	...	75.00	75.00	420.00	82.00	...	25.00	5.00	...	...	...
	3924.21	1747.52	...	...	...	...	5498.75	4198.75	2198.75	4120.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION																
	1524.85	1076	Population	26	26	...	2200	1500	7500	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme															
	45.20	63.80	...	...	...	...	52.00	52.00	500.00	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45.20	63.80	...	...	...	...	52.00	52.00	500.00	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
URBAN DEVELOPMENT																
	Urban Basic Services for the Poor															
	45.20	63.80	...	...	...	...	52.00	52.00	500.00	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total-Urban Development															
	45.20	63.80	...	...	...	...	52.00	52.00	500.00	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Proposed Outlay		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2.	Scholarship to Physically Handicapped	79.50	28.00	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	150.00	30.00	...	...
	Sub Total	752.86	906.44	...	...	...	140.00	140.00	5150.00	1030.00	...	...
	Total Social Service	7665.01	4778.63	...	...	...	10413.83	6319.75	43223.15	8923.10	...	...
	Grand Total	16270.42	10802.27	...	...	...	18061.45	14075.91	104152.30	20401.10	...	...
NCDC ASSISTED SCHEMES												
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL												
1.	KERAFED-Integrated Project for Coconut Development, Processing & Marketing.				Mobile teams	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
(a)	Grant (For Agricultural Component and Research and Diversification)	245.00	313.09	Demonstrations	1200	1144	201.16	...	1334.95	410.00	...	...
	Seminars				600	598	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training				377	377	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks		
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	1992-93		1992-93	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
	(b) NCDC Reimbursement 100% to State Government (For State Capital assistance to PACs and equity contribution to KERAFED)	839.50	319.50	Membership of PACs	337	337	886.87	...	499.40	450.00	...			
	(c) NCDC loan (For Industrial Component)	287.40	964.34	...	...	...	...	...	2450.30	1200.00	...	
FISHERIES														
1.	Integrated Fisheries Development Project	24.00	...	Fishermen	3231	168.00	168.00	500.00	100.00	...	...	
2.	Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture (New Scheme)	...	...	ha.	...	50.00	50.00	420.00	50.00	50.00	The projects is under the consideration of NCDC	
Total		24.00	...	...	...	...	218.00	218.00	920.00	150.00	...	

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
		1.66	1.66	number of societies	...	...	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	...	
	1. Subsidy to Co-operative Marketing Federations towards the Cost of Staff Appointed in the T and P Cell	1.66	1.66	number of societies	...	...	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	...	2.00
	2. Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives	6.65	10.85	"	...	83.00	50.00	50.00	440.00	80.00	...	80.00
	3. Loan for Construction of Godown under the Scheme of Co-operative Storage	3.22	3.22	"	...	...	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
	4. Loan to Co-operative Marketing Federation for Expansion of Business	60.00	60.00	"	...	1	80.00	80.00	400.00	80.00	...	80.00
	5. CAPCO-Share Capital Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	300.00	60.00	...	60.00
	6. Margin Money Assistance to Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation	50.00	50.00	...	...	1	80.00	80.00	400.00	80.00	...	80.00

CO-OPERATION

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks		
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
13.	Assistance to SC/ST Co-operatives	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	50.00	10.00	...	
14.	RAIDCO—Margin Money Assistance	10.00	10.00	...	...	1	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	...	
15.	Integrated Co-operative Development Project	312.16	312.13	...	...	278	600.00	600.00	3000.00	600.0	...	
16.	Assistance to Price Fluctuation Fund of Marketing Federation	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	50.00	5.00	...	
17.	Assistance to new NCDC Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	...	
18.	Farmer's Service Centres—Share Capital contribution	...	...	...	...	...	15.52	15.52	80.00	20.00	...	
19.	World Bank Assisted NCDC Storage Project-III	15.52	0.53	...	...	5	10.00	10.00	80.00	20.00	...	
20.	Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation—Rehabilitation Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850.00	50.00	...	

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91				Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.	Computerisation of Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation-Subsidy	2.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Integrated Rubber Development Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4320.20	20.00	...
23.	Food and Fruit Processing Unit-Assistance RAIDCO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670.00	10.00	...
24.	NCDCIV- Storage Project-World Bank Assisted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1223.00	10.00	...
25.	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Co-operation		646.66	591.21	...	...	...	1215.00	1215.00	14784.00	1318.00	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay			Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY																
	Construction of Godowns/Work-sheds/Processing Centres/show room of Apex and Primary Societies and Rehabilitation-cum-production Programme for Loomless weavers (State share for NCDC Assisted Schemes)	24.00	...	...	...	...	33.00	33.00	1216.00	264.00	...				
	Total	24.00	...	...	...	...	33.00	33.00	1216.00	264.00	...				
COIR INDUSTRY																
1.	Establishment of processing units, work sheds etc. (loan)	4.75	...	...	...	...	37.50	37.50	150.00	37.50	...				
2.	Grant to coirfed and other societies for preparation of project reports	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	...				

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91							Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure Released	Total Central Assistance	Targets and Achievements			Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	
				Unit	Target	Achievement							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
3.	Grants for establishment of technical and promotional cell in the Coir Marketing Federation	0.83	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	...	
4.	Assistance for purchase of vehicles for Coir Marketing Federation	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	...	
5.	Grant for training on motorised treadle rath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160.00	10.00	Nnew scheme	
6.	Integrated Coir Development project for setting up of defibering mills and motorised treadle raths—loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do 25% Central Govt. 25% State Govt.	
	Schemes deleted												
	Total	5.58	...	...	...	...	44.50	44.50	1645.00	234.50	...	

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements										
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
HUDCO ASSISTED SCHEMES												
<i>Fisheries</i>												
1.	Subsidised Housing and Basic Sanitation	52.00	50.00	No. of Houses and Latrines	2500	1254	72.50	72.50	312.50	72.50	72.50	...
AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES												
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>												
1.	Eradication of Pests and Disease in Endemic Areas	5.06	5.06	...	...	...	0.84	0.84	40.00	8.00	...	...
2.	National Pulses Development Programme	1.00	0.75	...	...	...	1.25	1.25	25.00	5.00	...	...
3.	Coconut Board Scheme-Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings (SS 50%)	8.86	10.50	...	...	...	10.50	10.50	300.00	70.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
4.	Production and Distribution of TXD Seedings (SS 50%)	5.65	2.13	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	...
5.	Irrigation Through the use of Sprinklers (SS 50%)	...	10.00	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	75.00	15.00	...	...
	Scheme Not Carried to 8th Plan.	181.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	202.44	28.88	...	...	...	27.59	27.59	530.00	106.00	...	...
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY													
1.	Systemic Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance	19.62	39.00	All animals	...	...	20.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	...	...
2.	Control Programme of Foot Mouth Disease	0.70	2.00	"	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	...
3.	Animal Disease and Surveillance	1.10	3.25	"	...	...	1.50	1.50	8.00	1.50	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements				Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	17	18	19	20	
				Unit	Target	Achievement	11										12	13	14	15	16
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
4.	State Veterinary Council	0.45	2.02	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	8.00	1.50	...	8.00	1.50	...		
5.	Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey	8.48	10.70	...	...	...	7.00	7.00	45.00	9.00	...	45.00	9.00	...		
6.	Development of Indigenous Buffaloes	6.00	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	20.00	3.00	...	20.00	3.00	...		
7.	Quality Control of Compounded Feed	0.14	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	20.00	3.00	...	20.00	3.00	...		
8.	Special Livestock Breeding Programme.	75.38	75.00	...	...	...	76.50	76.50	600.00	100.00	...	600.00	100.00	...		
9.	Meat Products of India Ltd.	15.00	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	65.00	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...		
10.	Research Support	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	2.00	...	10.00	2.00	...		
	Sub Total	126.87	131.97	...	...	...	130.50	130.50	861.00	206.00	...	861.00	206.00	...		

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay
		Total Expenditure Released	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
FISHERIES:													
Inland sector:													
1.	Fish Farmer's Development Agencies (SS 50%)	22.50	3.00	Ha.	500	517	35.00	35.00	315.00	37.00	...		
2.	Brackish Water Fish/pawn Farmers Development Agencies	22.00	5.70	Ha.	50	50	32.50	32.50	310.00	33.00	...		
3.	Reservoir Fisheries	7.00	...	Ha.	1000	1000	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	...		
4.	National Fish seed Farm	...	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	60.00	10.00	...	
5.	Nurseries	28.13	...	Ha.	0.50	0.50	25.00	25.00	200.00	20.00	...		
6.	Brackish Water Fish Farmers in Public Sector.	17.93	15.38	Nos.	1	1	15.00	15.00	40.00	15.00	...		
7.	Hatcheries and Feed Mills	19.59	...	Nos.	...	...	23.00	23.00	300.00	30.00	...	

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91											Remarks	
		Targets and Achievements												
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Proposed Outlay			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
8.	Control of Fish Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	5.00	...	...
MARINE SECTOR														
9.	Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Phase II & III	10.10	11.00	...	...	...	45.00	45.00	150.00	45.00	...	...
10.	Neendakara Fishing Harbour	34.20	...	Nos.	1500	2500	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	...	...
11.	Thankassery Fishing Harbour	23.38	55.00	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	600.00	100.00	...	...
12.	Puthiappa Fishing Harbour	50.01	70.00	Benefits can be had out on completion the projects								60.00	90.00	65.00 ...
13.	Munambam Fishing Harbour	38.12	10.00	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	280.00	50.00	...	...
14.	Ponnani Fishing Harbour	10.00	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	200.00	5.00	...	...
15.	Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	5.00	...	...
16.	Chombal Fishing Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	5.00	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	18	19	20	
		Unit	Target	Achievement	13	14											15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
17.	Landing centres for Mechanised Boats	15.66	6.50	Nos.	...	...	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	...					
18.	Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen	14.54	21.25	Nos.	2	...	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	...					
19.	Management of Fishing Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	25.00	3.00	...					
20.	Motorisation of country crafts	22.50	25.00	Nos.	600	600	15.00	15.00	112.50	22.50	...					
21.	Population of New Fishing crafts	5.00	...	Nos.	50	50	15.00	15.00	40.00	15.00	...					
22.	Deep Sea Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	50.00	20.00	...					
OTHERS																
23.	Conversion of Fish into Value Added	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	3.00	...					
24.	Setting up of Cold Chains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	3.00	...					
25.	Saving-cum-Relief Schemes to Fishermen	...	...Nos. (Fishermen)	75000	75000	75000	222.00	222.00	2250.00	350.00	...					

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	
		Total Expenditure Released	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
26.	Group Insurance Scheme for Fishermen	7.00	7.00	Nos. (Fishermen)	161217161217	8.00	8.00	8.00	45.00	8.00	...			
27.	K.M.F.R. Act Augmentation Programme	10.02	...	Nos. (vessel)	1	...	40.00	40.00	300.00	40.00	...			
28.	Statistical Cell	6.20	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	30.00	6.00	...		
29.	Housing assisted by NFWF	19.23	19.24	Nos.	300 houses	...	22.00	22.00	350.00	70.00	...			
					3 Community halls,									
					15 Tubewells,									
					3 Credit Societies									
	Total	383.11	249.07	...	...	...	699.50	699.50	6252.50	1010.50	...		

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE												
1.	Wild Life Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves	90.85	...	...	...	...	Forest consolidation, eco restoration, wild life preservation etc.	141.00	665.00	132.00	...	...
2.	National Parks	12.23	...	"	"	"	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	...	...
3.	Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade	3.24	...	...	...	...	Mobile squads to check poaching and illegal trade in forests	5.00	25.00	5.00	...	...
	Schemes Discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total-Forestry and wild life	106.32	...	...	...	...	166.00	166.00	790.00	157.00	...	...
FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING												
1.	Kerala State Warehousing Corporation	30.00	30.00	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	...	...
	Sub Total	30.00	30.00	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay	Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Uni.	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
CO-OPERATION														
1.	Assistance for Non-overdue Cover to District Co-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	175.00	100.00	10.00	...			
	Total—Agriculture and Allied Activities	848.74	439.92	...	...	...	1038.59	1213.59	8553.50	1509.50	...			
RURAL DEVELOPMENT														
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme, TRYSEM and Allied Programmes.	2091.91	904.75	No. of families assisted	92500	60877	992.10	930.03	6300.00	1112.00	...			
		...	...	No. of persons trained	6040	5667	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	4532	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	2651	...	...	...	...	...
(i)	KERAMS	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	30.00	5.00	...			

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks		
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
(ii)	TRYSEM Infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	...	
(iii)	Administrative Charges	...	...	...	...	...	27.36	27.36	250.00	40.00	...	
(iv)	Monitoring Cell for IRDP	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	...	
	Sub Total	2091.91	904.75	...	...	...	1051.46	989.41	6690.00	1179.00	...	
ii (i)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	Scheme amalgamated to JRY										...		
iii	State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)	20.00	12.64	...	...	...	7.50	7.50	100.00	20.00	...	
iv	Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCPA)	40.88	11.22	No. of groups formed	...	50	15	15	75	15	...			

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements										
		Total Expenditure Released	Total Central Assistance	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Maintenance of Land Records	116.98	N.A.	...	...	...	55.00	55.00	262.00	60.00	...	
2.	Financial Assistance to Assigners of Surplus Land	...	15.00	No. of beneficiaries	13000	135316	15.00	15.00	100.00	15.00	...	
	Sub Total	116.98	15.00	...	...	...	70.00	70.00	362.00	75.00	...	
	Total-Rural Development	2269.77	943.61	...	...	...	1143.96	1081.91	7227.00	1289.00	...	
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL												
I	Minor Irrigation	16.71	16.71	...	...	...	40.00	80.00	500.00	40.00	...	
(a)	Ground Water Development											
II	Command Area Development											
	Total-Irrigation	802.56	802.56	000Ha.	14.453	14.453	827.00	893.50	6000.00	900.00	...	

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements										
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Proposed Outlay	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS												
Small Scale Industries												
1.	District Industries Centres Supervision and Organisation	44.46	...	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	430.00	45.00	...	...
2.	District Industries Centres—Other Development Schemes—Rural Artisans Programme	6.89	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	60.00	12.00	...	...
3.	District Industries Centres—Other Development Schemes—Margin Money Assistance	29.57	...	...	...	...	28.00	28.00	140.00	28.00	...	...
4.	Construction of Worksheds to SC Entrepreneurs	32.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00	65.00	...	...
5.	Construction of Worksheds to ST Entrepreneurs	8.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	15.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks	
		Total Expenditure		Targets and Achievements		Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Annual Plan 1992-93			
		Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	Welfare Schemes												
1.	Construction of House-Cum-workshed for Handloom Weavers	19.23	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00	15.00	...	...	...
2.	Contributory Thrift Fund	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	0.80	...	...	...
	Sub Total (Welfare Schemes)	19.23	...	...	...	20.50	20.50	20.50	85.00	15.80	...	...	...
	Special Component Plan	5.28	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	3.00	District Plan	...	...
	Tribal Sub Plan	1.68	...	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	10.00	1.00	...	...	...
	Sub Total (SCP & TSP)	6.96	...	...	...	9.50	9.50	9.50	40.00	4.00	...	...	...
	Deleted Schemes	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	68.43	...	...	...	72.00	72.00	72.00	412.00	45.00	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
COIR INDUSTRY												
Coir Board Schemes: (Central Share)												
1.	Opening of Sales depots	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	...	...
2.	Expansion of Coir Co-operative Societies, Grant-in-aid for managerial assistance	1.02	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	15.00	1.00	...	...
3.	Share Capital investment in Coir Co-operatives.	20.00	...	...	...	...	25.00	25.00	200.00	30.00	...	...
4.	Rebate and discount sale of Coir and Coir products	168.37	...	...	...	...	115.00	115.00	900.00	135.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements		Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	1992-93	18	19	20			
				Unit	Target									Achievement		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
5.	Integrated Coir development projects-Subsidy for setting up of delbering mills and motorised treadle ratts. (with NCDC and Coir Board assistance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650.00	90.00	New Scheme					
	Schemes deleted.	...	...	...	...	...	64.01	64.01	...	...	...		
	Sub Total	189.39	...	...	...	...	206.01	206.01	1770.00	256.00	...					
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES																
1.	Industrial Growth Centres	2.50	...	...	...	...	200.00	200.00	2000.00	350.00	...					
		2.50	...	...	...	...	200.00	200.00	2000.00	350.00	...					
	Total Industry and Minerals	382.29	...	...	...	...	556.01	556.01	5257.00	816.80	...					

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<i>Transport</i>												
ROADS AND BRIDGES												
1.	Roads of Economic Importance	18.88	18.88	Kms	4	4	50.00	50.00	400.00	80.00	...	
2.	Formation of a Geo-Technical Unit under the DRIQ Board	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	20.00	4.00	...
	Sub Total	18.88	18.88	Kms	4	4	55.00	55.00	420.00	84.00	...	
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT												
1.	Inland Canal Scheme	173.66*	86.83	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	250.00	75.00	...
	Total-Transport	192.54	105.71	...	...	...	115.00	115.00	670.00	159.00	...
Science, Technology and Environment												
1.	Centre for Development of Imaging Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300.00	50.00	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	'16	17	18	19	20					
IX. General Economic Schemes																
Secretariat																
Economic																
Services																
PLANNING MACHINERY																
1.	Strengthening of State Planning Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	District Planning Units	3.67	3.67	...	...	...	7.00	7.00	160.00	...	...	...	30.00	...	...	...
3.	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	...	0.17	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	3.84	3.84	...	...	...	8.00	8.00	160.00	...	...	...	30.00	...	...	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Targets and Achievements				Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
				Unit	Target	Achievement	...									
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Surveys and Statistics																
Timely and Statistics																
	Statistics	118.05	118.05	...	...	...	105.00	105.00	800.00	130.00	...					
	Sub Total	188.05	188.05	...	...	...	105.00	105.00	800.00	130.00	...					
	Total-General Economic Service	121.89	121.89	...	...	...	113.00	113.00	960.00	160.00	...					
SOCIAL SERVICES																
I. General Education																
1	Population Education in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	15.00	3.00	...					
2.	Establishment of District Centres of English	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	75.00	10.00	...					

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Proposed Outlay			Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	...	...	...	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
3.	Shifted/deleted Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	...	...	...	...	13.00	...	...	90.00	13.00	...	...	...
II.	Technical Education														
1.	Shifted Delete Scheme	6.29	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	6.29	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.	Sports and youth Services														
1.	Scheme of Training for youth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	5.00	...	...	...
2.	Schemes of exhibition for youth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	2.00	...	...	...
3.	National Integration Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	3.00	...	...	...
4.	National Sports talent contest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	5.00	...	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91				Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	Adventure Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	1.00	...
6.	National Service Volunteer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	0.50	...
7.	Sports Project Development Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	3.00	...
8.	Development of Play field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	10.00	...
9.	Construction of open stadia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	5.00	...
10.	Construction of Indoor Stadium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	8.00	...
11.	Construction of swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	8.00	...
12.	Flood lighting of play grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	1.00	...
13.	Supply of consumables sports equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	1.00	...

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks		
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92						Proposed Outlay	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Eight Plan		Annual Plan 1992-93	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
3.	National Malaria Eradication programme	0.35	0.35	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	60.00	10.00	...	...
	Shifted/Deleted Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub Total	46.08	58.58	...	...	...	73.00	73.00	310.00	68.00	...	...
URBAN DEVELOPMENT														
1.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns	60.81	55.81	...	...	...	30.00	30.00	150.00	38.00	...	...
2.	Urban Basic Services for the poor (Alleppey and Emakulam Urban Towns)	71.00	...	...	...	...	60.00	60.00	50.00	20.00	...	...
3.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	411.08	354.00	Nos.	...	4426	180.00	180.00	950.00	180.00	...	...
	Sub Total	542.89	409.81	...	...	4426	270.00	270.00	1150.00	230.00	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement									
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT															
Employment															
1.	Computerisation of Employment Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.00	13.60	...				
Training															
2.	Skill Development Project	136.82	31.00	...	...	...	193.00	193.00	683.24	352.90	...				
3.	Plastic Processing operator Trade	9.18	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	15.00	7.00	...				
Sub Total		146.00	31.00	...	...	...	198.00	198.00	766.24	373.50	...				
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES															
Welfare of Scheduled Castes															
1.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	5.00	...	Centres	3	3	10.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	...				

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Remarks
		Targets and Achievements					Annual Plan 1991-92					
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2.	Girls' Hostels	10.00	...	Hostels	...	Hostels	10.00	10.00	50.00	11.00	...	
3.	Boys' Hostels	5.00	...	Hostels	3	...	5.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	...	
4.	Book Bank of Professional Colleges and Polytechnics	3.00	...	College	12	3	3	3.00	15.00	5.00	...	
5.	Enforcement of PCR Act	1.00	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	24.50	5.50	...	
6.	K.S.D.C. for SC/ST	72.00	...	...	...	...	82.00	82.00	408.00	81.00	...	
7.	KIRTADS	735	...	Institute	1	1	12.00	12.00	60.00	12.00	...	
	Sub Total	103.35	...	...	...	...	123.00	123.00	632.50	131.50	...	
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES												
1.	Construction of Boys Hostel	7.00	10.27	Hostel	3	...	10.00	10.00	100.00	20.00	...	

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91 Targets and Achievements										Annual Plan 1991-92		Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Expected Expenditure	Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
2.	Construction of Girl's Hostels	20.00	17.96	Hostel	3	1	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	...			
3	Model Residential School (Ashram School) for Boys at Nilloorbadu	...	6.23	...	...	...	14.00	14.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	...
4	Model Residential School for Girls Kattela, Thiruvananthapuram	...	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	65.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	...
5.	Starting of Ashram Schools in Primitive Tribal Areas	...	2.50	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	21.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	...
6.	Share capital contribution to KSDC for SC/ST for taking up schemes benefiting STs	7.20	...	...	...	...	7.20	7.20	36.0	7.20	7.20	7.20	...
	Sub Total	34.20	45.73	...	...	...	71.20	71.20	352.50	78.70	78.70	78.70	...

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No	Scheme	Annual Plan 1990-91										Annual Plan 1991-92	Proposed Outlay		Remarks
		Total Expenditure					Targets and Achievements						Eight Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	
		Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Unit	Target	Achievement	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
SOCIAL WELFARE															
1.	Grant-in-aid to Orphanages	10.26	16.33	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	50.0	10.00	10.00			
2.	Establishment of a Model Juvenile Home under Juvenile Justice Act	6.35	6.35	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00			
3.	Establishment of Observation Homes under Juvenile Justice Act	15.37	18.80	...	...	...	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	9.00			
4.	Welfare of Prisoners	2.56	2.50	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	15.00	15.00	2.00			
5.	Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment	4.06	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	2.00			
	(PEXSEM)	38.60	48.98	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	98.00	98.00	35.00			...
	Total Social Service	917.41	594.10*	...	...	...	***798.20	775.20	3681.24	986.20	...			...
	Grand Total	5551.91	3024.50	...	...	...	4631.76	4826.21	33453.74	5975.50	...			...

* Excluding Education.

Prices of Essential Commodities

6610. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been soaring prices of all Essential Commodities including drugs under free market sales;

(b) whether meagre quota is allotted under Public Distribution System;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix a ceiling prices for such items of free sale;

(d) if so, the main features thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Out of the selected 30 essential commodities, the variation in the Wholesale Price Indices was steady/negative in respect of 15 commodities for the months of February, 92 and upto Mar. 21, 92. In case of other 5 commodities it was less than +0.5% and in case of remaining 10 commodities there was an increase. A statement showing the percentage variation in the wholesale price index numbers of essential commodities during February, 92 and March 92 (till 21.3.92) is attached.

(b) The allocation of foodgrains from Central Pool for distribution through PDS has steadily been increasing since 1989.

The total quantity of foodgrains allocated in 1991 was 21.3 million tonnes compared to 17.8 million tonnes and 16.7 million tonnes in 1990 and 1989 respectively. From August, 1991 till November 1991, ad-hoc increase in the allocation of foodgrains was made by the Central Government. Keeping in view lean season for kharif cereals. This itself shows that there has been improvement in the allocation of foodgrains. Allocations of foodgrains is supplemental in nature and is not intended to meet the total demand of the States/UTs. Allocation of levy sugar is generally made on a uniform norm of 425 gms. per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. The Central Government allotted a 5% ad-hoc increase in the levy sugar allocation to States/UTs. from August, 1991 till March, 1992. The allocation of imported edible oil under Public Distribution System has since been resumed.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not possible to fix ceiling price of all essential commodities available in the market. Government's policy aims at making the selected essential commodities available at reasonable prices throughout the year. However, Government fixes the issue prices of commodities supplied through Public Distribution System. Open market prices of commodities are being influenced by various factors including their demand and supply. Government keeps a close watch on the price behaviour of all essential commodities and takes appropriate steps from time to time.

STATEMENT

Percentage Variation in the wholesale price index numbers of selected essential commodities during February, 92 and March, 92 (till 21.3.1992)

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>February 1992</i>	<i>March (till 21.3.92) 1992</i>
1.	Rice	+ 2.6	Steady
2.	Wheat	+ 3.7	- 1.9
3.	Jowar	+1.8	+1.7
4.	Bajra	+4.0	+5.8
5.	Gram	1.4	+1.3
6.	Arhar	+2.7	-2.4
7.	Moong	+2.9	+2.7
8.	Urad	-0.2	-1.7
9.	Masoor	-8.1	-5.7
10.	Potatoes	-26.0	+7.2
11.	Onions	-17.7	+9.3
12.	Milk	-0.6	Steady
13.	Fish	+3.0	-2.4
14.	Mutton	+2.6	+1.7
15.	Chillies (dry)	-4.5	-2.8
16.	Tea	-2.5	+1.9
17.	Coke	Steady	Steady
18.	Kerosene	+0.5	Steady
19.	Atta	+2.8	+4.0
20.	Sugar	+6.9	+0.1
21.	Gur	+0.3	+0.1

Sl.	Commodity	February 1992	March (till 21.3.92) 1992
22.	Salt	+0.8	+2.8
23.	Vanaspati	-2.4	-3.4
24.	Mustard oil	5.2	-2.8
25.	Coconut oil	4.6	-2.9
26.	Groundnut oil	6.0	-2.9
27.	Cotton Cloth (mills)	+0.3	+3.6
28.	Laundry Soap	Steady	+0.6
29.	Safety Matches	Steady	Steady
30.	Drugs & Medicines	+0.1	+1.1
	ALL COMMODITIES	+0.4	+0.6

Note: Figures are provisional.

Strategy to conserve Power

6611. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any strategy to conserve power;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give fiscal incentives to industries in his regard; and

(c) if so, to what extent industries will be able to conserve power by virtue of these incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Government has formulated a comprehensive strategy for conservation of electric power and other energy resources such as petroleum and coal.

(b) The Government has been providing fiscal incentives to encourage energy conservation in the industrial sector. These incentives include 100% depreciation allowance admissible under the Income - Tax and Customs & Excise Duty relief on the cost of energy saving devices and equipment.

(c) The extent to which industries will be able to conserve power by virtue of these incentives cannot be quantified. However, the fiscal incentives extended by the Govt. will create an environment conducive for accelerated investment by industries in energy conservation programmes.

Legal Protection to Clear the Backlog

6612. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

provide legal protection to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs;

(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). No such proposal is under consideration of the Govt.

Technical Training Institute with Swiss Aid

6613. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functions of the Technical Training Institute being run with Swiss aid at Chandigarh;

(b) whether the Swiss Agency has proposed to assist some similar institutes in other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Indo-Swiss Training Centre (ISTC) established with Swiss Aid at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh., a laboratory of CSIR, has the basic objective to impart high grade technician level training in precision work. It conducts following courses:

1. 3-year integrated Diploma course in Instrument Technology.

2. 4-year Advanced Diploma course in Die and Mould making.

3. 1-year Post-Diploma Course in Industrial Electronics.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Swiss agency is assisting the Department of Electronics with a project for improving the quality of training in selected Engineering Colleges, Centres for Electronics Design and Training, Polytechnics in different states for Electronic Industry.

Violation of Land Allotment Rules by Private Hospitals

6614. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for providing land to private hospitals by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether most of the 'High-Tech' hospitals are violating the stipulated norms and neglecting the poor; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Besides the usual terms and conditions for the allotment of land to institutions, including hospitals, as provided under Rule 20 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, land at concessional rates is allotted to private hospitals with the following additional terms and conditions:

(i) The hospital will serve as general public hospital with atleast 25% of the beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker sections of the society.

(ii) The OPD of the hospital will provide free services to the patients falling in the indigent category.

(b) It has been found that some of the

hospitals are not fulfilling these commitments made at the time of allotment .

(c) The Delhi Administration has taken the following remedial steps:-

1. The allotment letters have been scrutinised and the hospitals inspected to see the quantum of free work being done by them.
2. These institutions have been asked to abide by the stipulations and do the requisite free work. A quarterly report on free work done by these institutions has been asked for.
3. In spite of this, if the hospitals fail to do the requisite free work, the Delhi Development Authority will be asked to take necessary action which may include determination of the lease.

Handling of Imported Potash at Major Ports

6615. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Murate and Sulphate of Potash imported during last three years and current year upto January 1992, year-wise;

(b) the remuneration amounts paid per tonne for handling of above goods from different ports to destinations of Indian Potash Limited during the last three years and current year; year-wise; and

(c) the break-up of price fixation for handling of above goods to Indian Potash Limited during the last three years and this years from different ports to destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The quantity of Murate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash handled at the major ports during the last three years and the year 91-92 (upto January, '92) was as under:-

(Qty in lakh tonnes)

Year	MOP	SOP
1988-89	14.51	0.14
1989-90	15.00	0.22
1990-91	13.89	0.59
1991-92 (upto 31.1.1992)	15.70	-

(b) and (c). The handling charges for MOP and SOP payable to Indian Potash Limited, are based on weighted average cost per tonne for all the ports. The weighted

average rate per tonne paid to Indian Potash Limited during last few years is indicated below:

(amount in rupee per tonne)

Year	Freight	Elements other than freight	Total handling charges
1988-89	130.92	375.06	506.00
1989-90 (Provisional)	135.80	379.20	515.00
1990-91 (Provisional)	135.80	379.20	515.00
1991-92 (Provisional)	162.27	387.23	550.00

Licensed Capacity of Toothpaste Manufacturers

taken against such manufacturers for violating the licencing conditions?

6616. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies manufacturing dental toothpastes more than their licenced capacity of items reserved for small scale sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor together with their licensing capacity and actual production during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Apart from M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., M/s. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., M/s. Geoffery Manners & Co. Ltd. and M/s. J.I. Morrison & Jones India Ltd, are reported to have been manufacturing toothpaste in excess of their approved capacities. The installed capacities and the actual production during the last 3 years in respect of each of these companies, as reported by DGTD, are as under:-

Name of the Company	Installed Capacity In Tonnes	Production		
		1989	1990	1991
1. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.	1550	17056	16675	18085
2. Hindustan Lever Ltd.				
(i) Unit at Gandhinagar Kutch, Gujarat (100% Export Oriented Unit)	3000	4716	2396	3334
(ii) Unit at Bombay	250	854	894	849
(iii) Unit at Calcutta	339	383	729	1336

Name of the Company	Installed Capacity In Tonnes	Production		
		1989	1990	1991
3. M/s Calcutta Chemical Co.	156	306	157	391
4. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	557	2746	2553	2573
5. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd.	1014	3649	1648	1389
6. M/s. J. L.. Morrison & Jones India Ltd.	31	154	201	167

(c) While the stay obtained by M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd, restraining the Government from launching prosecution proceedings against them for having effected substantial expansion for manufacture of toothpaste and tooth powder in contravention of Section 13 (1) (d) of Industries (Developments & Regulation) Act, 1951 and also encroaching into the area reserved for small scale sector without obtaining COB Licence is pending in the Delhi High Court, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have contested the capacities endorsed on their Registration Certificates. The question of taking action under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 against those companies which are reported to have been producing toothpaste in excess of their approved capacities would arise only if it is proved after examination that they have actually violated the licensing conditions under the said Act.

Disposal of Radio Active Substances from Atomic Power Reactors

6617. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) procedure of disposal of radioactive substances. from various atomic reactors;

(b) whether this procedure is working satisfactorily; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make the procedure more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The radioactive substances from atomic reactors are first monitored depending upon their nature and level of radioactivity they are segregated. They are then suitably treated and conditioned into stable form before packing in appropriate containers. The containers are disposed in shallow near-surface engineered structures located within the controlled area of atomic reactors and kept under constant surveillance.

(b) Yes, Sir, The procedures are fool-proof. The surveillance of structures and areas in which these substances are disposed over a number of years has confirmed effectiveness of the procedures as conforming to safety stipulations.

(c) Not applicable in view of answer at (b) above.

Over Ruling the Decision of U.P.S.C.

6618. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government over-ruled Union Public Service Commission's advice several times;

(b) if so, the Government reject Commission's advice on the basis of rea-

sons; and

(c) its impact on the morale and the image of the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The number of cases in which the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission were not accepted by the Government are negligible compared to the total number of such recommendations made by the UPSC. This is borne out by the following figures:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total number of recommendations	14705	14740	19024
Total number of cases in which recommendations of UPSC were not accepted.	15	10	8

(b) The few cases in which the Government had to differ with the recommendations of the Commission were decided at appropriate levels after taking into account all relevant considerations.

(c) Does not arise in view of the negligible number of the cases of disagreement.

[Translations]

Indian Labourers Abroad

6619. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian labourers working abroad as on December 31, 1991, and

(b) the average amount of foreign exchange earned by the Government therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The figures regarding the amount of foreign exchange earned through Indian labourers employed abroad are not maintained.

[English]

Development of Rural Areas

6620. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for rapid development of rural areas;;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be given a practical shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). There is no new or specific proposal for rapid development of rural areas in the Country. However, the approach of integrated area development is to be adopted during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is based on the premise that decentralised planning and implementation of these schemes will make a better impact on the problems of poverty. The details of this approach would be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan Document.

Allotment of Land to Government of Orissa in Vicinity of Delhi University

6621. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for allotment of five acres of land in the vicinity of Delhi University to the Government of Orissa for the construction of a hostel with a library and reference Centre for the students of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) A representation has been received from the Delhi Oriya Students Association (Reg.) dated 6th March, 1992 wherein they have requested to allot five acres of land in the vicinity of Delhi University for the construction of a full fledged hostel (along with a cultural centre and a reference library) by the Government of Orissa.

(c) The request has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and it has been decided that the request for hostels should be accommodated within the land available with Delhi University.

Prevention of Closure of Sick Units

6622. **SHRI ANKUSH RAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bill to prevent closure of sick, loss making and extremely unviable units as also the bankrupt private and public sector companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Collaboration with European Community

6623. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Community is keen on entering in to long term collaborations arrangements with Indian firm in the field of machine tools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

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

KURIEN): (a) to (c). As a sequel to the discussions on Indo-EC Working Group for Industrial Cooperation held in New Delhi on 26th September, 1991, a delegation of European Manufacturers and Importers of Machine Tools, sponsored by European Committee for Cooperation of Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO) and the European Liaison Committee of Machine Tools Importers (CELIMO), visited India during IMTEX '92 Exhibition organised by All-India Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association from 7th to 16th March, 1992 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. During interaction with individuals, participants from both sides evinced interest for long-term collaboration and the discussions were focused on possibility of technology transfer, scope of sourcing of components and sub-assemblies from India; and imports and exports of machine tools between India and Europe. This visit helped the European visitors to understand the capability of Indian Industry as well as in identifying specific areas of collaboration. The Government encourages such collaborations. Machine tool being a high technology industry, is eligible for automatic foreign collaboration approval in terms of Press Note No. 10 of Industrial Licence Policy announced in July, 1991

[*Translation*]

Faulty Water Tank in Nand Nagari

6624. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the non-supply of water from the Water tank constructed in the Nand Nagari of Delhi even when there is shortage of water in this area;

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

(c) whether the complaints regarding cracks in the said tank had been received immediately after its construction; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

[*English*]

Special Arrangement for Storage Facility

6625. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to make special arrangements for the storage and preservation of potato, vegetables and fruits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The National Horticulture Board (NHB) in collaboration with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing a scheme on strengthening of post harvest infrastructure of horticulture crops which provides short duration cold storage/pre-cooling units. The NHB is also providing assistance for installation of juice vending machines for marketing of fruit juices/ fruit based beverages.

Ministry of Food Processing Industry is implementing the following Schemes:-

(i) Schemes for Development of Food,

Fruit & Vegetable Processing Facilities in Rural Areas;

- (ii) Schemes for assistance to State Government under-takings and state level cooperatives for establishing or enlarging food, fruit and vegetable processing facilities.
- (iii) Development of infrastructure for mushroom cultivation and processing.
- (iv) Development of cold storage facilities at major Airports, Railway Stations and Production Centres.

Extension of Service

6626. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no extension of service are to be granted either in Government or public sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) number of officers given extension of service during the last two years with reasons therefor;

(d) number of retired persons appointed on contract basis in government and in public sector undertakings during the last three years;

(e) the details of the policy on the subject and the reasons for appointing retired persons on contract basis thereby depleting the chances of the unemployed persons; and

(f) the details of the corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Extension in service are not normally granted except in rare and exceptional circumstances purely in public interest. The extension is given by individual Departments and the information regarding number of officers given extension during last two years is not centrally available.

(d) to (f). Contract appointments are short term engagements made in public interest for making use of expertise of the appointees or to meet with specific short term contingencies. Bases on their expertise, suitable persons including retired persons can be considered for contract appointments. This policy is being continued to ensure that wisest choice is available for such public appointments. The number of retired persons appointed on contract basis during the last three years is not centrally available.

Procedure for foreign Recruitments

6627. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for foreign recruitment through the Government in different foreign countries;

(b) the number of foreign recruitments made in each of the last three years, country-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the details of the reservations for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for such recruitment along with the number of S.T. & S.C. persons offered foreign recruitment in such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Experts are de-

puted by the Government of India to various foreign countries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and its affiliate programme. The experts are selected by the inter-departmental committees from amongst those experts who are registered with the Department of Personnel and Training and those whose names are sponsored by the relevant Ministry/State Governments on request.

(b) The number of experts selected under the ITEC and its affiliate programme

may be seen in the statements I, II, III.

(c) There is no reservation for any category of persons in the selection of experts for deputation to the foreign countries as the persons have to meet the requirements relating to the qualifications and experience prescribed for those jobs. In view of this the information regarding the number of persons from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes offered to the foreign countries is not maintained separately.

STATEMENT-I

	1989			ITEC		
	Country	Doctors/ para Medical	Engineers	Teachers	Misc.	Total
1.	Angola	-	-	-	3	3
2.	Gambia	-	-	-	4	4
3.	Indonesia	-	-	1	-	1
4.	Jamaica	-	1	-	-	1
5.	Kenya	-	1	-	-	1
6.	Kampuchia	4	-	-	-	4
7.	Mauritius	1	4	-	2	7
8.	Nicargua	-	-	-	1	1
9.	P.D.R.Y.	-	8	-	-	8
10.	Seychelles	-	-	-	2	2
11.	Tonga	-	1	-	-	1
12.	Uganda	3	-	-	1	4
13.	Vietnam	-	-	-	1	1
Total:		8	15	1	14	38

STATEMENT II

<i>Country</i>	1990	ITEC			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Doctors para Medical</i>	<i>Engineers</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	
1. Afghanistan	-	1	-	1	2
2. Ethiopia	-	-	-	1	1
3. Jamaica	-	1	-	-	1
4. Mauritius	2	5	1	2	10
5. P.D.R.Y.	-	5	-	-	5
6. Seychelles	1	-	-	-	1
7. Tanzania	-	-	1	-	1
8. Uganda	1	-	-	-	1
9. Zambia	2	1	1	2	6
Total:	6	13	3	6	28

STATEMENT-III

<i>Country</i>	1991	ITEC			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Doctors/ Para Medical</i>	<i>Engineers</i>	<i>Teaching</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	
1. Afghanistan	-	4	-	-	4
2. Bangladesh	-	-	-	1	1
3. Esthiofia	1	-	-	-	1
4. Indonesia	-	-	3	-	3
5. Mauritius	-	4	1	-	5
6. Namibia	-	1	-	1	2
7. Seychelles	-	-	-	2	2
8. Tanzania	-	-	1	-	1
9. Zambia	-	-	2	-	2
Total:	1	9	7	4	21

Toothpaste Manufacturing Companies

6628. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stay orders obtained by the Colgate Palmolive India Limited in 1985 against limiting its production capacity to the actual licenced capacity has till date neither been get vacated nor the case got finalised by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of the case; and

(d) the details of other companies which are similarly violating the licencing conditions and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). In 1985, it was decided to launch prosecution proceedings against M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. for violating the provisions of I (D & R) Act, 1951 by having effected substantial expansion for the manufacture of toothpaste and tooth powder and also encroaching upon the area reserved for small scale sector without obtaining COB Licence. In the meantime, the Company filed two write-petitions in the Delhi High Court seeking to restrain the Government from proceeding against them and obtained stay. Due to inordinate delay in the disposal of the case, the Department of I.D. made an application in the Delhi High Court for an early hearing of the case. The case was accordingly taken up for hearing on 16.2.1990, but the actual hearing of the case started only w.e.f. 9.4.91. Ultimately, as agreed by both the parties, the Divisional Bench of the Delhi High Court in its order dated 11.4.91 directed M/s. Colgate palmolive (India) Ltd. to implead themselves in another case pending before the Supreme Court.

However, due to the announcement of the new industrial policy, the petitioner companies filed an application before the Supreme Court for withdrawal of their writ petitions pending in that Court and accordingly, the Supreme Court passed an order on 25.10.91 permitting the petitioners to withdraw their writ-petitions. The case, therefore, stands reverted to the Delhi High Court. The Department of Industrial Development have already requested the Central Government Standing Counsel in the Delhi High Court to file an application before the Hon'ble High Court for fixing an early hearing of the case for vacation of the stay/disposal of the writ petitions. The case is, therefore, sub-judice.

(d) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and M/s. Dabur India Ltd. who were reported to have been producing toothpaste/tooth powder in excess of their approved capacities have contested the capacities endorsed on their registration certificates/licences. Apart from these companies, M/s. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd. and M/s. J.L. Morrison & Jones India Ltd. are also reported to have been producing toothpaste in excess of their approved capacities. The question of taking action against these companies will arise only if it is proved after examination that they have violated the licencing conditions under the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

HDFC Branches in Andhra Pradesh

6629. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount accumulated in the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) in the year 1991;

(b) the number of HDFC branches operating in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government propose to open any more branches in the State;

for onward lending to beneficiaries Rs. 4.19 crores

(d) the loans given by HDFC for construction of houses under the various schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) As reported by HDFC no worthwhile and viable scheme is denied assistance by it.

(e) whether HDFC propose to sanction more loans to the State?

Drinking Water to Visakhapatnam

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The financial operations of Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) as on 31st March, 1992 as are reported are as follows:-

6630. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(Rs. in crores)

(i)	Equity	44.87
(ii)	Reserves & Surpluses	145 crores (figures are tentative and yet to be audited.
(iii)	Housing loans sanctioned.	711.86

(a) whether any schemes for supply of drinking water to Visakhapatnam are pending clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, water supply Improvement Scheme for Vishakhapatnam was approved from technical angle by the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.16 crores on 23.3.1989.

(b) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, HDFC is having a branch office at Hyderabad, a representative office at Vishakhapatnam and an outreach programme operated from Vijayawada and Guntur.

(b) The above scheme envisages drawal of 16 MGD water from Yeleru and Raiwada canals to augment the water supply of the city by 15 mgd upto the year 2010. The cost of the scheme is being met out of the resources provided by the Municipal Corpn. of Vishakhapatnam, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and loan from LIC.

(c) HDFC being a private company, is free to open its branches any where in India keeping in view its business requirements.

Production/Export of Molasses

(d) Details of loans sanctioned for construction of houses in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 were as follows:-

6631. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:

(i) Direct loans to individuals
Rs. 18.78 crores

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(ii) Line of Credit to State level agencies

(a) the quantum of production and exports of molasses during each of the last three years and in the current year so far

together with its field of utilisation.

(b) the quantities allotted and utilised during the last three years by the liquor manufactures, State-wise;

(c) whether any restrictions were imposed on export of molasses during 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Data on production and export of molasses is given in Statement I. Around 90% of molasses goes into the production of alcohol while the

balance is used in cattle feed, founaries and other industries.

(b) Allocations of molasses to distillerise within the State are made by the respective State Molasses Controllers and data on such allocations is not maintained by the Central Government. Statement II giving quantities utilised for distillation during the last 3 alcohol years, State-wise is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Prior to August 14, 1991 the export of molasses was canalised through STC and the quantum upto which export could be permitted and other details pertaining thereto were decided by the Government. Thereafter the export of molasses has been decanalised and placed on OGL subject to the provisions of Molasses Control Order, 1961.

STATEMENT I

Production and Export of Molasses during the last Three Years, and current Alcohol year

<i>year</i>	<i>(In lakh tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Exports</i>
	<i>(Alcohol Year ending 30 the Nov.</i>	<i>(Financial Year ending 31st. March)</i>
1988-89	35.50	1.140
1989-90	49.70	1.840
1990-91	55.32	2.770
199-92	58.20	3.420
	(Estimated)	(Provisional)

STATEMENT II*(Fig in lakh tonnes)*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>utilisation of Molasses for Distillation</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2.930	2.760	3.050
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	0.039	0.040	0.041
Bihar	1.118	1.182	1.433
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra & NH	-	-	-
Daman	9.114	0.126	0.151
Delhi	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	1.143	1.720	2.065
Harayana	1.040	1.134	1.305
Himachal Pradesh	-	0.021	0.020
Jammu & Kashmir	0.005	0.139	-
Karnataka	2.190	2 610	2.880
Kerala	0.091	0.264	0.208
Madhya Pradesh	0.879	1.033	1.673
Maharashtra	7.960	10.920	10.370
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>utilisation of Molasses for Distillation</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Nagaland	0.023	0.019	0.042
Orissa	0.083	0.120	0.175
Pondicherry	0.184	0.175	0.212
Punjab	0.996	1.337	1.002
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Rajasthan	0.290	0.271	0.291
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3.270	3.240	3.410
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	10.100	14.960	15.440
West Bengal	0.464	0.490	0.232

Shifting of Unsafe Localities

6632. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal for shifting to safer places the localities already declared unsafe due to unscientific mining operation by the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Problems of land subsidence, mainly exist in the coalfield areas of Eastern Coalfields Limited, due to unscientific exploitation of coal during pre-nationalisation days. An apex Monitoring

Committee constituted by Coal India Limited, consisting of Distt. Magistrate, burdwan, A.D.M., Asansol, local MPs and MLAs representatives from Central Mine Planning & Design Institute, Indian School of Mines, Central Mining Research Station and Eastern Coalfields Limited headed by Shri H.B. Ghosh, Ex. Director General of Mines safety is studying the status of stabilisation of unsafe areas in Raniganj Coalfield.

Title Deed of Coal Mines

6633. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited has already obtained the title deeds of coal mines from the erstwhile owners;

(b) if so, the number and names thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the manner in which the Eastern Coalfields Limited/Coal India Limited propose to recover the same; and

(e) whether the Government have considered any other alternative in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Open Cast Projects

6634. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minor minerals contained in the top soil of Open Cast Projects belong to the Eastern Coalfields/ Coal India Limited?

(b) if not, the manner in which the same are being disposed of;

(c) whether the prior permission of the Government of West Bengal was obtained before such disposal;

(d) whether the revenue earned on account of such disposal goes to the State Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, the figures of each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flats to Slum Dwellers in Delhi

6635. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Min-

ister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Slum Wing had invited applications for allotment of flats to slum dwellers of Delhi in 1985.

(b) if so, the details of draws held and number of flats allotted under the scheme in chronological order;

(c) whether the Government propose to allot more flats under the scheme during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As reported by Delhi Development Authority, the slum Wing of DDA has held two draws till now. The first draw was held in December, 1988 for allotment of 1264 flats and the 2nd draw was held in January, 1991 for allotment of 92 flat.

(c) As reported by DDA there is a propose for allotment of 582 flats during the current year.

(d) The details are as follows:-

150 flats at Boulvred Road

144 flats at Raghubir Nagar

288 flats at Tilak Nagar

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Visit of Indonesian Delegation

6636. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered Delegation from Indonesia visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed with the delegation; and

(c) the follow up measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN); (a) A high-powered Indonesian delegation led by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Hartarto visited India from 14th to 21st March 1992.

(b) and (c). The focus of the various discussions with the delegation was on strengthening and developing closer ties between the two countries and encouraging a closer cooperation in trade, industry, and technology. Measures to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation were discussed.

Export by BHEL

6637. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the products exported by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. during the last three years; and the countries to which exports were made;

(b) the foreign exchange earned and the profits made by BHEL thereby;

(c) whether there was any shortfall in the export orders during the above period; and

(d) if so, the losses suffered and the remedial steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The foreign exchange earned through these exports is as under:

(Rs./Crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Foreign exchange earned through physical exports	23	68	155
		(Provisional)	

Export operations have earned profits in all the three years. It is not in the commercial interest of the company to divulge exact quantum of profits.

(c) No, Sir, The orders for the supply and services were executed as per the agreed schedules.

(d) The Question does not arise

STATEMENT

EXPORTS BY BHEL

Country	Product
Malta	- Thermal sets, Services
Cyprus	- Thermal sets

<i>Country</i>		<i>Product</i>
Malaysia	-	Hydro Sets, Thermal, Sets, Transformers Insulators, Transmission Line Equipment, Spares and Services.
Russia	-	Haulage, Winches, Steel, Castings, Condensers, Boiler Components
Libya	-	Thermal sets, Motors Spares and Services
China	-	Thermal Sets.
Japan	-	Thermal Sets, Mica Sheets
Iran	-	Thermal Sets
Germany	-	Generator Rotor, Insulators, Services.
U.S.A.	-	Boiler Components, Thermal Sets
Iraq	-	Thermal Sets
Turkey, Indonesia and UAE	-	Insulators.
Saudi Arabia, Vietnam	-	Spares and Services
Kenya	-	Current Transformers.

**Regularisation of Government
Accommodation**

(b) if so, the details thereof?

6638. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to refer to the reply given on
August 5, 1991 to Unstarred Question No.
1633 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to regularise
the Government accommodation in the
names of the married daughters has since
been finalised; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir, it has been decided to extend the
scope of concession of adhoc allotment/
regularisation of General Pool Residential
Accommodation in the name of married
daughter of a retiring official in case he does
not have any son or in case where the
married daughter is the only person who is
prepared to maintain the parent (s) and the

sons are not in a position to do so (e.g. minor sons). This is subject to the same terms and conditions as applicable to other eligible wards of the retiring Govt. employees. Orders to this effect have been issued on 17.12.91.

Re-Appointment of Retired Officers

6639. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers given extension of service or re-employed during the last two years with reasons therefor;

(b) the number of retired officers appointed on contract basis in Government undertakings, semi-Government corporations and autonomous bodies during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for appointing the retired persons on contract basis; and

(d) the details of the corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The information is not centrally available.

(b) to (d). Contract appointments are short term engagements made in public interest from making use of expertise of the appointees or to meet with specific short term contingencies. Based on their expertise, suitable persons including retired persons can be considered for contract appointments. The policy is being continued to ensure that widest choice is available for

such public appointments. The number of retired persons appointed on contract basis during the last three years is not centrally available.

Allotment of Houses to Central Government Employees

6640. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to take private houses on rent for allotment to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct more houses for these employees in Delhi and other cities during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, type-wise and city-wise; and

(e) the percentage of the employees who are still waiting for the allotment of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the resources constraints 9850 flats are proposed to be constructed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, actual number of flats, to be constructed would depend upon allocation of funds for the purpose.

(e) Such satisfactions are not being maintained.

Coloured Ration Cards

6641. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue coloured ration cards to the citizens of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ration items are proposed to be issued to persons having annual income of Rs. 10,500/- on the green card only,; and

(d) if so, the time by which these new ration cards are to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration has reported that they have no proposal to issue coloured ration cards. The Public Distribution System is universal in character and does not distinguish the beneficiaries based on income or occupation.

Revamping of Cycle Corporation of India

6642. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested for re-vamping the Cycle Corporation of India and making it viable;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to revamp the Cycle Corporation of India?

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

(b) and (c). Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) has been incurring losses from its inception due to various reasons such as old and outdated machinery, excessive manpower, high cost of production, difficult liquidity position etc. Govt. have plans for revival/rehabilitation of CCIL which cover aspects such as modernisation of plans and machinery, rationalisation of work force, capital restructuring etc. However, the Company is one of those who have been referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Coal to Power Stations

6643. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaint to the effect that the actual quantity of coal received by the power houses of Uttar Pradesh and various other factories in private sector in the country is less than the quantity declared to be sent by railway rake from coal mines, the coal is of inferior quality and it is not supplied in time; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some complaints from power houses in Uttar Pradesh and other coal consumers in the country regarding shortages in weight of coal received, poor quality of coal and delayed delivery of coal.

(b) Government have advised coal companies to strengthen their quality control infrastructure, instal weighbridges for proper weighment, grade the coal correctly, and establish coal handling plants so that all coal is eventually despatched through these plants. Coal companies have also set up national and regional coal consumers councils for redressal of consumers' complaints/grievances.

[*English*]

HMT Watches for Children

6644. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT proposes to manufacture colourful and attractive watches for children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of such watches; and

(c) the special features of these watches?

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

(b) and (c). Details are being finalised. These watches will be mostly in digital range in plastic cases.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Essential Commodities through FPS

6645. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat, rice, sugar and other items supplied to the distributors of fair price shops from the foodgrain godowns are substantially underweight;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether complaints have been received in this regard during the last three years from the Societies, reputed citizens and important persons by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and the Commissioner, Civil Supply Department;

(d) if so, the details of the complaints thereof and the nature of action being taken on these complaints;

(e) whether there Government propose to ensure the supplies in proper weight to the distributors; and

(f) 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). Delhi Administration has reported that wheat and rice are issue of Food Corporation of India to Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation for transportation and delivery at the doorsteps of the fair price shops. Bag to bag weighment of foodgrains is done by FCI labour. Stocks of sugar are issued on standard weight basis. As the quantity involved is substantial, variation in the quantity of the bags, due to factors like loss of moisture, multiple handlings and cuts in bags cannot, altogether, be ruled out.

(c) yes Sir.

(d) to (f). Delhi Administration has reported that 161 complaints, regarding shortages in weightment, were received during the last three years. Steps have been taken by them for checking the quality and weightment of the food articles which include weightment of bags in the presence of representatives of Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation; authorising representatives of fair price shops holders to visit FCI godowns etc. Complaints of short weightment are required to be notified within 72 hours of the receipt to the officers. Appropriate action is taken to replace the bags, if the complaint is found valid. The Administration has decided to introduce weigh-bridges at some of the FCI godowns on an experimental basis.

Manufacture of duplicate Hot Plates

6646. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether superflames and other ISI Trade Mark duplicate Hot plates are being manufactured in Delhi particularly in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check this;

(c) whether any raids were also conducted during the last three years in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to Bureau of Indian Standards, they have no information on manufacture of duplicate ISI marked Hot Plates (domestic gas stoves for use with

LPG).

(c) and (d). Bureau of Indian Standards has not conducted any raids.

[English]

Indian Council for Mathematical science

6647. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up an Indian Council for Mathematical Science; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme to Attract Indian Scientists from Abroad

6648. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have contemplated any scheme to attract Indian talents in science and Technology from abroad;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A number of measures have been taken from time to time to attract Indian scientists and technologists settled abroad to come back to the country. Some of these are:

- There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of scientist's Pool.
- A provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts.
- Facilities to import equipments have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
- With a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country, a Special Cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry.
- Programmes have been launched through which core groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers has been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

- Indian origin professional men and women who have distinguished themselves in their fields of activity and are settled abroad are being invited for short term technical assignments to assist in our developmental efforts in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology.

[Translation]

Construction of Government Quarters in Delhi

6649. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are constructing Government quarters in Delhi to overcome the accommodation problem of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of construction of these houses and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). 21 Type V and 256 Type IV quarters are under construction and are nearly complete. 135 Type III quarters in Nehru Nagar are expected to be completed by September 1993.

Further construction is at the pre-construction and planning stage and will be taken do depending upon the availability of funds.

[English]

Purchase of Land by E.C.L.

6650. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited has purchased lands directly from the land owners or intermediaries after nationalisation;

(b) if so, the area of such land;

(c) whether the Governemnt of West Bengal was consulted before such purchase;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether legal complications have cropped up as a result; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised Possession of Land by E.C.L.

6651. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited is in unauthorised possession of land already vested to the Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the area of land - colliery/OCP wise;

(c) whether the State Government objected to this; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Eastern Coalfields Limited in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). ECL have however reported that in 13 cases, the West Bengal Government have disputed the vesting in respect of 1653.25 acres of land, as detailed below:

		<i>ACRES</i>
1.	Seebpur	447.99
2.	West Jamuria	59.65
3.	East Jamuria	159.74
4.	Jamuria 7/8 PIT	62.27
5.	Bamondiha	39.58
6.	Devolia and W Devolia	12.08
7.	Sonepur	34.50
8.	Upper Kajora	29.59

9.	Banksimulia (1-6 Pit)	244.60
10.	Banksimulia (11/12 Pits)	267.62
11.	Dhadka	13.35
12.	Chora	7.19
13.	New Kenda	175.09

(d) The ECL have submitted appeals to the Competent Authorities and the some are yet to be disposed off.

Management Information System in ECL

6652. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up to examine the adequacy of present Management Information System in ECL and to suggest improvement thereto, has completed their study on the subject and submitted their report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). In order to make an in-depth study of existing Management Information System pertaining to reporting of coal, production, despatches, stocks etc., an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Director, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta was set up in 1987. Since this Committee did not finalise its deliberations, Coal India Limited Board of Directors took a

decision to constitute a Sub-committee of Board to examine the prevailing system of maintenance, control, verification of coal stocks etc., and suggest improvement in the same. The Sub-committee has submitted its report in 1991 and the same has been adopted by all subsidiaries of Coal India Limited.

Discovery of New Coal Deposits

6653. SHRI S.B. THORAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state::

(a) whether Coal India Limited has discovered new deposits for areas under Western Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to have the new potential harnessed by the Western Coalfields Limited during 1992-93 to meet the production targets for 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Based on the results of detailed exploration carried out by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and the agencies engaged by them, coal reserves in the following blocks have been proved:-

(Qty. Million Tonnes)

Maharashtra:

1.	Pimpalgaon OC	9.55
2.	Ukni OC	23.45
3.	Junad OC	3.19
4.	Bhatadih OC	1.98
5.	Gouri OC II	7.00
6.	Shirna OC	1.73
7.	Chincholi UG	8.12

Madhya Pradesh:

1.	Thespora UG	11.40
2.	Mathani UG	5.68

(c) Western Coalfields Limited are hopeful of starting the development work in all these 9 blocks, subject to the availability of lands, forestry, environment and other related issues and availability of financial resources. However, no coal production contribution is expected from any of these blocks during 1992-93. The company will achieve its production target of 25 million tonnes during 1992-93 from the existing and ongoing projects.

Export of Drugs

6654. SHRI S.P. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for export of drugs and actual achievement made in the current year;

(b) the target for export of drugs during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of IDPL and other public sector drug units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The targets and actual achievements for export of drugs in current year i.e. 1991-92 as indicated by Chemexil are as under:-

	<i>Prorate Target April 91/Feb. 92</i>	<i>Achievements April 91/Feb.92</i>
<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
i. Basic drugs	595.8	537.4
ii. Finished formulations	451.6	397.2
	1047.4	934.6

(b) During the 8th five year plan period a 10% growth in export in each year has been estimated.

(c) There are five Central Public Sector undertakings in the pharmaceutical Industry Sector. These are IDPL, HAL, BOPL, BIL and SSPL. The steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of IDPL and other public sector drugs units are as under:-

The rehabilitation package for IDPL involves restructuring of the capital expansion of capacities of Pen. G, setting up of new facilities, captive power facilities, implementation of voluntary retirement scheme to reduce the excess manpower. The rehabilitation package for BIL envisages modernisation, renewals/replacements, reduction in man power and setting up of new facilities for manufacturing of LVP and DPT. The rehabilitation plan for BCPL envisages modernisation diversification funding of cash loss, implementation of voluntary retirement scheme and financial assistance for the repayment of statutory and sundry liabilities. The rehabilitation plan of SSPL inter-alia envisages enhanced production target and financial assistance required to meet the targetted production. The company has also plans for diversification.

Recovery of Unintended Profits from Drug Companies

6655. SHRI S.B. THORAT:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued fresh notices to drug companies who

are defaulting on payment of unintended profits to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when the payment is due in respect of each company together with amount of dues;

(d) whether the Government have worked out a solution to the problem in consultation with the parties involved;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (f). Assessment of the tentative liabilities of the companies on account of violation of the various provisions of the DPCOs and/or in terms of the judgements of the Courts, has already been completed in a number of cases, while in respect of the remaining cases all efforts are being made to complete the same as quickly as possible. The updated information in this regard is given in the Statement attached. In a number of cases, the progress has been hampered on account of non-receipt of complete data for the entire relevant period. The companies have been informed that in case they do not supply the date, the Government will be left with no alternative but to compute their liabilities on the basis of whatever data becomes available from wherever. The question of any company being let off does not arise. All efforts will be made to effect the recoveries as legally permissible.

STATEMENT-I

Recoveries of over charged amounts

SUPREME COURT CASE COMPANIES:

(in Rs. lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period involved	Special Committee Assessment	Revised assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd (Demethyl-Chloro Teltra cycline and formulations)	Upto Oct. 8 84-8	389.0 N.A	490.4 830.0	100.0
		Total	389.06	1320.52	
2.	M/s. Hoechst (I) Ltd. (Baralgon Ketone, Frusemide, Pheniramine Maleate, PMT, Glybenciarnide)	Upto Dec. 83 1984-87:	458.10 N.A.	2491.05 5289.75	312.10
		Total	458.10	7780.80	
3.	M/s Johan Wyeth &	Upto Dec. 83:	161.83	206.04	45.00
4.	Geofferey Manners (Benzathine Penicillin and formulations)	1984-87:	N.A.	299.95	
		Total	161.83	505.99	

(in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period involved	Special Committee Assessment	Revised assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s. Merind (Dexamethasone and formulations)	Upto Dec. 83: 1984-87:	138.79 N.A. Total 138.79	781.58 1610.4 2391.72	Nil
6.	M/s. Pfizer (Oxytetracycline and formulations)	Upto Dec. 83: 1984-87:	48.21 N.A. Total 48.21	87.61 N.A. 87.61	19.90
7.	M/s Franco Indian &	Upto Dec.83:	11.02	14.02	0.43
8.	M/s. Griffon (Phenoxy Methyl Penicillin Tablets)	1984-87	NA Total 11.02	NA 14.02	
9.	M.s Tamil Nadu Dadha (Calcium Lactate)	Upto Dec. 83: 1984-87:	15.59 N.A. Total 15.59	37.97 N.A. 37.27	Nil
10.	M/s. Anil Starch (Dextrose Anhydrous)	Upto Dec. 83: 1984-87	11.61 N.A. Total 11.61	1.61 1.16 2.77	Nil

(in Rs. lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period Involved	Special Committee Assessment	Revised assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals (Oxphenbutazone)	Upto Dec. 83: 1984-87	114.30 N.A. <u>Total 114.30</u>	205.36 N.A. <u>205.36</u>	Nil
12.	M/s. Ethnor (Teteramisole Hcl) (Decaris Tablets)	Upto Oct. 83: 1984-87	8.15 N.A.	30.19 N.A.	10.19
Grand Total			1356.66	12366.95	487.62

(b) OTHER COMPANIES:

(In Rs. lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs Involved)	Period Involved	Tentative Assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Glaxo India Ltd. (Betamethasone & its salts)	1981 to August 1987	7178.00	819.00
2.	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals	Misc.	20.00	20.00
3.	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd. (Multivitamins)	1.4.86 to Sept. 1987	74.68	-
4.	M/s. Pfizer India Ltd. (Multivitamins)	April, 86 to December, 88	122.00	-
5.	M/s. Parke Davis (Multivitamins)	August, 83 to August, 87.	1466.15	-
6.	M/s. Abbott Labs. (Multivitamins)	March, 86 to August, 1987.	182.38	-
7.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome (Sulfamethoxazole)	1979-80 to February, 84.	441.27	-

(In Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs involved)	Period involved	Tentative Assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5
8.	M/s. Lyka Labs. (Fluocinolone Acetide)	1979-80 to 25.8.1987	678.73	-
9.	M/s. Werner Hindustan (Now Parke Davis) (Isokin and Pyridium)	1982 to 1986	106.36	55.49
10.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll (Euglucon)	13.12.1984 to 31.1.1988	97.74	-
11.	M/s. Carews (Combiflam)	Nov. 86 to Dec. 88	710.24	-
12.	M/s. IDPL (Imported Bulk Drugs)	1985-86 to 1987-88	336.45	-
13.	M/s. Krupa Traders (Rifampicin)	Various	20.48	-
14.	M/s IDPL (Sulfadimidine)	Various	37.30	-

(In Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company (Drugs Involved)	Period involved	Tentative Assessment	Amount Deposited
1	2	3	4	5
15.	A.P. Chemicals (Paracetamol)	Feb. 88 to Nov. 89	25.43	-
16.	M/s. Malladi Drugs (Ephedrine)	April 88 to March 90	116.30	-
17.	Lupin Labs. (Rifampicin)	1988-91	3.72	-
18.	Lupin Labs. (Ethambutol)	1989-90	17.31	-
		Sub-total (b)	11634.54	894.49
		Total	24001.49	1382.11
			(Rs. 240.01 crores)	Rs. 13.82 crores)

STATEMENT-II

Recoveries under DPEA

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed	Amount received
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
RIFAMPICIN				
1.	Bichem Pharmaceuticals	3/79 to 3/84	34.28	-
2.	Lyka Labs.	4/79 to 3/84	57.57	5.79
3.	Astra IDL Ltd.	82-83 to 5/84	24.11	2.41
4.	Micro Labs	79-80 to 82-83	2.24	-
5.	Themis Chemicals Ltd.	82-83 to 83-84	36.31	-
6.	Alembic Chem. Labs.	81-82 to 83-84	38.73	3.80
7.	Bombay Drug House	1980-81 to 83-84	1.73	-
8.	Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	66.01	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed	Amount received
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
9.	Dolphin Labs.	1979 to 1983	18.11	-
10.	Albert David Ltd.	11/81 to 9/83	3.91	3.91
11.	Pharma & Chem. Ind.	80-81 to 82-83	87.99	-
12.	Cadila Labs. P. Ltd.	79-80 to 83-84	76.52	7.50
13.	Sarabhai Chemicals	82-83 to 83-84	4.14	2.00
14.	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.	8/80 to 3/84	215.89	21.60
15.	Ranbaxy Laboratores Ltd.	4/79 to 6/84	36.23	3.63
16.	Wallace Pharmaceuticals	4/82 to 2/84	2.82	0.29
17.	Ethico Drug & Chem. Mfg. Co.	5/82 to 3/84	140.88	-
18.	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12/80 to 1/86	2.18	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed	Amount received
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
19.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	81-82 to 83-84	36.66	-
			<u>886.41</u>	<u>50.84</u>
	DYPYRIDAMOL			
1.	German Remedies	4/79 to 7/84	59.95	59.95
	GENTAMYCIN			
1.	Fulford I. Ltd.	7/80 to 2/84	194.62	80.00
2.	Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79-80 to 2/84	194.62	-
3.	Lyka Labs. Ltd.	7/79 to 3/84	17.47	1.75
4.	Nicholas Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	53.03	10.00
			<u>299.00</u>	<u>51.75</u>

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed	Amount received
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakhs)				
SALBUTAMOL				
1.	M/s. Khandelwal Ltd.	79-80 to 81-82	0.15	-
2.	M/s. Biddle Sawyer P. Ltd.	4/79 to 3/83	142.74	-
			Total <u>142.89</u>	
CLOFAZAMINE				
1.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals	4/79 to 3/84	<u>5.01</u>	-
AMPICILLIN & AMOXICYLLIN				
	M/s. Biochem Pharma Ltd.	79/80 to 83/84	<u>11.80</u>	-
OXYPHENYLBUTAZONE				
	M/s Tablets India Ltd.	79/80 to 83/84	<u>9.49</u>	-
METRONIDAZOLE				

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Period involved	Tentative amount assessed	Amount received
1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M/s. Boots Company Ltd.	79/80 to Aug.87	62.17	47.92
2.	M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	79/80 to 83/84	7.82	-
3.	M/s. KSDPL	79-80 to 83/84	5.50	-
4.	M/s. Khandelwal Labs.	79-80 to 3/84	1.34	-
5.	IDPL	79-80 to 3/84	20.33	-
			<u>97.16</u>	<u>47.92</u>
	TRIMETHOPRIM			
	M/s. German Remedies	2/82 to 5/86	8.25	8.25
	Total:		1519.96	228.71

[*Translation*]

Excise Duty on Cars

6656. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recommended for any reduction in excise duty on passenger cars as a step to overcome the recession in the industry as reported in the Statesman dated March 9, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other suggestions made by the Government to fight the industrial recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Government attention has been drawn to the news item in "The Statesman" dated 9.3.1992. As part of the annual exercise in connection with the Union Budget, the Industry Ministry reviews the indirect taxes structure as applicable to the different sectors under its administrative control. The Government's final decision in such proposals is reflected in the Union Budget. The Budget contains different measures for the healthy growth of the industrial sector and the economy. As announced in the Budget, 1992-93, special excise duty on products was raised from 10% to 15%. Passenger cars have been exempted from this increase as the industry has been passing through a difficult phase.

(c) Measures announced in the Union Budget for 1992-93, such as reduction of duties, elimination of import licensing except for a small Negative List, reduction in statu-

tory liquidity ratio, reduction in floor level, interest rates, etc. are designed to improve the health of the industrial sector.

[*English*]

Committee on Mass Transportation in Cities

6657. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of experts on metropolitan transportation has been set up by the Planning Commission to identify alternative modes of mass transportation in cities with a population of one million and above;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Committee of Experts of Metropolitan Transport was set up by the Planning Commission in 1984. The Committee submitted only an interim report in 1985 in respect of six Metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The Committee recommended constitution of Apex bodies and inter-Ministerial bodies for looking into urban transport matters and Ministry of Urban Development to be the nodal agency. It had also recommended establishment of a Central Metropolitan Transport Fund.

Malpractices in Super Bazar

6658. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of malpractices having taken place and that have come

to the notice in the purchase of items/disposal thereof in the Super Bazar Delhi;

(b) the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the steps taken to revamp and revitalise the Super Bazar and the number of complaints received about the overcharging of rates by its branches, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to involve the Super Bazar in the Public Distribution System by directing it to open fair price shops in all its branch stores, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Cooperative Store Ltd, Delhi popularly known as Super Bazar has stated that three instances of malpractices have come to their notice during the year 1991-92. In one case orders for purchase of footwear which were not approved by the purchase Committee were placed with the party and goods were purchased. In other two cases, tea in excess of normal requirement was purchased. Explanations of the concerned employees have been called and suitable action will be taken against them.

(c) Super Bazar has informed that their purchase system is functioning adequately and is reviewed from time to time. Fortnightly tender system has been introduced to ensure purchase at competitive rates. During 1991-92 four complaints of overcharging of rates were received.

(d) No, Sir, Super Bazar has informed that in the past the proposal to open fair price shops in the branches of Super Bazar has

been examined. The proposal was not found to be practical due to non-availability of additional accommodation on reasonable rates. Super Bazar is already selling similar items of different quality from their branches at different rates and to sell similar items under fair price shops from the same outlet would pose many day to day problems of inventory control and accounting. However, Super Bazar is selling almost all items of daily need including some items already under Public Distribution System.

Language for Computer

6659. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 4, 1991 to Starred Question No. 183 and state:

(a) the progress made in the project of solving Artificial Intelligence System through Indian Sanskrit Tradition in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the research centres where Sanskrit is being used in computer work;

(c) when the work for Standardising a Code under the Technology Development for Indian Languages had begun and whether any code was so devised, if so, when and how many times and the progress made since then in this regard; and

(d) the target fixed for accepting Sanskrit as the computer language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme of the Department of Electronics, a number of projects involving

artificial intelligence, Sanskrit and computers have been initiated. The details of projects alongwith the progress made so far are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (d). The details of the centres where work is being carried out in Sanskrit and Computers under TDIL Programme are given in the enclose Statement II Though there is no indication that Sanskrit as such can be used as a language for computers, there is a view that formal structure and strict adherence to rules of the Sanskrit grammar may provide insight into the natural languages processing in computers. It has been observed that Sanskrit has a potential

to become a model for Knowledge representation and as a link language for Machine Translation.

(c) The work on standardisation of Code for Indian Languages was initiated during seventies. In 1983, the Department of Electronics announced the Indian Standard Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCI-83), which was revised in 1986. In 1988, there was further revision to make it more suitable for personal computers. The final version of the Indian Standard Script Code for Information Interchange (ISCI) was published by Bureau of Indian Standards in December, 1991.

STATEMENT-I

List of project Related to "Artificial Intelligence, Sanskrit and Computer" Funded under TDIL Programmer

Project Name	Name of the Institution	Year of Initiation	Status
1	2	3	4
(1) Utilisation of Sanskrit in Computer based semantic processing (Kriya Research.) Phase II	Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote	1991	Phase I of the project has been completed by the end of March, 1992. A dictionary of technical Sanskrit words has been built up giving their precise meaning. Software for implementation of the Shabda Bodha techniques in computers have been developed.
(2) Exploring Information processing Structuring in Sanskrit Shastra.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	1991	On-going
(3) Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment (CASTLE) Part I & II, Phase II	J.N.U. New Delhi SLBSR Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	1988	Phase I of the project has been completed. In March 1992, Packages such as intelligent tutoring system for Sanskrit Sandhi, Vicheda, Formation of Pades etc. for Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching Learning have been developed.

Project Name	Name of the Institution	Year of Initiation	Status
1	2	3	4
(4) Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Language in Machine Readable form (Sanskrit)	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	1991	Preparation of Sanskrit Corpora with contextual meanings of words, and other tags for Machine Translation etc. is in Progress.

STATEMENT-II

List of Projects Related to "Sanskrit and Computer" Funded under TDIL Programme

Project Name	Name of the institution	Year of Initiation
	2	3
(1) Utilisation of Sanskrit in Computer based semanti processing (Kriya Research), Phase I	Academy of Sanskrit Research Meikot	199
(2) Exploring Information processing Structuring i Sanskrit Shastra	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University Varanas	199
(3) Resource Centre for Computer Assisted Learning Teaching Programme for B.Ed, M.Ed. Students	SLBS Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi	1991
(4) Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment (Castle) Part I & II, Phase II.	SLES Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.	1988
(5) Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/ Learning Environment (CASTLE) Part I & II, Phase II	J.N.U., New Delhi	1988
(6) Development of Corpora of Text of Indian Language in Machine Readable form (Sanskrit)	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	1991
(7) Preparation of Curriculum Guidelines and Course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakaran, Mimamsa and Nirukta to Linguists and Computer Scientist.	SLESR Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupati Gurukul Kangri University, Hardwar.	1991

Assistance to Institutions Engaged in Exploring the Ancient Indian Texts

6660. SHRISHANKERSINHVAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 183 on December 4, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government had assured to assist any institution or individual who is willing to plan and work to utilise/explore our ancient Indian texts for the development of technology in modern context;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such institutions and individuals who are so receiving Government assistance and also those whose names are under consideration together with the specific project of each one and the quantum of assistance provided/being provided; and

(c) the guidelines laid down in this regard?

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

(b) The projects/studies recently sponsored by the Government are:

Project:

1. Coordinated Programmes related to Technology Development in the Indian Languages, particularly role of Indian Sanskrit Tradition in Evolving Artificial Intelligence Systems. (Department of Electronics)
2. Foundations and methodologies of theoretical sciences (logic, linguistics, mathematics, cognitive science) in Indian tradition. (National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies).

(NISTADS). (Rs. 57 lakhs).

Studies:

1. 'History of Science & Technology in Ancient India I. The Beginnings' by Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya .. NISTADS, 1986. (Rs. 7 lakhs).
2. 'History of Science & Technology in Ancient India II. Formation of Theoretical Fundamentals of Natural Sciences, .. NISTADS, 1991. (Rs. 1 lakh)

(c) There are existing guidelines and mechanisms to promote research in various areas including development of modern technology utilising the Ancient Indian Texts.

Allotment of Plots to Farmers

6661. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4348 on December 18, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government have completed the investigations into the cases of irregularities in allotment of plots;

(b) if so, the findings of these investigations; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to expedite the investigations and the time by which that are likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The 7 cases of irregularities men-

tioned in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4348 dated 18.12.91 have been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation and it is not possible to indicate a definite time, by which C.B.I. will complete the investigations.

[Translations]

Raw Material Shortage in Northern Region

6662. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of various raw materials has hit the industrial production in the Northern region and has also affected the exports as reported in the 'Statesman' dated March 11, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Union Government to ensure availability of raw materials to the industries and boost the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Index of Industrial Production and Data on Exports are not being compiled region-wise. Any shortage of raw materials is bound to affect industrial production and exports. According to Ministry of Coal, the industrial consumers including some consumers in Northern Region may have experienced shortfall in supply of coal due to priority movement of coal by rail to core sector consumers, particularly power utilities. According to Department of Steel there is general shortage of pig iron and certain items of steel in the country. Import of these items is allowed, Removal of margin money

requirement on raw materials and intermediates and elimination of Import Licensing except for a small Negative List of specified items, decanalisation of vital raw material and provision for import of most of industrial inputs as and when required, as provided in the Import & Export Policy, 1992-97, will facilitate quicker and easier availability of raw materials to the Industry and boost industrial production.

[English]

Collaboration of Hindustan Motors with General Motors of USA

6663. SHRI RABI RAY:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors has entered into a collaboration agreement with the General Motors of USA for manufacturing fuel efficient cars and automotive components; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Government have approved a proposal of M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited, Calcutta for setting up of a Joint Venture project with M/s. General Motors Corporation, U.S.A for manufacture of fuel efficient passenger cars within the existing licenced capacity. The foreign equity participation by the collaborator would be approximately 30% and there would be a balancing of foreign exchange outgo through export earnings.

Revamping of HFC

6664. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for revamping/rehabilitating of different units of HFC;

(b) the unit-wise allocation of funds therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the matter of revamping stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) HFC has submitted an investment proposal of Rs. 128.31 crores pertaining to their following units as per details given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Barauni	-	35.49
Durgapur	-	46.78
Namrup-I	-	11.50
Namrup-II	-	34.54
Total	-	128.31

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken on the proposal, therefore, no funds have been allocated unit-wise.

Space Technology for Scientific Purposes

6665. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to increase the assistance being given to India for improving the space technology for scientific purposes;

(b) if so, the salient features of the

proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

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

'No Industry Districts' in Tamil Nadu

6666. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Tamil Nadu which have been enlisted as 'No-industry' Districts;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for setting up of industrial units in those districts;

(c) if so, the time by which such industrial units would be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Districts which did not have any large or medium industrial unit according to the District Industries Centres Action Plan, 1979-80 were declared as No-Industry Districts. As per this criterion, Tamilnadu does not have any 'No Industry District'.

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

Consumption of Coal

6667. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of coal in the country, State-wise;

(b) the States which are able to load the entire quantity of coal in the allocated wagons in their stipulated period;

(c) whether some irregularities have been found in lifting of coal during the last six months;

(d) if so, the details therefor and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the quantity of coal supplied to brick

kilns during the last one year, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The total supply of coal for the country during 1990-91 was 210.07 million tonnes. The quantity of coal (including Hard Coke and Soft Coke) supplied to consumers in various states from Coal India and Singareni Collieries co. Ltd. during 1990-91 is as under:

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Total Despatch		
	CIL	SCCL	TOTAL
Bihar	17448	-	17448
Uttar Pradesh	27722	-	27722
Orissa	8593	-	8593
Madhya Pradesh	31588	-	31588
West Bengal	15887	-	15887
Maharashtra	20838	754	21592
Gujarat	14602	-	14602
Rajasthan	3853	-	3853
Delhi	4953	-	4953
Punjab	6095	-	6095

(In 000 tonnes)

State	Total Despatch		
	CIL	SCCL	TOTAL
Haryana	2976	-	2976
Tamil Nadu	7983	420	8403
Andhra Pradesh	3547	14485	18032
Karnataka	2049	1839	3888
Kerala	174	42	216
Himachal Pradesh	220	-	220
Assam	1009	-	1009
Jammu & Kashmir	302	-	302
Others	149	-	149
Total:	169988	17540	187528*

*This does not include coal supplied by CIL and SCCL to Railways, Defence Forces etc. which has not been split state-wise.

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

(Figs. in '000 tonnes)

(c) and (d). Generally complaints are received concerning non supply or delay in supply of coal, quality and/or quantity of coal supplied, genuineness of the consumers to whom coal has been allotted, etc. Such complaints are looked into by the concerned coal companies. In case any malafides, negligence etc. are detected on the part of any employee, appropriate action is taken against him.

(e) The quantity of coal supplied to brick kilns units during the year 1990-91 from Coal India and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. is as under:-

State	1990-91
Bihar	1146
West Bengal	178
Uttar Pradesh	662
Orissa	2
Madhya Pradesh	49
Maharashtra	152
Gujarat	30
Rajasthan	331

State	1990-91
Delhi	102
Punjab	101
Haryana	32
Tamil Nadu	37.668
Andhra Pradesh	18.250
Karnataka	9.360
Kerala	-
Himachal Pradesh	-
Assam	70
Jammu & Kashmsir	291
Others	52
Total:	3263.278

Foreign Brand Names in Colour Televisions

6668. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to allow the use of foreign brand names of Colour T.Vs.

(b) whether the manufacturers of Colour Televisions in the country have been allowed to have formal foreign technical collaborations for making Television sets in India;

(c) whether any policy decision to boost the production of Colour Television sets of

International quality in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMAT MARGARET ALVA): (a) In keeping with the various schemes of liberalisation announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991 for attracting foreign investment in India and for rapid industrial growth, it has been decided to remove any restriction on the use of brand name/trade mark, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statutory rules or regulations of this country.

The use of trade mark is not subject to prior approval of the Government until and unless, in case of foreign owned trade mark, it involves any direct or indirect consideration or where the use of foreign owned trade mark has been restricted by the Government in any industrial or foreign collaboration approval.

(b) There has been no restriction on units applying for foreign technical collaboration for manufacture of TVs in India. All such applications are considered on merits.

(c) and (d). To boost the quality of electronic goods manufactured in the country to international level, a network of Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories under the Department of Electronics have been set up in the country with the objective of promoting quality improvement of electronic products by way of providing test & calibrations facilities to small and medium scale industries. The following specific steps have been taken to help the TV industry to produce and export quality TV sets

(i) Quality certification schemes are

- being operated jointly by the Department of Electronics and Bureau of Indian Standards.
- (ii) Obtaining approval of testing facilities of Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (West) Bombay in respect of TV sets, picture tubes and associated deflection components as per UL Standard, by UL USA; and
- (iii) Assisting TV industry in getting international safety certification such as German Safety Mark GA etc. for export to Europe.

- (2) Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi.
- (3) Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the acute shortage of General pool Residential accommodation it has been the policy of Govt. accommodation only to those employees who form part of Sectt., of Min. of Attached/ Subordinate Office of a Ministry/Deptt. of Govt. of India. There is no proposal to extend the facility of Govt. accommodation to the employees of all the autonomous bodies.

Entitlement of General Pool Accommodation

6669. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the autonomous bodies whose employees are entitled for General Pool accommodation;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the facility of Government accommodation to employees of all the autonomous bodies, especially in case of Indian Investment Centre's employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The permanent staff of following autonomous organisations are eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation:-

- (1) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.

Revenue Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms

6670. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYASADUL:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-day conference of the State Revenue Ministers to discuss issues relating to land reforms and land records was held in New Delhi on March 14, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The Subject of distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land, Bhoodhan Land and Land Record were discussed. It was decided, amongst other decisions to complete distribution of ceiling surplus land free from encumbrances by 30th June, 1992, and that

75% of the land involved in litigation in Revenue Courts be freed from such litigations to make it available for distribution, and distribution completed by 30th September, 1992.

Commission for Industrial Production

667 1. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute any Commission to determine the prices of industrial products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the duties and responsibilities of the proposed Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of restructure the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) set up in the year 1970 into a Commission. One of the functions of that Commission, as per proposal, is to tender advice to Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction and improvement of industrial efficiency and pricing problems in relation to industrial costs. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard.

[*Transiation*]

Foreign Colloboration for Cars

6672. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant permission to any Indian Company for manufacturing four seater cars with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the name of the Indian Company;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced in the market; and

(d) the estimated price of this car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

[*English*]

Delay in Completion of Central Projects

6673. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central projects lagging behind their time schedule as on December 31, 1991, Ministry-wise;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) the extent of cost increase in comparison to original cost as a result of delay in completion thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Ministry/Department-wise number of Central projects lagging behind their time schedule as on 31.12.91 with reference to original date of commissioning is given below:

<i>Sr.No.</i>	<i>Ministry/Deptt.</i>	<i>Number of projects delayed with reference to original date of commissioning.</i>
1.	Atomic Energy	5
2.	Civil Aviation	1
3.	Coal	35
4.	Fertiliser	1
5.	I & B	3
6.	Mines	0
7.	Steel & Iron Ore	5
8.	Chem. & Petrochem.	3
9.	Petro. & Natural Gas	17
10.	Power	32
11.	Paper, Cement & Auto.	6
12.	Railways	44
13.	Surface Transport	21
14.	Tele-Communication	16
Total:		189

(b) Various causes for delay in completion of the project were as follows:-

- (i) Delay in acquisition of land;
- (ii) Delay in obtaining clearance from forest/environmental angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure;
- (iii) Inadequate project preparation;
- (iv) Delay in tie-up of adequate funds

and sources of funds (Budgetary, internal, extra-budgetary and external);

- (v) Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering;
- (vi) Frequent scope changes;
- (vii) Delay in tendering and ordering;
- (viii) Lack of delineation of responsibility with the Consultant and the project

organisation;

(ix) Industrial relation and law and order problems;

(x) Inadequate supply of inputs;

(xi) Non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipments;

(xii) Teething troubles due to malfunctioning of equipment;

(xiii) Selection of unproven technology;

(xiv) Delay in Right of Use (ROU) clearances;

(xv) Difficult geology of project sites;

(c) There are multiple causes for increase in the cost of completion of these projects, it is not possible to assess separately the percentage of rise in the cost on account of delay in their completion.

(d) Monitoring of progress of implementation of projects and action to resolve problems at various levels including at the level of the project authorities, administrative Ministry/Department, Department of Programme Implementation, Committee of Secretaries,

Task Force for Coal and Power Projects, Public Investment Board and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure.

Price Rise of Coal

6674. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state the comparative price rise of coal of various grades during each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): Pithead prices for different grades of coal are fixed by Government of India under the provisions of Colliery Control Order, 1945. During the last three financial years i.e. 1989-90, 90-91 and 1991-92, coal prices were increased only once in December 1991. Prior to that the prices were last revised in January 1989. Following are the gradewise prices of coal produced by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as increased in January 1989 and December 1991.

(1) Coking, Semi Coking and Weakly Coking Coals produced in Coal India Limited.

(Rs. per tonnes)

	<i>Increased prices in January, 1989</i>	<i>Increased prices in December 1991</i>
Steel Grade I	651.00	842.00
Steel Grade II	543.00	702.00
Washery Grade I	470.00	608.00
Washery Grade II	390.00	504.00
Washery Grade III	300.00	388.00
Washery Grade IV	280.00	362.00
Semi-Coking Grade I	470.00	608.00
Semi-Coking Grade II	390.00	504.00

(Rs. per tonne)

(ii) Non Coking Coal produced in Coal India Limited.

<i>Long flame coal</i>	<i>Increased Price price in January 1989</i>	<i>Increased prices in December, 1991</i>
Grade A	424.00	541.00
Grade B	389.00	496.00
Grade C	343.00	436.00
Grade D	277.00	351.00
<i>Other than long flame Coal</i>		
Grade A	399.00	516.00
Grade B	364.00	471.00
Grade C	318.00	411.00
Grade D	252.00	326.00
Grade E	200.00	259.00
Grade F	160.00	207.00
Grade G	114.00	147.00
(iii) Coal produced in SCCL (Andhra Pradesh).		
Grade C	396.00	517.00
Grade D	349.00	455.00
Grade E	295.00	375.00
Grade F	222.00	308.00
Grade G	173.00	225.00

Note: Prices indicated/ are for run of mine (ROM) Coal.

Cold Storage Plants in Andhra Pradesh

6675. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storage plants available in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) their location and storage capacity;

(c) whether there is any such plant in Guntur to facilitate chilli growers and merchants to store their produce; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to construct any such cold storage plant in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) There are seventy cold storages in Andhra Pradesh with a total capacity of 100265 Cubic Metres.

(b) Information showing the location of cold storages in the Andhra Pradesh and their storage capacity is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There are three Cold storages in Guntur of which one is used for storage of Tamarind and Chillies etc.

(d) The Government does not undertake the construction of cold storages. Cold storages are set up by various agencies/institutions including cooperatives on the basis of requirement of each agency keeping in view the storable surplus.

STATEMENT

<i>Location of Cold</i>		<i>Storages</i>	<i>Number of</i>	<i>Capacity in Cubicmetres</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Cold Storages</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Chittoor	(i) Madanepalle	3	15429
		(ii) Chittoor	2	2610
		(iii) Tirumala Hills	1	60
2.	Cuddapah	(i) Proddatur	2	1289
3.	East-Godavari	(i) Kakinada	2	1474
		(ii) Jaggannaickpur	1	345
		(iii) Rajamundry	3	3514
		(iv) Valasapakelu (Kakinada)	1	373
4.	Guntur	(i) Vadalamudi	1	589
		(ii) Nagarampalm	1	70

<i>Location of Cold</i>		<i>Storages</i>	<i>Number of</i> <i>Cold Storages</i>	<i>Capacity in Cubicmetres</i>
1.	2	3	4	5
		(iii) Lalipuram	1	4844
5.	Hyderabad	(i) Lalapet	2	2685
		(ii) Hayatnagar	1	526
		(iii) Nampally	1	2401
		(iv) Tolichowki	1	109
		(v) Hyderabad	3	8357
		(vi) Banjara Hills	1	274
		(vii) Osmanaganj	1	1462
		(viii) Bagh Amberpet	1	41
		(ix) Tank Bund Road (Hyderabad)	1	61
		(x) Secunderabad	1	3867
		(xi) Balanagar	1	2475
		(xii) Sanatnagar	1	88
6.	Krishna	(i) Machilipathan Rd. Pamarru	1	600
		(ii) Vijayawada	5	22188
		(iii) Gannavaram	1	637
7.	Karnool	(i) Nandyal	1	1771
		(ii) Kurnool	1	175
8.	Nalgonda	(i) Nagarjunasagar	1	49
9.	Nellore	(i) Nellore	1	82

	<i>Location of Cold</i>	<i>Storages</i>	<i>Number of</i> <i>Cold Storages</i>	<i>Capacity in Cubicmetres</i>
1.	2	3	4	5
		(ii) Ramamurthy Nagar	1	53
		(iii) Lakshmpuram	1	4637
10.	Srikakulam	(I) Kasibugga (Srikakulam)	1	131
11.	Visakhapatnam	(i) Visakhapatnam	15	9193
		(ii) Pendurthi	1	289
		(iii) Vedelapudi	1	405
		(iv) Vizainagaram (Vizag)	1	557
		(v) Bhavanipatnam	1	153
		(vi) Mindi (Visakapatanam	1	771
		(vii) Khamman	1	1837
12.	West-Godawari	(i) Tada Palhigudai	1	54
13.	Anantapur	(i) Hindpur	1	3740
		Total:	70	100265

Scandal in Bharat Cocking Coal Limited.

6676. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged irregularity in the supply of coal by Bharat Cocking Coal Ltd.,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken/already taken

by the Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Coal companies sell coal to purchasers in accordance with a prescribed procedure. Complaints about irregularities are looked into by the coal companies for appropriate action. From the limited information furnished in the question, the coal company is unable to make out the specific complaint being referred to by the Hon'able Member. Details of the complaint

and action taken thereon can be furnished if more information about the specific complaint is furnished by the Hon'able Member.

Acquiring of Land by Central Coalfields Limited

6677. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land acquired by Central Coalfields Ltd. in the last three years, year-wise and area-wise;

(b) whether in a number of cases the land had been already acquired while even the project report for mining that area has not yet been prepared;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;

(d) the total amount and rate of compensation for the acquired land in the last three years year-wise and area-wise; and

(e) the criterion being followed in providing employment to the displaced persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Illicit Arrack

6678. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VJAY KUMAR YADAV;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding seizure of 3500 bottles of illicit arrack appearing in the Indian Express of February 8, 1992; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reac-

tion of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government of Tamil Nadu was requested for facts. The State Government has informed that 4500 bottles containing arrack were seized on 4.1.92 at Anathandavapuram Mukkuttu Sirkali Road from a vehicle registered in the name of M/s. M.O. H. Cantur Service. State Police has registered a case for investigation.

Renovation of PM House

679. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the repair, renovation and maintenance as well as structural changes in the Prime Minister's House, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the corresponding expenditure incurred year-wise on the houses occupied by other members of the Council of Ministers;

(c) the corresponding expenditure on similar houses occupied by Member of Parliament and the number of such residences; and

(d) the corresponding expenditure for the houses occupied by Secretaries to the Government of India and persons holding equipment or higher posts with the number of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information is as follows:

Expenditure incurred year-wise on repair, renovation & maintenance of :

		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	PM House	18.40	48.05	74.58
ii.	House of Ministers	188.61	181.19	230.86
iii.	House of MPs	313.76	405.67	535.01

(iii) above relates to 1093 residential houses.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Factory Near Nepa Nagar

6680. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees are being spent on the new factory likely to be set up in Aliganj (Kashipur) of Nepa Ltd., Nepa Nagar without any gain for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to complete the project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The details of the expenditure upto February, 1992 on the newsprint project at Aliganj are as under:

		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Land	333
2.	Preliminary civil Works	61
3.	Projecting cost	178
4.	Township	26
		598

Govt. proposes to seek non-Govt. funding for early completion of this project.

Tripartite Meeting

6681. SHRI RAMKAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to utilise the money obtained from sale of land covered by various textile mills for the rehabilitation of labourers of the concerned mills; and

(b) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Land held by an industrial unit located in an area covered under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, cannot be sold for the rehabilitation of the industrial unit. However, suggestions have been received for permitting a sick industrial unit to sell its vacant land for its rehabilitation in accordance with a rehabilitation package as may be recommended by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. The package may include rehabilitation of labourers of the mill concerned.

Services of Nuclear Scientists

6682. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreement to engage the services of nuclear scientists from the erstwhile Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cauvery IV Stage Water Supply Scheme

6683. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Planning Commission to include Cauvery IVth State Water Supply Scheme for Bangalore city in the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission propose to include the same in the Eighth Plan to meet the demand for water supply of Bangalore city by 200 AD; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure of the proposed Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Government of Karnataka have included Cauvery Stage-IV (Phase-I) Water Supply Scheme for Bangalore City in their draft Eighth Plan Document. No Project Report on this scheme, has however, been received in the Planning Commission as yet.

(b) The Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation for Karnataka, in its meeting held in the Planning Commission on 16.12.1991 have accepted this project for inclusion in the State's Eighth Plan.

(c) The estimated cost of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-IV (Phase-I) is Rs. 490 crores to bring in 60 MGD of water by 1997-98. The project is proposed to be financed by State Govt., LIC, HUDCO, Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore Development Authority and other Defence Establishments. The draft Eighth Plan of Karnataka included an outlay of Rs. 89.89 crores under State Plan for this project.

Change in Parameters of Haldia Project

6684. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new item captioned 'IFC' to study Haldia Project afresh' appearing in the Observer of Business & Politics' New Delhi dated January 28, 1992; and

(b) if so, the latest position regarding the proposed changes in the parameters of this project and the stage at which it stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Government has been the news item which appeared in the Business & Politics Observer dated 28.1.1992.

(b) As per the revised Parameters indicated by M/s. Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd. (HPL), the project is proposed to be implemented in phases. The Cracker will have an initial capacity of 200,000 TPA of Ethylene with facility to increase it later to 300,000

TPA. Governemnt approvals for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods for Naphtha Crackers, HDPE and Polypropylene projects have since been received by the Company.

Committee to Suggest Reduction in Government Expenditure

6685. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governemnt have appointed a Committee to indicate the areas where the Governemnt expenditure can be reduced,

(b) if so, the details regarding its terms of reference, compositon, tenure;

(c) wheher the Committee has submit-

ted its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government on each of these recommendations?

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

(b) Details of terms of reference, composition and tenure of the Committee are given in the office order as per statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No. 17/4/91-FR
Government of India
Planning Commission

'Yojana Bhavan'
Sansad Marg,
New Delhi.

Dated 19th February, 1992.

ORDER

Subject: Setting up of Committee of the National Development Council (NDC) on Austerity).

The National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991 has decided to set up a Committee of the National Development Council on Austerity.

2. A Committee of the NDC on Austerity is, accordingly, constituted as under:

1. Shri Biju Patnaik, C.M. Orissa - Chairman

2. Shri Kalyan Singh, G.M. Uttar Pradesh - Member
 3. Shri Gegong Apang, C.M., Arunachal Pradesh - Member
 4. Shri Bhajan Lal, C.M. Haryana - Member
 5. Shri H.R. Bhardwaj - Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation - Member
 6. Dr. C.. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission - Member - Secretary.
3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:
1. To take a view on the recent trends and causes of growth of total State Government expenditure and its components.
 - (ii) To identify specific components of increase in expenditure on establishment over recent period where economy can be exercised.
 - (iii) To identify major areas on non-establishment expenditure where measures for reduction can be supported.
 - (iv) To consider certain policy issues having implications for reducing subsidies.
 - (v) To also consider feasible ways and means to reduce interest components of expenditure of the State; and
 - (vi) To suggest specific measures to be taken by the Union Government which may help States to reduce their expenditure.
 4. The committee is authorised to specially invite any other person, Official or Non-Official to participate in the deliberations.
 5. The committee will submit its report within four months for consideration by the National Development Council.
 6. Officials will be entitled to DA/TA from their own establishments. Non-Officials will be paid TA/DA by the Planning Commission.
 7. The Committee will be assisted by Dr. Kalyan M. Raipuria, Adviser (FR) Planning Commission in day to day work.

Sd/-
(N.K. Malhotra)
Dy. Secretary to the Govt. of India

Chairman and Member of the Committee

Copy to :

All Member of the NDC

Members, Planning Commission

Cabinet Secretary

Principal Secretary to P.M.

Secretary to the President of India

Secretary to the Vice president of India

All Secretaries to the Government of India

All Chief Secretaries of State Govts./UTs

PS to Prime Minister

Standard Distribution in Planning Commission

Sd/-

(N.K. Malhotra)

Dy. Secretary to the Govt. of India

[Translation]

Use of Explosive Materials in Quarries and Mines in Orissa.

6686. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 19, 1991 to the USQ No. 4646 regarding use of explosive material in the mines of Orissa and to state:

(a) whether the informatin has since been collected in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INUDSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (c). The information referred to in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4646 dated 19.12.91 has been laid on he Table of the House on 31.3.1992. in the form of a statement. As per this statement, no information about quarrying and mining in Orissa using explosives without proper storage licence has been received in the Department of Explosives.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

Statement Correcting Reply To USQ NO. 1259, Dated 4.3.1992, Re. Allotment of Land to Co-Operative Housing Societies .

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): In reply to part (a) and (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1259 for 4th March, 1992 asked by Shri Probin Deka, M. P. regarding allotment of land to Cooperative Housing Societies, some typographical errors have occurred. The correct answer may be read as under:-

(a) in line 5 of the reply to part (a) of the Question the date mentioned as 10.6.91 may be read as 10.5.91.

(b) for the existing answer to part (d) of the Question, the following may be substituted:

"As on date 1450 Group Housing Societies are awaiting allotment of land".

Inconvenience caused to the Sabha is regretted. The delay occurred as the error came to notice recently

12.01 hrs.

RE. PRESIDENT YASSER ARAFAT

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as the Trar of the House to a very infortank matter. Today, early in the morning a news was received that while the internationally renowned personality and one of the greatest friend of India Shri Yasser Arafat was going from sudan to Libya, his aeroplane disappered in the desert of Libya....(Interruptions). All right, the news came in the evening. The President of Libya Cd. Gaddafi has appealed to the

international community to provide assistance in locating the aeroplane, I would urge upon the Government of India to provide tu assistance and to pray for his safety. He has been the best friend of India and the helped us at the time of need...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The House is concerned about this happenning. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The House should express its great concern.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, the right hon. Member and we also heard the news this morning with great concern that the aircraft of President Arafat had been missing somewhere over the Sahara Desert in Southern Libya. The point is that Libya and particularly Tunisia where the headquarters of PLO are located is about three to four hours behind us in time. Just now the day break is taking place there. In the meanwhile, we understand that strenuous effort; are being made to trace the aircraft. I would like to express our anxiety and the anxiety of the House and the anxiety of the Government of India and our concern for the welfare of President Arafat. We are in touch with our Embassy in Tunis which is the headquarters of the PLO and we are trying to ascertain the latest information about the aircraft.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Give it to the House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We shall do that.

MR. SPEAKER: At this point of time, we cannot say anything more than this. Let us hope and pray for the good news.

12.03 hrs.

[*Translation*]

RE. DELEGATION OF MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT TO AYODHYA

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh): Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to know one thing from you for my knowledge. The House had decided that a delegation would visit Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi complex....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members of a committee had gone there and it has appeared in the newspapers of today that the committee would submit their report to the Minister of Home Affairs. Though some Members had got their own views and they were not even the part of the committee. One Member even said this ... (*Interruptions*). My submission is that they would submit their report, a BJP delegation is also going today and it would also submit the facts, thus the Government may hold discussion over the matter but not before the report is submitted by both the delegations. We also have facts... (*Interruptions*)... Everyday Ram Janam Bhoomi issue is raised here in one way or the other. It is not proper that the discussion over this matter will be fruitful only when the report is submitted. We are also going there. We will also submit our report.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): There is a difference between the two Delegations. The earlier Delegation went as a Parliamentary Delegation. Why are you equating the two? The two cannot be equated. This is a politically motivated Delegation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, I have understood it now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: When Shri Khurana raised the matter of propriety, I, showing due respect to him, sat down. But my submission is that I was also raising the same matter of propriety. when the delegation of this House went there...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): It was not the delegation of the House.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is different that you boycotted it, but Parliamentary delegation had gone there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It was not the delegation of Parliament, but the delegation of the members of the Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I understand it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDER JEET YADAV: This is not proper, you kindly listen to me. Atalji is our senior colleague. A discussion took place in the House and it was decided that delegation of the entire House should go there. The same day Atalji had said that the delegation of the House may go, it is welcome, but he would not go as a part of it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. speaker, Sir, I remember that when it was proposed that the delegation of the House should be sent, you had asked not to involve yourself in it. You said that you were not included in it... It is the decision and invitation of the Government that all parties should go there, and that you were nowhere there. You had said that if at all you took the decision, you would do it after having consultations with all the parties. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If you send the delegation, it would be with the approval and not only in consultation with all parties - I do remember your words correctly.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Agreeing to all your submission, I also submit that excluding the BJP, the members of all political parties who were interested in going there were in the delegation that had gone there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt him, he will conclude within two minutes.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I will conclude exactly within two minutes. We give your due respect and never interrupt. You may also kindly listen to me. National Intergration Council which includes BJP also had decided that a delegation should go there; thus delegation of NIC had also gone there, but BJP members were not part of it. I am not talking of the question of propriety. Just as Shri Khurana and several other Members have pointed out and it has also appeared in the newspapers that the chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has stated that this delegation has flopped, this delegation was of no utility, and that he does not give any importance to it. Now I would like to talk of the matter of propriety. Such a statement by a Chief Minister is very improper. It is an allegation on the delegation of the members of this House, and sir, I would like the report prepared by that delegation be presented in the House so that the House may decide the matter in the light of that report. I think that the decision should be taken as early as possible because this matter has been giving rise to explosive situation. Therefore, I urge upon you to kindly direct the Government for it. If you are not willing to take this responsibility you may ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to put the report of this delegation before the House and keeping in view the explosive situation, the Government should not allow any construction or alteration to take place until this report is presented. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is absolutely not necessary. You do not prolong it unnecessarily.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, delegation of National Integration Council was scheduled to go there, but neither the Chairman of the Council nor the Home Minister nor the Ex-Prime Minister went there. We should like to know as to why they did not go there as part of such an important delegation. In newspapers different causes....

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you behave like this, then I will have to give chance to them also.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. At a proper time we can discuss all these things and not now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: But still they have raised the issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I was on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Kindly do it. Do not wait. You may clarify that it was not a parliamentary delegation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): If that satisfies my friend here My Lord... *(Interruptions)* I have been out of Parliament for the last two days because of indisposition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us not quibble about words whether it was the parliamentary delegation or a delegation of Members of Parliament. The question is what was the purpose for which that delegation had gone to ascertain the truth and facts. We find that still serious attempts have been made, which had been our apprehension, to suppress the truth and conceal the real facts. It is very

unfortunate that the Chief Minister of a State should describe the visit of the parliamentary delegation.....

SHRI ATAL BI HARI VAJPAYEE: Not the parliamentary delegation.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: or visit by a delegation of Members of parliament, with or without the BJP ...*(Interruptions)* It would have been the parliamentary delegation if BJP had participated.

SHRI ATAL BI HARI VAJPAYEE: No, no.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, it seems that my esteemed friends on the BJP are only concerned about the parliamentary delegation and not about the delegations of the Members of Parliament. Therefore, if it was the parliamentary delegation, then truth should have been out, otherwise not. And the Chief Minister for whom I have the personal respect, I do not see any reason why he should go to the press and make such derogatory comments which only complicate matters.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): he did not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How does it help him or helped his cause I do not know. Even without waiting as to what will be the response of this delegation of Members of Parliament as to their experience and what they have seen there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: He has said, "I expect the report to be fair and impartial." Obviously, words are being put in his mouth.*(Interruptions)*

The Pioneer has said that it was a flop. The Chief Minister has not said it.

[*Translation*]

When the Chief Minister has not made any such statement, then who will give the reply? He has merely stated that he expected that the report would be fair and objective.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then we will find out. I am sure Advaniji has the second-hand information.

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: It is the first-hand information. I heard Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav saying that got the first time. It is not fair to have that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is being said here is that the NIC delegation was not important enough because the ex-Prime Minister had not gone because so and so had not gone. After all, it was with the authority of the NIC that this delegation had gone. It was already decided. And those who had gone there were the members of the NIC. They are the members in the sub-committee. Three or more does not matter. The question is whether they represented or not. That is why, I would request my friends of the BJP that they should cooperate full. The suspicion has become more accentuated now because of the attitude that has been taken. Therefore, I do agree with Shri Chandra Jeet's suggestion that the Home Minister should immediately come and let to the House know what is the position. Let us have the report - I do not know, who is preparing the report - so that the people, the country and this House, at least should know what is the real position.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this side also should be heard.

I am one of the Members, who was asked to go with the Delegation, yesterday. I am not telling anything about the Delegation. I did not go there on my own accord as a tourist. I was informed by the Home Minister of this country, on the basis of the decision of the Parliament that a Joint Delegation of Members from Parliament and NIC was going there. And we have been there.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will say what has happened on that day because I was also there in the House.

SHRI A. CHARLES: At 10 o'clock today, we met under the chairmanship of the Home Minister and something will come out. What

I mean to say is that a Delegation of Members of Parliament and NIC had gone there. It will be unfortunate if that Delegation is not given due responsibility and the status of a Parliamentary Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you quarrelling on something which can be decided? I know what is happening.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH:(Chittorgarh): I wish to share my concern on the issues that have been raised by the hon. Members of Parliament. You would accept that this was the most unusual step taken by a collectivity and through the Government. The Government started by saying and the Union Home Ministers is on record that he himself would lead it.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, he is on record. I am coming to the point that I wish to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, these are the matters of record.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is a matter of record. He had stated "I will lead it myself" It was informed through the Press and by announcements that two delegations will go; one led by the Union Home Minister and the other led by the Union Minister of State. Then this was changed. It was a most unusual step.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, my memory says that that was not what he had said.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is a matter of record. And it was, nevertheless, a most unusual step taken to send a Delegation of Parliamentarians to look into what is happening in a state of the Union. It was a most unusual step taken and having taken that step, I appeal to my good friend, Shri Somnath, if he uses this Assembly now on the basis of newspaper reports be pillorying a Chief Minister of a State and to call what he said is highly objectionable- not to take objection merely because it has been stated in

the report. There is no authorisation of the Parliament to bring into the discussions of this assembly, the conduct of any Chief Minister of the States of the Union and yet we are doing that. That is the second most unusual step and the second most unusual procedure. Thirdly, we are now asking that this visit of NIC Delegation whether they may be three or five or even one, it does not matter and I am not dwelling on that - that instead of submitting its report to the NIC, - it is very good and I am very glad that the Leader of the Janata Dal or the Janata Party, I do not know what it is now called, that he led this Delegation. I was informed that even he was reluctant to take on this mantle- was asked to send his report to the Parliament. I am ready for that. If the hon. Member has suggested that that report be submitted to the Parliament,, let it be submitted.

MR. SPEAKER: But who have said that that report should be submitted to the Parliament?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. Members have said. Let the report be submitted and let the third most unusual step be taken. Two most unusual precedents have been set. Therefore if the report is now being sought....(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:(Sheohar): We have never referred to the President of the BJP or the President of any other party. I am sorry that I never expected this thing from the hon- Member.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not know he is taking objection to; but whatever he is taking the objection to..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He is equating ...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That will not from part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR(Barh): But why did you say whether it is Janta Dal or Janata Party. when you do not know even the name

of the party, why did you say like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometimes one gets confused. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Then why are you speaking Janata Dal or Janata Party.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg your pardon. That was not my intention. *(Interruptions)*. A most unusual third step is now being recommended that the report of the NIC and the Parliamentarians should be submitted to the Parliament. I appeal to you. Let the report come here and let the Parliament take this most unusual step. Let it take the fourth most unusual, step of discussing that report. I appeal to you. Let that report be presented to the Parliament - not within two or three days, time. I appeal to all those who went to Ayodhya to give their report because they have already made up their minds. So, let them give their report before today is out. I appeal to you to have this discussion before tomorrow is out. Let this matter be finally resolved. sir, this is not the way in which the Parliament is to be used. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary for you also to speak so much on this point. *(Interruptions)* It is not necessary. why is it necessary? *(Interruptions)* Why is it necessary for everybody to speak on this? *(Interruptions)* No. Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)* What has been said on the floor of the House and what I have understood is that everybody is ready for discussion. That is one point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): There is a point in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is it necessary? When discussion takes place, you can speak.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, the leader of the delegation has asked for certain documents from the UP Government and the UP Government has promised to give them. Let us wait for those documents before giving the report. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Or one point, there is no difference of opinion that there should be a discussion on this issue in the House and as soon as it is possible for us to do.

The second point is that certain Members of this House had gone there. It was said on the floor of the House that the NIC is sending a delegation and if the Members of this House want to go with them, they would have no objection. So, the NIC delegation with the Members of Parliament did go to Ayodhya; they have seen the situation over there, they must have formed their own opinion and views; and they must have collected the information. The natural corollary is that they would speak to the Home Minister on their visit. Probably, they would give a report to the Home Minister on their visit.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I have already spoken to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. You have already spoken to the Home Minister on this point. *(Interruptions)* It is not necessary. I think we would have a discussion on this. I would fix the time for the discussion, after consulting all concerned. Then, in a proper manner, let us have a discussion. Let us not raise it every day. Once we discuss it, it should be over *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, am I able to draw your attention? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, today the employees of Regional Rural Banks are on *dharna*. Yesterday the employees of almost all the public sector banks were marching on the streets of Delhi. It is obvious that the bankmen of our country have become restive. They are objecting to many things in the Narasimhan Committee report including the tendency to allow the private and foreign banks to function in our country, over-shadowing the public sector banks.

Today's *dharna* has a history of some five or ten years.

12.25 hrs.

[Shri Sharad Dighe *in the Chair*]

In 1983, the employees of the regional rural banks moved the Supreme Court for a simple demand which is recognised in our Constitution also, that is equal pay for equal work. They had to go to the Supreme Court to guarantee that. After that, the Supreme Court directed the Government of India to appoint a national industrial tribunal to consider the structure of wage and pay in this particular sector. This tribunal gave its award on 30th April, 1990, that is nearly two years ago. This award was that they should get equal pay, allowances and benefits like the commercial banks of the country and that too from 1st September, 1987, that is a retrospective effect was given of nearly three years.

The story is that the Government of India accepted the award *in toto* and issued Government order on 22nd February, 1991, that is, a year ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Even up to now, they have not been given the benefits of the award. The implementation of the award of the tribunal is still being - awaited after two years have passed since the award of the tribunal. Naturally, the payment of arrears from 1st September, 1987, as per the above - mentioned award, have not yet been paid.

Sometime back we were discussing about Maruti, the people's car, etc. These bank employees come a little below that strata of income. They are being denied their pay for the last five years because the award is from 1987. And they are sitting on *dharna*. Through you, I draw the attention of the Minister of state for Parliamentary Affairs, who at one time. I may remind him - was not dissociated from such movements, to have a response about what the Government proposed to do to meet the demands which are made during *dharna*. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have also given notice. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the naxalite activities in bordering areas of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. A women's naxalite organisation has come up there, which is active particularly in the tribal -dominated Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Their centre is situated at Garh-Chaiauli in Maharashtra from where they conduct all their activities. This naxalite organisation is working under the patronage of people's War Group. Primarily they are taught how to throw spears and shoot arrows but at the same time they are also taught to use rifle, to make and to use A.K- 47 rifles. There is sharp increase in naxalite activities in the bordering areas of all the four States, particularly women are being organised to revolt. This organisation is active in Dandakarnya area. I would like to know from the Government the details of the steps taken and being taken to curb the fast growing naxalite activities immediately which are creating disturbances in the bordering areas of those four States.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House on a very important matter. Since its inception, the State Bank of India's Foreign Department at Calcutta had been performing the centralised

foreign exchange dealing and cover operations and controlling the entire foreign exchange business of State Bank of India efficiently. But the State Bank management has been trying to shift the Foreign Department from Calcutta to Bombay and transferring important jobs from Calcutta Office since 1960s. In 1983, the management has shifted the rupee travellers cheque section from Calcutta to Bombay and in 1986-87, they opened dealing centres at Bombay, Madras and Delhi to decentralise the foreign exchange dealing and cover operations. The State Bank of India Staff Association and a section of the State Bank Officers have strongly objected to these steps, which in their opinion, would erode the profitability of the State Bank's foreign exchange transactions. They are of the view that the Foreign Department in Calcutta with its expertise infrastructure and centralised cover operations could better compete with other banks in quoting best foreign exchange rates to the corporate clients.

Therefore, I would request the Government to clarify its position and to state clearly that the Foreign Department at Calcutta will not be shifted to Bombay or any other place. This is an urgent matter which involves not only the fate of hundreds of employees but also a question of efficiency of the State Bank Foreign Department.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before starting your list, please listen to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after the Members, who have given notice, have spoken.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, a fire which lasted for more than ten hours broke out in a factory campus, Premier Cables, Karukutty in my constituency. a fireman, Mr. Radhakrishnan

lost his life and several others were injured while trying to put off the fire and save the cable factory.

It was not the first incident in this campus. From 1991, January 26th onwards, the factory is under lock-out due to certain labour problems. After that, for more than at least four times, there was fire inside the campus. Grass upto twelve feet high and heaps of old insulation wire may be the cause for spreading fire to 62 acres of the campus. All the trees in the campus caught fire. It is reported that the fire line was not cleared in the campus.

I urge upon the Government to institute an inquiry in the matter and necessary compensation may be awarded to the deceased the deserving officials and the public too.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATIL (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, sir, the hon. Members have been raising in this House on earlier occasions also, the question of reinstating those employees who had been dismissed from service under section 14 (11). On the one hand, the question of their reinstatement has been raised and on the other hand, employees are being dismissed under section 14 (11) even today

The officers of the Muzaffarpur division of the N.E. Railway dismissed the Head Clerk working in the office of permanent Way Inspector on 20.11.91 and the Office Superintendent in the office of shri C.K.Pandey Executive Engineer (Works), Muzaffarpur on 25.11.91 under Section 14 (11). The offence for which they had been dismissed, is still pending in the court. when the matter is subjudice, how were they dismissed? You are aware that there is a direction of the Supreme Court that show-cause notice should be given to the employees before dismissing them. They should be given ample time to defend themselves. The officers dismissed the employees in violation of all this. Injustice has been meted out to them. Therefore, through you, I demand an urgent

inquiry into it so that the dismissed employees may get justice.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and this House to the act of violations of the Constitution by the Government of India. There are 14-15 languages in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. In addition to this, other languages spoken in other parts of the country have been recognised as national languages. Maithili is one of them and its rich literature is available from 12th century. This language is the mother-tongue of a large part of India and Nepal. From Delhi, Nepal appears as a foreign country. But in view of language, geography history and culture, it is like a real brother to us and we still have social ties with them. In 1914, census could not be held in our country due to Second World War. During the census of 1951 and 1961, the Maithili speaking people submitted their representation to the Government but later on the Government did not publish the figure regarding Maithili speaking people in violation of the Constitution. We came to know about this later, but it was stopped by the Government through a secret order. I have written to the Minister of Home Affairs to stop this injustice immediately. Maithili is an ancient language. It was recognised by the University in the first decade of this century. At that time, all the educational institutions in Bihar and Orissa were affiliated to Calcutta University. Seven Universities still have post-graduation course in Maithili. Thousands of students have post-graduated in this language and thousand others are doing so. Hundreds are doing doctorate also, but recently the Bihar Government, like the Centre has decided to remove it from list of optional subjects for the examination of State service Commission. Mother tongue is known to everyone. It is the simplest medium for acquiring knowledge and development of the masses. Therefore, I would like to tell those, who are not aware that folk songs sung by lakhs of people like heroic poetry of Lodhi named 'Lodi Kayan' and poetry of Shailesh, whom people call Salehas and the poetry of Deenabhadri are very popular in India and Nepal. Besides,

there are thousands of books in this language. In such situation, when we are not able to adopt a new thing, it is also unjustified to show such attitude to an old language. In spite of all our efforts, three-fourth of our population is still illiterate. Mother-tongue is the simplest and best medium to educate people. Therefore I would request the Government to publish immediately the census report of Maithili-speaking people and the Bihar Government should withdraw its decision. With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*). My friends is saying ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let this not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the severe power crisis that has developed in Karnataka. The production of power is much less than 50 per cent of the demand. Many industries - both high tension and low tension industries - are on the verge of closure and so much of unemployment is being created. After a long deliberation, the Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project was cleared. More than 1500 acres of land was already acquired for the purpose. The Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project was to be set up with the Russian aid. Now, on account of the political changes in USSR there is no guarantee that Project will come up. Now, we hear the news that International Monetary Fund and the World Bank aid will be taken for making investment in the power generation sector. So, I would make an earnest appeal to the Government to invest such funds so that the Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project could be set up immediately. Till then I request that immediate arrangements be made for the supply of power to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra to tide over the situation.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to draw the

attention of the Government to the serious drought situation in the State of Kerala. The State is faced with an unprecedented situation of drought and shortage of drinking water. The drought has affected all fields of economy in the state. The agriculture sector is the worst affected. The cash crops which earn foreign exchange for us are on the brink of a collapse. The rural population is faced with unemployment and poverty. The coastal belt also is seriously affected with fisherman thrown out of jobs.

I would request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present the Bihar Government is negotiating with Nepal for construction of a high dam on river Kosi but the Government of India is not likely to take any action on it now. Due to this, the Bihar Government is finding it difficult to negotiate with the Government of Nepal.

Every year there is loss of life, property and crops due to floods in North Bihar and both the Central and the State Governments spend billions and billions of rupees as relief and grants. I would like to demand from the Government of India that it should immediately take up these important questions. Besides this, it is clear from the survey conducted by the Government of Bihar that half of our country can be supplied electricity if this high dam is constructed with the consent of Nepal Government.

Therefore, I would like to demand that immediate arrangements should be made for the construction of high dam on river Kosi.

[*English*]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): In Hailakandi district of Assam there is only one L.P.G distributorship and as a result there is maximum demand for cooking gas but this single agency cannot cope up with the high demand. On the other hand fuel wood is not at all sufficiently available

due to heavy deforestation through illegal felling of trees and because of drawing of plants and bamboos as raw materials by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Panehgram.

So, I urge upon the Government to allow another L.P.G. distributorship at an early date in Hailakandi district to meet the demand of the large number of consumers so that they are relieved of their anxiety of having gas cylinder.

SHRI B.N.REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards deteriorating condition of Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh. The Government's callous attitude caused an inordinate delay in meeting their genuine demands. In response to the reported starvation deaths of more than 100 handloom weavers, some Ministers and officials had visited the State during the last quarter of 1951. The purpose of such visits was, I think, merely to show lip sympathies to the families of the unfortunate victims. This is because none of the promises made to the people during the visits was fulfilled so far. For instance, while the Union Textiles Minister, Shri Ashok Gehlot, promised all help to tide over the crisis in the handloom industry, the Commerce Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram has gone to the extent of assuring to supply 4000 bales of yarn to Andhra Pradesh every month by the South Indian Mills Association.

But to our disappointment, nothing has been done. Not a single bale was received by the weavers. Neither the Central nor the State Government has paid any attention that it deserves in this regard. Further, it is a matter of serious concern, as no compensation was provided to the bereaved families so far.

Now, coming to the crisis in the handloom industry, I think, it was due to the unprecedented increase in the price of yarn and dyes and lack of work. As a result, the Primary Cooperative Societies, the APCO and the State Textile Development Corporation have failed to provide work to the weav-

ers. Whereas, the master-weavers, not only reduced the off-load but also the wages to compensate the price increase of yarn. In fact, the State Textile Development Corporation which opened its branch in November, 1988 at Chirala (Guntur District) is still not in a position to provide continuous work due to severe financial crunch. For instance, out of 1200 members registered with it, only 400 to 500 are being employed, that too, not continuously

Finally, what I would like to bring to your kind notice is that though the Andhra weaver is second to none in skill and efficiency, he or she is not getting enough work to do. And of course, handloom industry is the second largest employment source, next only to Agriculture, in the State.

It is, in this backdrop, I request the concerned Ministers to treat the matter on war-footing so as to provide relief to the people by supplying yarn, the other materials at cheap rates and providing the daily work. This is essential as recurrence of such deaths can be prevented in future.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I hope the Ministers are listening to this important issue. I think they are not even listening to this important issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw Government's attention towards the plight of crores of sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh. A very critical situation has arisen in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has a total population of 12 crores and sugarcane is the main source of livelihood to majority of the populace. There are 105 sugarmills in U.P. Most of them are obsolete and in a dilapidated condition and they have a crushing capacity of 800 to 1200 tonnes only. They have been running in losses to the tune of crores of rupees. Today the mill owners owe crores of rupees to sugarcane growers. At present, the recoveries, both Governmental and non-Govern-

mental are made from the farmers. As a result, the property of farmers are being attached and arrest warrants are being issued against them. The farmers are not getting their due payment, despite being in possession of slips received from sugar mills. Through you, I would like to submit to the Union Government that there are only two ways to keep the sugarcane growers of U.P. alive. The first remedy is to provide necessary machinery for the expansion of 800-1200 tonne capacity sugar mills into 2500 tonne capacity units. Secondly, it would be difficult to crush the entire sugarcane produce in the absence of new Sugar mills. I would also like to mention here that there are two rates for sugarcane in U.P. viz. Rs. 45/- paid by sugar factories and Rs. 30/- to Rs. 35/- paid by crushers. I would also like to submit here that arrears to the tune of billions of rupees are pending against sugar mill owners. Earlier, the Union Government has waived loans of Rs. 1200 crore to provide relief to the farmers. I request the Central Government to direct the banks to accept the slips from sugarcane growers as mortgaged property and make the payment thereof in order to clear their arrears and enable them to sustain themselves. I feel that this is a practical suggestion and the Government should pay its attention towards it(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem faced by the sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh is indeed a serious one. The farmers are not getting their payment and they won't grow sugarcane in the coming year—
— (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD (Jahanabad): Sir, Shri Saryu Prasad, the brave young driver of the Masaudi city branch of the State Bank of India, located in the

Masaudi sub-division of Patna district in Bihar, who saved Rupees one crore from dacoits on October 31, 1990, is yet to be rewarded for his courageous act. Although the youngman got seriously injured in the process, he gave little value to his life in the discharge of his duty. Senior officials of the Bank and the local administration were all praise for this courageous act and termed it as patriotic. Such young people should always be encouraged.

The criminals and dacoits attacked the jeep with bombs. The driver got injured and the vehicle caught fire, yet he drove the jeep to safety and saved Government money. It's a pity that the driver had to pay from his pocket for his treatment. The Government should have given him promotion and provided him with adequate compensation and reward.

I request the hon. Minister of Finance to provide appropriate compensation and suitable employment to the young man, so that it may inspire others as well.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SINDAL (Belgaum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the news report of *Times of India* dated 08th April, 1992, in which it has been stated that there has been communal clashes in Belgaum City.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government on the *Hindustan Times* news report dated 8th April, 1992, captioned "TOP ULTRAS LINKS IN KARNATAKA." According to this report, some of the top militants self-styled Lt. General of the Bhindranwala Tigers Force of Khalistan visited Bangalore recently for collecting funds. It is also stated in the report that these dreadful Punjab militants have visited Bidar and pledged to help the students of the Guru Nanak Engineering College to avenge the killings of some Sikh students in clashes with locals in 1988.

It is a fact that extremists have extended their activities in Karnataka on a large scale

and communal clashes are also on the increase.

It will be appropriate to recall this House that LTTE activities were in the headlines of newspapers in recent months.

Karnataka is considered as a very peaceful State and its peace loving citizens should not fall under the clutches of these forces. It has never happened in the history of Belgaum now because of such elements entry the situation is becoming from bad to worse.

I appeal to the Government and our hon. Home Minister to take immediate action against such elements with the help of the State Government in the interest of integrity of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I am once again raising the issue of North-East here. Just in the morning, we received news to the effect that at 3.P.M. today, the Congress Party is forming Government in the State with the support of M.L.As from other parties. Whom it has weaved away in its own inimitable way. Sir, the State Assembly was kept in suspended animation a few weeks back and subsequently the former Chief Minister and many political parties demanded dissolution of the Assembly and holding of fresh elections. The Congress Party had raised several objections when in Nagaland, the Government with a majority support demanded the dissolution of the State Assembly and holding of fresh elections. Similarly, in Manipur's case all the political parties in the State including the youth congress demand the holding of fresh elections, but the Congress Party is once again at its old game as is evident from its action in Manipur.

Further, this action on the part of the Congress should remove all doubts and expectations in the minds of the people that the Congress has changed, that there is a change in its attitude. This is the very same party which had been responsible for creating similar situations in the country over the

past 40 to 43 years and is also to be blamed for the present situation in State like Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. Through you, today I am forced to repeat here that the Government is creating such a situation in the North-East, in order to instal its Government in the State and for this, the country will have to pay a heavy price. It is highly improper on their part to circumvent the constitution and throttle the political values, just in order to instal their party's Government in small States with a population of hardly 15-20 lakh people. There is still some time left for 3'o clock and I would insist upon the Government that if it is even least concerned about the North-East then it should abandon this thirst for power. Even the State Governor has said that there is no scope for the formation of a new Government and that the Assembly should be dissolved. If I am not incorrect, last Saturday, Shri Lal Krishna Advani was also in the State and he publicly called for the dissolution of the State Assembly and holding of fresh elections. Through you, I would like to convey this demand of all non-congress parties in the country and urge the Government to agree to it, dissolve the Assembly and hold fresh elections.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that it is most unfortunate that within a short span of time three States in the North-East viz. Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur have become victims of what could be termed as the abominable politics of Article 356 whose provisions are solely misused to serve the vested interests of the ruling party at the Centre.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been said by Shri George Fernandes, last Saturday, I was in Imphal. I observed that the people of Manipur were agitated over two issues. The first issue was concerning the Manipuri language and secondly they were highly agitated over the manner in which New Delhi was making attempts to instal a Congress Government in the State. Therefore, the best remedy available to overcome such situations of uncertainty in a democracy is to seek a fresh mandate from the people. Unfortunately, the Government diluted the

decision taken by the Governor of Nagaland and imposed President's Rule in the State and now attempts are being made to from a Congress Government in the State. No words are enough to condemn this atrocious act. It would be a welcome development, if good sense prevails and the Government accepts the suggestion made by Shri George Fernandes, but I don't have any hope in this regard. I condemn this and I feel that the House should now come to a decision on how to oppose when the Government brings forward a Resolution in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a dangerous move, in the sense that in a sensitive area of the country it is always a sensitive issue. The Government has to be extra cautious so that those people do not feel alienated from the mainstream; and that is precisely what is happening. Their legitimate demand is for recognition of the Manipuri language and for its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. There has been unanimous support for it in the House and also outside. The Government is not even prepared to give time to their delegation to come and talk to them. Even for that they are not able to find time, far less any consideration being shown to their demand.

Now attempts are being made by various manoeuvres ... of course quite in the tradition of the Congress Party...for installing their Government. Aya Rams and Gaya Rams are there. They are also getting prominent in this country, along with the other genuine Rams. But this is very serious. It is not a matter of a joke. I am not saying it lightly. Defection is being institutionalised in this country. Anti-defection has lost all relevance. Governments are being set up by encouraging dubious political approaches and attitudes. This is a very serious matter. Of course it is very difficult to except the Congress Government to learn any lessons. And with their new attempts in dividing even Parties inside the House, they feel more encouraged now. I do not know what will happen with the divine blessings at Tirupati

conference. Therefore, we strongly object to this and we condemn this.

Sir, I support what Mr. George Fernandes has said. If they have any faith, any belief in constitutional propriety, then they should dissolve the House there and immediately declare elections.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister is present here and I can appreciate his difficulties. I know that he has some regard for the Constitution of this country. (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 KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I would just like to make a brief reaction.

The Government has taken note of what they are saying. But, I think, at the same time they should also turn the pages of history a bit when they were in power, how they handled the North East. I wish to make it clear... (interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Is it an answer from the Minister? (Interruptions) I am not taking it as a personal thing. Is it the reaction of the Government? In the North Eastern Region, the situation is getting worsened every day. What Mr. George Fernandes has said is less than what the actual position is. In every place, you are pursuing a policy where you are leading the country to disintegration. You did something in Punjab. The whole nation is reaping the fruit of that. You did something in Nagaland. I do not know what is going to happen. You are doing the same thing in Manipur. You did the same thing in Meghalaya. You are doing the same thing in Jharkhand area. Everywhere, because of your indecision or because of your manipulation, things are going against the basic interests of this nation.

My dear friend, Shri.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Kumaramangalam.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was a great man. I am not going to compare that Kumaramangalam with him.

He is Rangarajan Kumaramangalam. I hope that something of that Kumaramangalam will be in him and he will think of something more seriously because it is not a matter of joke. The matter is much more serious. Shri Lal K. Advani was there. Shri George Fernandes was there. We are sitting on a volcano.

Mr. chairman, Sir, you know that half of our Army and Para-military organisations are engaged as of today in keeping peace in this country. Are you going to deploy more people for keeping this civil law and order? sir, I do not know. They are not capable of doing anything now. But the matter is much more serious. And I hope that all these things will be considered more seriously.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since a reference has been to Manipur, I take this opportunity to make a submission in regard to it. There are two points agitating the mind of the people. One can be solved if the ruling party resists the temptation to form a Government in the State and orders fresh elections. But it will be difficult for them to agree to this arrangement. The second, I feel is comparatively simple and it will help in improving the situation in the State. The people do have a strong feeling for Manipuri language. As such, there should be no difficulty in accepting it. The Government should make up its mind prior to the advent of the Private Member's Bill slated for Friday. If you make an announcement to this effect on that day itself, it will send good signals. You should not say that you are not prepared now.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMRAMANGALAM: Sir, at the outside I would like to make it clear that what is happening today in Manipur is a part of the democratic process. To say that when Congress takes power it is by manipulation but when the allies of the opposition take power, it is by democracy. I think, it is not fair. Firstly, you cannot have two systems of balance. Secondly, it is true that in the North Eastern region the situation is delicate. It is not a case where I would say that one should not bother about. Insurgency is there. We are extremely worried. About Nagaland situation, we made it clear that the insurgency situation is something which, I think, we should all look at from a non-partisan point of view. It is serious enough for all of us jointly apply our mind as to how to do it.

With regard to the Manipuri language issue, I do appreciate the issue being raised. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, just a few moments ago, came across to me on this side and said that there is a delegation awaiting to see the Prime Minister. I would immediately make a mention to how soon we can do it. I understand the sentiments of the Manipuri people. There has been unanimity on this issue in the House earlier. We would find how best to solve the problem. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shrimati Margaret Alva.

13.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for the Year, 1992-93, Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of **SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** I beg to lay on the Table....

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Version) of the Ministry of Personnel, public Grievances and Pensions for the Year 1992-93. [Placed in Library see No. LT-1764/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Version) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Version) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English Version) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1990-91.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library see No. LT-1765/92]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the saha

Institute of Nuclear Physics, [Translation]

Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1766/92]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

Annual Report And Review on the Working of the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd, New Delhi and Statement Showing Reasons for Delay in Laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corpo.Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account's and comments of the Comptroller and auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1767/92]

[Translation]

The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1991 and The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second amendment) Act, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act 1991 (president Act No. 2 of 1991) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1991, [Placed in Library See LT- 1768/92]

(2) The Punjab Agriculture Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1991 (President Act No. 7 of 1991) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1769/92]

13.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Sir, I beg present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution.

13.08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumarmangalam]

Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee Presented to the House on the 7th April, 1992."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th April, 1992."

The motion was adopted

13.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for Simultaneous Constitution of Board Gauge Link Between Salem Via Namakkal and Rasi Puram and Madurai - Maniachi.**

[English]

SHRI R DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Sir, the approved scheme of conversion of metre gauge railway line into Board gauge between Madras and Dindigul Via Villupuram- Tiruchirapalli, a distance of more than 600 kms. is expected to take 7 to 10 years for completion. It is understood that the first two phases of construction of BG line between Karur -Dindigul -Tuticorin have been completed and the third and final phase between Madurai- Maniachi is to be taken up for construction. There is also a proposal for construction of BG line between Karur and Salem Via Namakkal and Rasipuram.

If proposed BG line construction between Karur- salem via Namakkal- Rasipuram is taken up simultaneously with the final phase of BG line construction between Madurai- Maniachi, the people of districts of Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Nellai Kottambomman and Ramoad will be able to reach Madras directly by BG after the BG line construction between Madras and Dindigul is completed. This will go a long way in fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take up simultaneous construc-

tion of BG line between Karur and Salem via Namakkal- Rasipuram and the construction of BG line between Madurai- Maniachi.

- (ii) **Need to provide more facilities for Export of Bananas**

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, with modern technology and adoption of tissue culture and other agricultural practices the yield of banana is on the increase in the country. Therefore, there is urgent need to take steps for export of bananas. A long term policy is also required to be formed for banana export. The Government of Maharashtra has started giving Rs. 100/- crores every year as grant to the farmers for growing horticulture crop every year. Therefore, other fruit crops like grapes, mangoes etc. Will also be available in large quantity for export. Hence long term fruits exports planning is required. This will enable the farmers to get proper income for their produce. Government will also get good amount of foreign exchange. I request the Minister for Agriculture to keep substantial amount at the disposal of APEDA for boosting exports and also I request to use his good office for prevailing upon the Air India to reduce the cargo charged and bring them at par with other airlines. There is also need for a developing pre-cooling and storage facilities for bananas and other fruits before their final packing and despatch. For this also Central Government should give substantial facilities for developing infrastructure.

- (iii) **Need for repairing 'U' turn on hill Alopes near Sunki on National Highway 43.**

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, the National Highway 43 runs from Raipur to Vishakhapatnam via Koraput district of Orissa where this road passes through Eastern Ghat mountains. Near Sunki on the hills, there is a dangerous 'U' turning on the hill slopes where the road is very narrow and steep and the turning is a sudden turn where the drivers face difficulty to adjust their steering of vehicles to cross the turning. About three years back this turning was widened to a comfortable size but the construction was so bad that it was washed away during rains.

As this road is the only road available for the people of this district to reach Vizanagaram railway station for passenger and goods traffic, I draw the attention of the Central Government to get this road turning repaired immediately to avoid any risk in future. Thank you.

(iv) Need to instal high power transmitter at Calicut Doordarshan Centre.

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): Sir, Calicut Doordarshan Centre, at present, has a low power capacity. The Government had taken steps to change it to a high power station. Accordingly the high power transmitter with accessories was procured and is now lying in the yard of All India Radio, Calicut. The Kerala Government had given the land for construction of building. But unfortunately the land has not yet been utilised for the purpose. Unless this high power transmitter comes into operation, the people of entire northern part of Kerala will not be able to view the programme properly. I, therefore, request the Central Government to start the construction of building and instal the equipment which can benefit the entire people of Malabar, especially Wynad district which is thickly populated by tribals, adivasis and harijans. Thank you.

(v) Need to constitute regional councils for Laddakh and Jammu regions

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The people of Jammu have been agitating over the question of constituting zonal councils and rehabilitating the people who have migrated from Kashmir Valley. According to people of Jammu and Laddakh regions, the Government had allocated nearly Rs. 75 crores to the State but major portion of it has been spent on Kashmir Valley. A very small amount was spent on the development of Jammu and Laddakh regions.

As such, I would request the Government to constitute separate zonal councils for Laddakh, Jammu and Kashmir Valley so as to ensure coordinated development in

these regions.

(vi) Need to provide more ships to the Andaman and Nicobar islands

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): The Government is not paying as much attention towards Andaman and Nicobar as it ought to. Lakhs of people visit these places since the day the Cellular Jail of this historical place of freedom struggle became a national moment. Apart from this, thousands of people from West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have made major contribution towards the development of this State. Thousands of people live from these two states there. Adequate transport facilities are not available for the local population. Ships are not available in adequate numbers between Calcutta and Madras to Port Blair in Andaman. Due to this thousands of people have to wait for ships for nearly two to three months. Sometimes, they have to pay Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 as fare whereas the actual fare is Rs. 150. The State-owned ship "Harshvardhan" is not able to cope with the traffic. Ships available there used for transportation of and movement of Haj pilgrims of and movement of Tamil refugees to Sri Lanka. Due to this, the thousands of people living in Andamans are facing great hardship. This has an adverse effect on the price front. The prices shoot up and commodities take three to five months to move from one place to other.

In view of the foregoing I would request the Government to provide sufficient number of ships for the convenience of thousands of people living in the Andamans. In addition, these ships should be used only for the people of Andamans and not for any other purpose.

(vii) Need to run a super fast train from Aurangabad to Bombay

[*English*]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): The conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge from Aurangabad to Manmad has been completed and also a new train is running from Aurangabad to Bombay, but

the said train takes about 12 hours to reach Bombay, from Aurangabad and vice versa. Also the timings given for the same are most inconvenient to the people. One Super Fast Express train from Aurangabad to Bombay and vice versa should be started. Its departure time should be 11 p.m. from Bombay and Aurangabad both and it should reach at 6 A.M. at both the places. By starting this Super Fast Express train by name of Deogiri Express, the purpose of this conversion would be fulfilled. I earnestly request the Central Government to start the train with immediate effect.

(viii) **Need to reduce the excise duty in cotton yarn to pre-Budget level**

DR. (SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): There are a number of small spinning mills in the country supplying coarse and medium counts of cotton yarn to the small handloom prices and other inputs the mills have suffered huge losses and some of them have been even closed. When these mills were expecting some relief, enormous increase in the excise duty on cotton yarn and on viscose staple fibre has resulted in the closure of a number of mills which adversely affected the handloom weavers. If the excise duty is not withdrawn, the mills will have no option but to pass it on to the consumers i.e., the common man who buys clothes made out of cotton yarn of counts 40's and below.

In order to save these mills from enclosre and rendering thousands of workers in the rural areas unemployed, I urge upon the Central Government to reduce the excise duty on cotton yarn to pre-budget level,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to re assemble at 2.20 p.m.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

*Demands for Grants (Gen.), 744
1992-93 Ministry of Rural Development; Food; Agriculture; and Civil Supplies & Public Distribution
The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93-CONTD.**

Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Food; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am glad to see that everybody is in a good mood today.

SHRIP.M. SAYEED (Lakshdweep): You are always cheerful, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. Jeevarathinam will now speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATNAM (Arakkonam): Mr. Chairman Sir, as I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Agriculture, I wish to make a few points.

I can peel off from my memory the deflation of the Congress Party before Independence that, it would do away with land tax after India became a sovereign state. But even 45 years after Independence nothing has been done. So, I request the Government to withdraw land tax atleast for small and marginal farmers who do not have more than 5 acres of land. And farmers who use 3 H.P. or less rated motors for irrigation should be given concession on power tariff. They should not be charged 50 paise per unit of electricity as is done in case of large farmers. I learn that in the recent meeting of the State Power Ministers, it was decided to charge 50 paise per unit of electricity. But I would like to say that this should not be done for all farmers, Government should review this decision and charge less power tariff from farmers having not more than five acres

*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil

of land and using 3 H.P. motors.

Sir, I request the Government to provide all kinds of seeds, like paddy, millet, maize etc., of cost to small and marginal farmers through B.D.O. offices in the country. This will be of great help to them. I have a few suggestions regarding my constituency. Pallipathu is a backward area with lot of agricultural potential. In spite of its role in green revolution the area has not developed. So, I request the Government to establish an Agricultural College in that area. Cheyyar in Arakkonam constituency is famous for sugarcane. Hence, I appeal to the Centre to set up a Sugar Mill at Cheyyar.

Sir, the Government provides subsidy on fertilizers. But this subsidy is given either through the producers or through the distributors of fertilizer. The farmers are unaware of this subsidy given by the Government. Therefore, the Government should devise a system under which the subsidy should be given at the point of sale of fertilizers to the farmers.

In North Arcot district there is not branch of NABARD. This district is setting records in the field of agriculture even with scarce resources of water. So, in order to boost farming activities in North Arcot district, the Government should open a branch of NABARD there. Sir, lot of coconut trees are grown in an area. But the trees are hit and damaged by various insects resulting in disappointment and loss to growers. This damage can be stopped and trees saved if agricultural demonstrators are appointed in each panchayat union to advise the growers to use insecticides. They can also be guided in growing the right varieties so that more and more coconut trees can be grown. The demonstrators should be provided conveyance to visit their area to guide the coconut growers. This will be a boon to the farmers and will increase the agricultural production of the country as a whole.

As regards fixing of the support price for paddy is concerned, I have a pertinent point to make. On the agricultural front, Tamil

Nadu can be divided into two blocks, the South and the North. Southern part of Tamil Nadu comprises of Cauvery delta having perennial rivers like Cauvery Vaigai and Thamirabarani. This region has sufficient water resources. But the Northern region is devoid of such water resources. The farmers in this region have to depend on tube wells also. Sinking of tube wells, and electricity and diesel for motors and engines cost them heavily. Therefore, they spend much more than the farmers of Southern region. As such, while fixing the support price for paddy, the produce of Northern region should get a fair feel. The support price for paddy in the Northern Tamil Nadu should be fixed slightly more than what is fixed for the other region. I urge upon the Centre to take up this matter with the State Government.

Farmers are facing lot of difficulties in Tamil Nadu. They do not have a place to dry up the paddy after harvest; nor do they have godowns to store it. So, after harvest when they take the paddy for sale, either to Government societies or to private parties, about 10% is discounted on the quantity of paddy reportedly for moisture. Thus, farmers are put to inconvenience and loss. This is an important matter on which the Government should do something to alleviate the hardships of poor farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in some parts of Tamil Nadu, essential commodities are sold at a very high price. People are suffering a lot because of this hike in the price of foodgrains. So, I request the centre to release one lakh tonnes of rice to Tamil Nadu every month from Central pool. Such benevolence can only bring down the price. I wish to emphasise this point because, one kgs rice costs between 6-7 rupees in the open market, while in PDS shops it costs around 3 rupees. So, Centre should give as much as the States want. There is also the possibility of water scarcity in Tamil Nadu as summer marches ahead. Hence, Centre would do well to provide enough funds to the State enabling it to sink tube wells etc. to provide drinking water to the public. Or else, people will be exposed to severe water scarcity in

[Sh. R. Jeevaratnam]

the months to come. Since, 'prevention is better than curio' I urge upon the Centre to be farsighted and meet the requirement of the State.

In Tamil Nadu, there is lot of fresh water fish breeding. Because of bounteous rains recently, ponds and lakes in some parts of Tamil Nadu are full and rich in fish now. But the gain through sale of this fish is very little all the time. Because, Government give these ponds and lakes to cooperative societies at a very low rates. Certain persons with vested interest in the society get the contract at a low rate and mere fast bucks. For example, a pond having fish worth Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs is given just for 20,000 rupees to these so called societies. Government should put an end to this by going in for open auction of these ponds and lakes rich in fish. The fund thus raised could be utilized for the development of the area.

There are large scale poultry farms in our area each having fowls ranging between 20 to 50 thousands. But there are also small farms having a few thousand flows. This kind of small poultry farming should be encouraged by the Government by providing loans through banks. This will go a long way in removing unemployment. This will also be of additional help to small farmers. Hence, an appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter and do the needful.

Sir, the Milk Cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu are being managed by a privileged few these days. Elections have not been held in these societies. Certain associations are putting up hurdles in the way of elections to grind their own axe. This is not a healthy trend. Because of the alliance between Congress and ADMK, I do not intend to tell a few things about these societies. But I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister to do his best to get the elections held there. I am sure he will make use of his office for a good cause.

Let me say few words about rural development. We have Jawahar Rojgar Yojna.

For this scheme, 80% is given by the Centre and 20% is contributed by the States. We got this Yojana passed in Parliament. But, Members of Parliament do not have any say in the implementation of the Yojana. We, M.Ps., do not know anything; how money is spent, what is the outcome? Nothing is known to us. We are at loss to understand as to what is happening to Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. When common man comes and asks a question about the Yojana, we are unable to answer. Then he tells us, 'why do not you take up the matter with the Centre? Why do not you assert?' This is what the people ask us. But it is very distressing and disappointing that we are not consulted as to how best the scheme could be implemented. In this regard, I have a suggestion to make. A committee should be set up headed by the District Collector in which the local M.Ps. and M.L.As. should be members. And this committee should monitor implementation of the Yojana. Otherwise we will not be able to face the public. When M.G.R. was in power, all the M.Ps. were consulted. But when Kasrunaniddi came to power, he threw all norms to the wind and now the same method is being followed. So, I appeal to the Rural Development Minister to view this matter seriously and set things right so that public money is spent meaningfully with accountability. Even in case of IRDP and NRE, M/Ps. are ignored. Since we are responsible and answerable to the people, it pains us to know that we are not consulted. This situated must change immediately.

A word about agricultural income tax. First, the Government wanted to levy agricultural income tax. But somehow wisdom dawned later and they changed their mind. Government should not even think of levying agricultural income tax. There are many ways to increase the revenue of Government. Through industries we are to get about 1 lakh crores of rupees. So the Government should not resort to this method of levying tax. Such decision can only benefit the opposition.

Sir, we have an Act known as Share Croppers Act. Because of this Act lot of fertile wet lands are lying barren. Under this

Act a share-cropper who cultivated a piece of land for a few years becomes entitled to own the land. This has led to situation where in the land owners refer to let the land remain uncultivated rather than giving it to share-croppers and run the risk of loosing the land. Same is the case with contract-cropping Act. The late Mr. Kamaraj had brought in certain reforms in these Acts when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. But later, Government after Government have modified the Act doing irreparable damage to cultivation. Therefore, the Government should thoroughly review these two Acts so that lot of lands lying barren could be brought under cultivation.

Before I conclude I wish to say a word about Telugu-Ganga Project River Krishna is about to enter Tamil Nadu soon. There is a river known as Palar in North Arcot district. But there is no water in the river. It is a river for name sake. So, I have a suggestion to make. If the course of Krishna touching Tamil Nadu is diverted towards North Arcot via Vanniyambadi, it will benefit the regions where there is water scarcity. It can be taken right up to Chengalpathu through North Arcot and this can provide drinking water to people alongside over a stretch of 100 miles. This will benefit atleast three districts. So, I request the Government to accept this suggestion and divert the course of Krishna towards North arcot district. I thanked the Chair for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest to the hon. Members, who want to read the newspapers, to kindly go into the lobby because that is the better place to read newspapers.

Now Shri Devegowda to speak.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Respected Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude Speaker, to give as an opportunity...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak into the mike, so that it would be audible to the reporters.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: and to express our views on the rural development, agriculture and animal husbandary, which are directly connected with more than 70 per cent of the rural population.

Last time the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development was guillotined as your goodself knows. We had an opportunity only to express our views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. This time the hon. Speaker has given us an opportunity to express our views on the Rural Development which is totally neglected since independence.

Before I take up the Rural Development, I would like to say a few words on Agriculture. Agriculture is one of the main occupations of our people. The rural economy is totally confined to agricultural production on which more than 70 per cent of the population is depending. Some of our friends are under the impression that whatever the money that we are going to spend on agriculture goes to the big farmers or the kulaks; whatever name they are trying to attribute to them, I am not going to bother about it. But they must also know the reality. More than 30 per cent of the rural population is landless labour. The landless labourers minimum wages in the irrigation areas like Punjab goes up to Rs. 30 a day whereas in the non-irrigation areas, in whichever part of the country it may be, it will not go beyond Rs. 10 one Rs. 123. This is the fate of the unorganised rural sector labour. I only cited this for the benefit of some of those Members who always try to harp on saying that the big farmers are enjoying or are taking the entire benefit of our Plan allocations. In a nutshell I would like to say that it is not the fact.

At this juncture I would like to point out one more aspect. This House has appointed a Committee to go into the fertilizer pricing structure. This is the first time after independence that a Committee appointed by this august House is going into the pricing structure of a commodity that is used by farmers as their agricultural input. For this I must complement the Government and also the Minister of Agriculture who has shown his

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

keen interest to have an indepth study about the subsidy issue, to know whether the subsidy goes to the farmer or to the industrialist or to the consumer of the food product.

Even today it is my experience-with a little experience as a Member of the Fertilizer Pricing Committee-that about whatever the information we would like to have, the industrialists do not want to cooperate. Let me be very plain on this issue. They try to suppress the information which is going to be helpful for the Committee to come to a final conclusion. With these remarks I only say that the Department concerned should cooperate to get the full information so that the Committee can give their findings, particularly on the fertilizer price and the subsidy factor-whether it goes to which section of the society-industrialists or farmers. That is a matter which has to be ultimately decided by the Committee on the basis of the information which we have sought.

Another argument that I have always come across from various experts is that the fertilizer price is not hiked for the last one decade. It is not the fact. Without knowing the full facts of the problem they try to argue that the fertilizer price is not hiked for the last ten years. I would like to quote from the Fertilizer Guide 1981 which has been published by the fertilizer Association of India. Urea in 1983 was Rs. 2150 per tonne whereas in January 1986 it was Rs. 2350 and in July 1991 it was Rs. 3300. Similarly the price of the nitrogenous fertilizer was hiked in 1983, 1986 and 1991. The ammonium sulphate was Rs. 2150 per tonne in 1983 and it was raised to Rs. 2300 and then to Rs. 3220 per tonne. I want to draw the attention of the House since people are trying to argue that the fertiliser prices have not been hiked. This is not the real situation. After decontrolling some of the items, since the last one year or from the last Budget, what is the position today? The present price position is like this for some of the decontrolled items like Ammonium Sulphate, Super Phosphate, Potash, etc. Last year Ammonium Sulphate was Rs. 1760 per tonne and now it is Rs.

3050 per tonne. Last year Super Phosphate was Rs. 970 per tonne and now it is Rs. 2000 in the open market. Similarly last year Potash was Rs. 1200 per tonne and today it is Rs. 1700. I have given the price position of some of the decontrolled items or products, to show as to how the prices have been hiked by the industrialists or the fertiliser manufactures, whether it is private sector, joint sector, public sector. They are all one and the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Devegowda, reporters are missing half of your speech because you are moving away from the mike. Please try to be in front of the mike.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: I am sorry, Sir. I will do it.

Next point is about pesticides. From the last year to this year, it has been hiked by 250 per cent 250 per cent hike us there, so far as pesticides are concerned. There is nobody to check this. This is the fate of the Indian farmers who have to live only on their agricultural produce and nothing else. I only try to draw the attention of the House because our own bureaucrats or the administrators or some of the so-called elite people try to argue that whatever money we are going to spend is not going to help the rural masses or the people who are dependent on agriculture. It is not the fact. Let them understand as to what exactly is the situation that is prevailing in this country. Since independence, we have completed seven Five Year Plans and four Annual Plans. But, what is the fate of the farming community or the rural people?

I am going to give certain examples so far as rural development is concerned, where it has directly helped the so-called people who are below the poverty line or the rural artisans or the agricultural labourers. I am going to give certain examples to show as to how their economic condition has been improved, after so many anti-poverty programmes. Only one or two points I would like to touch about agriculture. Recently one of the well-known agricultural scientists, Dr. M S Swaminathan has given a new

programme to eradicate poverty. While he has giving his views on the agricultural production, he has also stated that the agricultural based exports can be stepped up to Rs. 40,000 crores, in case if we divert our attention towards the agricultural sector which is totally neglected. He has given examples of food crops, oil seeds, fruits, flowers, vegetables and various other items, which the rural cultivators or the farmers can produce so that foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40,000 crores can be earned, instead of investing on the raw materials that is going to be imported from other countries for earning foreign exchange to clear our foreign debt or whatever it may be. I do not want to take much time of the House particularly on this issue.

Fortunately our planners or the Planning Commission today has come out with this. I have gone through the 'Economic Times'. It is an eye-opener for them. The opinion expressed by Dr. M S Swaminathan recently has opened the eyes of the Planning Commission and they have conceded that the Planning Commission has shifted its focus from the export of manufactured goods to farm products for a 13 per cent growth in export in the Eighth Plan. At least now they have opened their eyes for which I would like to compliment the Planning Commission or the head of the Planning Commission. At least they have now realised what exactly is the importance of agriculture and agricultural products which are going to earn the foreign exchange without depending on any so-called monopoly house or the so-called international financial aid by IMF or whatever it might be. I do not want to argue at this stage.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister, who himself is a farmer, to one more point. I am happy. I want to compliment him because he has taken a very courageous decision in the agricultural Consultative Committee. When we requested that the fertiliser subsidy should not be removed till the Committee report is given, he accepted it, and a unanimous resolution was passed under his chairmanship. That shows

the real concern about the farming community by our present Agriculture Minister.

Unfortunately he was unable to influence or prevail upon the Finance Minister to give more allocation for the agricultural sector. Last year, the allocation was Rs. 1,838 crore. But this year, it is almost similar. It is not enhanced. A sum of Rs. 1,879 is the budget allocation. I am unable to make out how this very sensitive sector, which is going to help nearly 70 per cent of the rural masses, has been ignored like this. I am unable to understand it. Even now, I would like to request our senior leader, Shri Balram Jakhar, to prevail upon the Finance Ministry to see that this sector should not be neglected and also see that at least enhanced allocation should be made in the coming days.

About the export, I would like to mention one more editorial which has appeared in the Economic Times where one Dr. B.S. Minhas has argued. I do not want to quote all what has been written in the editorial. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one fact:

"Should the burden of structural adjustment fall so heavily on farmers, no matter that the aim is poverty alleviation? Many agricultural experts will argue that such a policy is not only wrong but unworkable. They will also point to the recent boom in agricultural prices. Dr. Minhas will add that India has much greater scope for expanding farm exports than manufactured ones. There is much in what he says, and it seems inevitable that cereal prices will have to be raised significantly in the years to come".

Only this point I would like to touch because still we have to do a lot for this community. Government has given you an opportunity to head the department. As a stalwart, you must see that at least the so-called neglected community should be properly fed so that their economic conditions should improve, their living conditions should improve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I have not touched the rural development. I have not opened my lips for the last 1.5 months or even from the commencement of this session because of my illness. So far as rural development, agriculture and these departments are concerned. I am totally committed, and I am totally involved. I do not want to unnecessarily waste the time of this august House. I request you to permit me to have my say. This is the first time in this budget session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Definitely. Every Member is speaking for about 10 minutes. Mr. Devegowda, you can speak for 20 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is an important Member. (Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: No, it is not a question of important or unimportant. Everybody is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not spoken so far. That is the reason.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I now come to the per capita emoluments of the public sector employees. I am going to quote just for your kind information that in 1989-89, the per capita emoluments of the public sector employees were Rs.39,415. This figure of Rs. 39415 is given the Economic Survey which is your own published document. I would like to draw your attention to the per capita income so far as agricultural sector is concerned. It is categorically mentioned in the Bhanu Pratap Singh's Report that the per capita income of agriculturists and their average income is Rs. 420.40 whereas the per capita income of the public sector employees has already mentioned by me. I have already quoted that figure. You see the difference. Do you want me to repeat it again?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the reporters are recording your speech. So, there is no need to repeat place.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: As the Minister has asked, I will say that the figure is Rs. 39415. It is mentioned in paragraph 3.3 in the Economic Survey, Part-II I quote this figure only to impress on the Government that even now, the agricultural sector has been neglected totally. This is my grouse. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to civil aviation. Where is the need for the Finance Minister to do this with all his serious concern of reducing the Budget deficit? He would like to cut down expenditure on various sides including non-Plan expenditure. Allocation for civil aviation last year was Rs. 433 crores and this year, the allocation is Rs. 1036 crores. What for and for whose benefit? Is it that only the upper strata of society wants to get the benefit? Only you and me and a section of the society travel by aircrafts and not a rural farmer. It is not going to benefit him in any way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 18 minutes. I have given you double the time.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I need another fifteen minutes. Why I am saying this is because it could be privatised and handed over to the private people. Where is the need for us to have civil aviation department? For what purpose should we have? Indian Airlines incurring a loss of Rs. 200 crore every year. Vayudoot is a loss of more than Rs.100 crores a year. With all your so-called economic reforms, you have not learnt a lesson as to how to help the neglected community or the neglected section of the society. For irrigation you have allocated last year an amount of Rs. 267 crores but now it is Rs.231 crores. This is how our planners and our so-called advisors work. But the Finance Minister is himself an expert and a man of integrity I have got the highest regard for him. I do know how he has got this kind of an attitude as rare as this sector is concerned.

Now, rural development is one of the most important sectors on which I request honourable Chairman to give me some time to express my views. We have implemented nearly 36 programmes after independent

from the days of late Shri S.K. Dey starting from national extension services until today the so-called the Indira Awas Yojana or the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or whatever it may be. It is a combination of various schemes. What is the ultimate result of these schemes? The end result is today in this country, the rural population is lack of even the minimum needs. Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee has given a very beautiful report for which we must complain. He has taken great efforts so far as rural population is concerned. In his report, he has stated how rural population is lacking minimum needs. Even 30 per cent of the people today do not have the facility for metal roads. Nearly 21 per cent of the rural population have no facility even for primary and middle schools not to talk of colleges and technical education. Even today, 64 per cent of our rural masses have no hospital facilities. In this way, he has given a table showing all these aspects. I am not going to read out all the particulars, but hereafter wards, I urge that you must fight for the cause of this section of society. Let me assure you that in this task, the entire House is going to stand by you and there is no question of any party considerations on this particular issue.

Now, I am going to give some information to show how rural development is being totally neglected. I have already stated that in the current year's budget, the allocation has been decreased. Why and for what purpose? I really do not know. We have been elected to this House and we have come here. Are we to keep mum? Or, are we to ventilate our grievances and feelings? This is one of the things which worries me always.

In the Seventh Plan, allocation for Rural Development is 6.4 per cent of the total plan outlay. But now in the Annual Plan, it is reduced to 5.5 per cent. for agriculture sector and for rural development, the allocation in 1990-91 was 6.7 per cent, whereas in 1991-92, it is only 6.1 per cent. Right from Fourth Plan onwards, I have gone through the indicators that have been given by this very same Government, which show very clearly that there is a gradual reduction in the

allocation for rural development. This is one of the points which has to be considered by the Government.

I must thank the hon. Minister. On the other day, he has tried to convince this House and he also gave an assurance that his government is going to see that the allocation for rural development is enhanced by another Rs. 500 crore. It shows his real concern. Here is a man, who comes from the grassroot level and he knows the background of the rural masses.

Today, I would like to draw the attention of our friends to various issues in which we are still lacking. Nearly 30 to 35 per cent of our people do not have access to safe drinking water. I have gone through the figures mentioned in the Performance Budget. The Drinking Water Programme is going to be named after late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I have no grouse over that. The Government says that it is going to cover all the villages in the next few years. I cannot understand this. What can we say if there is no time-bound programme even for a very minimum need such as drinking water? Forget about other aspects such as malnutrition, healthcare, etc. I am not going to touch them at all. But, even for drinking water, they cannot have a time-bound programme. When this programme is renamed after Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I thought they are going to give more importance to it. But what all they say is that they will try to supply drinking water to the entire uncovered rural population over 'the next few years'. It is also stated that certain norms have been finalised for providing drinking water to the villagers. 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day per human being is the norm. I think this is a dream. If they are really going to provide 40 litres of safe drinking water per head, per day, I tell you, I will bow my head and salute the Government headed by Shri Narasimha Rao. But it is practically impossible. These are all just statistics and nothing else. You go to any village and conduct a random survey. Then you will see the ground reality. I suggest to the hon. Agriculture Minister one thing. He must have the courage to constitute a committee of this House to evaluate the

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

follow up action and to make a review to see whether the money is actually spent and the targets are really achieved. What you have given in this Performance Budget and in all this literature is nothing but statistics. Unless you go there and evaluate, you will not be able to understand the field realities. I say this because on the one side, they are spending money for ambitious programmes without taking the practical realities and problems into account.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the IRDP programme. Under this programme it has been envisaged to supply milching animals to the rural poor. But the planners have fixed the target without even assessing the position. I would like to know whether in our country milching animals are available to the extent the Government has fixed the target. I would say that concerned agency will fail to fulfill the target. There is a pressure from the higher officers to fulfil the target. So, what they will do is that they will pass on one animal to several hands and thus show the record as if the target has been achieved and the money meant for this purpose has been spent through it has not gone to the real beneficiary.

As a minister in charge of one district in Karnataka I make a surprise inspection on record saying that 10 S.C. families have been provided with a milching animal but it had actually gone to the House of a Village Pramukh. I went to the spot and asked the Police officer and BDO to see that all the animals are seized and that particular Village Pramukh is arrested. Next day he tried to influence those poor SC people and got a statement from them saying that since they have no place to house those animals they were kept in the Village Pramukh's house, however, all the benefits have been enjoyed by them. This way that Village Pramukh was freed. This is the state of the so called anti-poverty programmes. I would request you to look into this.

There is a scheme called Million Wells Scheme. It envisages to provide open irriga-

tion well free of cost to SC/ST and other poorer section of people. The specification for the wells 20 x 20 x 20 feet and the ceiling limit is Rs. 13,000. This is the peoples money which you are spending. It is not any party's money or not any one individual's money. But you have not provided any pumpset or nothing of that sort. I would like to know whether you will be able to complete the work within this limit of Rs. 13,000. I doubt that the money will be shown as 105% or 200% but in reality the money is going to be wasted.

In Karnataka as a Minister of Irrigation I introduced a Ganga Kalyan Scheme. Within the same money we could provide the pumpsets, wells and even the maintenance cost was met out of that amount only. So, for the benefit to the poor people, can we not revise our plan; can we not see that the money is spent properly?

For housing the Government has allocated Rs. 12,700 per house. I would like to know from the Minister as to how many houses constructed under the Indira Avas Yojana still exist today. A house built about two years back collapse today. Can we not change all these things with our experience? Government always say that no middleman, no contractor should be there but you show me a single piece of work that has been completed without involving the middleman or contractor. You can select any one State in the country; go there at random and see how the money is being wasted. Almost 50 per cent of the money is being wasted. All these things must be looked into.

With all the sincerity and with all the honesty at my command, as a rural man who has got some rural background, I appeal to the Government to see that all these deficiencies are removed. Though I still have many points to make but I do not want to succumb to your anger. I will make only one point and then conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of Members who want to speak.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I would like to make one point regarding rural communi-

cation, which has been totally neglected even after 45 years of our independence 17000 villages having more than 1000 population is not connected with road and all villages less than 1000 population has not been touched. This is the position.

Sir, I appeal through the Chairman that let the Government think over all these things, ponder over all these things. There are defects and those defects can be set right. If you what, I can give several other suggestions on the basis of my experience but due to shortage of time, I am unable to do so.

I once again thank the hon. Speaker for having agreed to discuss the Rural Development, Even Food on and PDS there are various anomalies. Unfortunately, I have no time at my disposal, therefore I am unable to express my views.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for having given me a little time to say something on this matter.

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, discussion on Ministry of Agriculture is in progress. My hon. friends in this august House have got detailed figures in this regard. But I do not want to go into those details, Sir, everyone holds the view that India is a land of villages but no one is really bothered about the development of villages and the development of infrastructure these. I am of the view that all the Budgets which have so far been presented in the House were not complete. I would like to offer some suggestions in this regard to the hon. Minister. There is a need to draw a comprehensive plan for this purpose. I request you to take up measures with confidence. Yesterday, my friend Shri Nitish Kumar apparently had this apprehension as to how a person clad in a suit can talk about the interests of farmers? However, I know that they discuss and know about the basic problems being faced by the farmers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no harm in wearing suits made in India because it is not an imported....

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: But they know about the problems being faced by the farmers and I have heard them discussing about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussions on agriculture will remain incomplete unless the discussion covers the poor farmers, the slum dwellers and the fields whose which cultivation is done. So, it will be necessary to know about it. We will have to include the problems of these people in the future schemes. Only then I will accept that our thinking to develop the agriculture and rural development is going to take practical shapes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is said that development has taken place in the field of agriculture in the country, but where is this development? This is only on paper. If India Lives in villages, agriculture should be developed in the villages. The schemes should be prepared in the villages itself for their development. But unfortunately all the schemes for agricultural development are prepared in the tall buildings in Delhi and the farmer remains unaware of the nature and extent of facilities the Government is going to provide him. I am not satisfied with the definition of rural development. The rural development should mean all round discussion about the villages and their development. Development of villages cannot be done only by electrification or by digging drains or constructing roads. Gandhiji dreams of the development of our villages after independence. Dindyalji also talked about the villages and gave his own definition of development of the villages.

But unfortunately when India got independence. Nehru's scheme was implemented to develop the cities. It led to the backwardness of Indian villages. Only the cities were developed and villages remained backward. So, the scheme which should have been prepared on the basis of Gandhiji's and Dindyalji's ideology, were not prepared. Rural development is not possible under Nehruvian ideology. Excuse me,

[Sh. Virendra Singh]

the Congressmen talk about Nehru's scheme for rural development that Nehru also thought about rural development. But his scheme was different from Gandhiji's scheme. It can develop the cities not the villages. The definition of rural development should be decided according to Gandhiji's and Dindayalji's definition of the villages.

I would like the panchayat raj system to be made a motivating force. Unless decentralised power upto the village level, development of villages is not possible. Panchayats should be made powerful. Conflicts and friction among the villagers are on the rise. We can remember that all villages disputes were solved at chaupal before independence. Where that culture has gone? How it vanished? I think village disputes will increase and it will be a greatest hurdle in the way of rural development until the power is decentralised by the Central Government or State Government. It does not matter which party is in power. So I would like to say that we should also think of formulating a scheme to decentralise the panchayat raj system.

I would also like to say about the scheme for development of the people of rural areas. Schemes about them are prepared in Delhi. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that the villagers think that the schemes formulated at the primary level taking them into confidence and then approved at the highest level will be beneficial for them but the schemes formulated at Delhi for their upliftment and development of villages are beyond their comprehension and they do not know how they will be benefited by those. Therefore, I would like to suggest that these schemes should be prepared with the consultation of village people and these would be definitely beneficial. I request the hon. Minister that there is a need of preparing these schemes at the village level.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, people are migrating from the villages. The young people and workers are migrating from villages. It is a matter of great concern. Now this question is troubling us why the people are migrating

from the villages? The main reason is the lack of education facilities and unemployment. The village people, who want to get proper education, migrate to the cities because it is not available in the villages. Having completed their education they settle in the city itself. If the villages have proper education facilities, they would not settle in the cities and thus there would be no migration of educated people and educated society from the villages. People are migrating from the villages for employment. If the agriculture linked jobs were available in the villages itself, the farmers and young men, whose creative power could be used for agricultural development, certainly would not migrate to the cities. If request of industries, related with agriculture are developed, the villages will progress and the youth power which is migrating the cities, will certainly live in the villages and villages will progress.

I would like to say something but the opening of agricultural research centre. If we want to develop agriculture and prepare schemes, we should open agriculture research centre in each tehsil. The research centre should be on the farmers, land and Government land should not be used for the purpose. I think if the research centre usher in a change the villagers will be willing to provide land for them; and the discussion on agriculture development may also take place in these research centres and this village development may be possible.

I would like to say something about the village folk culture. First of all, the Government should know the meaning of the village folk culture. In the village people used to warm themselves from cowdung cakes, placed in a camp-fire sitting in a 'Chaupal' for recreation and development of the village culture and they used to solve all the village dispute there. They used to sing songs for recreation but those songs were not merely for recreation, they were the symbol of villagers' unity. They were the medium to create creative power in the village. So it will be wrong if we think that they were only for recreation. In folk culture people used to decide the marriage also by just sitting in Chaupals. There was no dowry system which

has become a bone today and with its develish mouth it is proving a curse to us. It was not a blot (slur) in village society. Now it has become a curse and an evil practice. So a scheme must be prepared for the promotion of folk culture. It will be very useful for rural development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today folk culture is developed in Delhi. People are brought here from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and from the forest and they display the folk culture. But when the folk culture will be displayed in the villages then it will develop in the real sense and people would come to know its characteristics. They will realise its importance and its contribution in rural development or in the unity of village people. So I request that the scheme should not be prepared in Delhi for the development of folk culture and folk culture programmes should not be organised in Delhi. When late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was alive a great show was organised by spending crores of rupees in the name of folk culture. I request that such shows should be aced in States and villages instead of Delhi so that people can understand the importance of the folk culture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not talking here about the data. I am speaking on two or three importance topics. Hon. Minister should listen to me because it is an important point that we talk about the green revolution but have we ever thought about the irrigation system in our country. How the fruits of Green Revolution can reach the villages unless irrigation facilities are not made available. Today, there is no irrigation facility in our villages. We could not provide irrigation facilities to our fields so far. Approximately 70 per cent of our land is fertile. The plains of Ganga are regarded most fertile plains in the world. The plains of Ganga from Buxar to Barh Barhaiya in Uttar Pradesh are deprived of irrigation facilities including thousands of acres area from Dokati-Diyara and the area up to Mahula in Buxer district is deprived of irrigation facilities while the people of this region are regarded the symbol of creative power but today they are jobless and are forced to adopt crime tendency. The main reason is that the fruits of Green Revolution

has not reached them.

I would like to say that unless the fruits of Green Revolution reach every village, the Green Revolution is meaningless. If sufficient irrigation facilities are provided to the plains of Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, they alone can produce more for the country as compared to Punjab and Haryana. Now the question is that our region should also be provided the same irrigation facilities as are provided to Punjab and Haryana.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the rural development is not taking place. The cottage and small industries are declining. There was a time when a blacksmith, a carpenter and a washerman lived in the villages of this country. The blacksmith used to make pick-axe, spade etc. The carpenter used to make the implements needed by farmers. The washerman used to wash the clothes of farmers. The industrial development of the concept of Nehru and Narasimha Rao has totally ruined cottage industry in the village. I would like to ask why Tatas, Birlas and Dalmies are making pick-axe, sickle, spade etc. today which were mere by the blacksmith of a village. Implements like pick-axe, spade and sickle made by the blacksmith in the village cannot complete with the implements made in factories of Tatas Birlas and Dalmias in the market. When implement made by big industrialists will get much publicity, the implements made by the blacksmith will not be purchased in the market. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should show some concern towards those carpenters, blacksmith and Washerman, who were engaged in cottage industries in villages and led a happy life. And the big capitalists should not make those implements and thus should not dominate over their cottage industry, failing which the entire culture will vanish.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, how the implements like pick-axes spade and sickle made by the blacksmith will compete with the implements made by Tatas Birlas and Dalmias in the market? Their implements will not be purchased at all.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that Bapu fought freedom fight in the name of Khadi. At that time the countrymen resolved to use indigenous articles but the industrial policy of the country has dealt a strong blow to village industries resulting in loss of market for the poor villages who weave cloth in villages. The cloth made by big capitalists and multi-national companies sells more. Nobody purchase the cloth made by weavers in villages. Therefore, I submit to the hon. Minister that this point should also be included in it and it should be given a thought to find out means of developing it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when there is any discussion of sports, all the Members of this House begin to look at me. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you certainly evince much interest when there is any discussion on sports. I have observed it. Therefore please listen to me about rural sports.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of rural sports and rural sportsmen in India has deteriorated a lot today which is quite distressing. Rural sports and sportsmen are on the decline. No publicity is given to them. Today I observe that people in thousands gather at several places to listen and watch the cricket match but the Government does not pay any attention to rural games like wrestling, kabaddi etc. which are recognised in Olympic games one day I requested the hon. Minister that the selection process of the sportspersons is wrong itself. Start it from village and I can claim that you will find talented sportspersons in villages.

Mr. Minister, although this issue does not relate to you, I would like that you should also write a letter to the hon. Sports Minister that rural games are declining and they should be improved. I tell you how they are declining and how can they be improved. All the sportspersons at the district level, at the State level, at the national level and at the inter-national honour. When they are young and keep their body fit by undertaking physical exercises so that they may win medal and raise the honour of the country but when they

retire from sports, they lead a miserable life. They have no means for earning their livelihood. They also face hardships in old age which they faced in their young age. So, keeping it in view, the rural youths never look forward to sports. It should also be taken into account. When Olympic games and Asiad are held, we compare the medal tally of India with China and Korea. There may be political differences with China and thought it attained independence later than in the works done by it for the development of rural sports are certainly commendable. China has started sports works later on but today it has become the biggest competitor in the sports world.

You should inform the Sports Ministry through a letter about the pitiable plight of the rural sportspersons and insist on it saying that it has also to extend its contribution to develop rural sports. You should also tell it to find out the difficulties of the rural sportspersons and what can be Sports Ministry do for solving these difficulties.

When Shri Kumaramangalam was re-playing yesterday I said that sports hostels are opened for rural development and rural youths joins sports in cities. the sports atmosphere of village and city the same. Disco culture is destroying the rural games.

MR. CHAIRMAN; You are deviating from your subject.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: It relates to rural development. Rural sports and sportspersons are certainly related to rural development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mamata Banerjee had spoken very well on that issue.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Rural Sports builds the character of a man. It enhances his creative power. Therefore, I began to discuss rural sports with the hon. Minister. I also discuss rural sports separately.

Lastly, I would like to say that I had spoken about rural development, rural agriculture and Green Revolution. I would like to speak about dairy development. The

schemes formulated for dairy development are commendable. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Pradhani.

The Government may have a lot of statistics. I have nothing to do with these statistics. My suggestions about rural development should be taken into account to make the schemes meaningful and to develop agriculture.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Civil Supplies and Public Distribution.

15.35 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

(i) **President Yasser Arafat**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) is to make an intervention.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. In the morning, the House wanted me to keep the House informed about the matter concerning President Yasser Arafat. We are gratified and relieved to learn that President Yasser Arafat is safe and well after the forced landing of his plane in Libya. May, I through you, urge the House to join us in wishing President Yasser Arafat a long and happy life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is indeed a matter of great pleasure for all of us to get this good news from the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

[*English*]

15.36 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93 *CONTD*

Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry
of Food;
Ministry of Agriculture;
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public
Distribution *CONTD*.

Our country is an agricultural country where 70 per cent of the people of this country depend on agriculture. Fertiliser is one of the main inputs for agriculture, to raise more production in agriculture. In the year 1950-51, the intake of fertiliser was 69 lakh tonnes and in the year 1991-92, it went upto 135 lakh tonnes. It is hundred fold increases in the intake of fertiliser and the production has been increased proportionately. The next important item that is necessary for agriculture is irrigation. There are three types of irrigation—flow irrigation, lift irrigation and under-ground water irrigation. Regarding flow and lift irrigations, Government is constructing projects in large scale. There dug wells and tube wells are constructed by the individuals wherever it is practicable. Government of India has provision to provide free dug wells and mini-wells to the small and marginal farmers. But the middle-class farmers are the biggest sufferers in this country.

After the implementation of land reforms, there are no zamindars and big landlords. All have become small farmers. The small and marginal farmers enjoy the privilege of the Government of free grants for tube wells and dug wells and so on. But the middle-class farmers, who are helpless, do not get any assistance for irrigation. They have to pay heavy interest for whatever little help they get. Of course, the National Financial Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is there. But it has got limited resources and it cannot provide finance to the extent required even to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the ministry of Agriculture and request them to examine this matter and see that more money is allotted to this Corporation so

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

that it can assist not only Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers but other farmers also. In general so that the production is increased to a greater extent.

The agricultural operations last only for six to seven months a year in the rain-fed areas. I come from a tribal area where there are no irrigation facilities. The people living there have no work for five months in a year. After the harvesting season, they go to the forest to collect some minor forest produce and sell them in the market to purchase the essential commodities. When this is over they again go to the forest to collect some food- they collect tender leaves, roots of some creepers, eatable fruits and even bamboo shreds which are tender which they boil and eat for want of proper food. Since all these are not proper food for human consumption, many people get attacked by diseases and there are number of stomach problems. In this connection I want to submit that last year about 7,000 people died in my constituency, in my district. Our hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to release Rs. 20 lakhs for purchase of medicines.

MR. CHAIR MAN: Is it that 7,000 people died in your district out of starvation?

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Yes Sir. It is not due starvation alone. It is due to mal-nutrition. Doctors say that it is either due to mal-nutrition or gastro-intestines or cholera. Whatever may be the name, it is all mainly due to lack of proper food.

The Government of India and the hon. Minister of Supply sent lot of foodgrains to that district. But there was no proper distribution. There were not sufficient doctors to look after and distribute the medicines. All these are with regard to Koraput district.

In Kalahandi district, this year, many people are leaving their villages to different places to earn their livelihood after the harvest season.

Sir, you must have seen press report on the 2nd of April that in Bolangiri district one tribal woman sold her son for just Rs. 20/- because of lack of food. She was starving and she sold the boy for Rs. 20/- This is the situation in the poor tribal areas of Orissa.

Sir, knowing all these factors our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had started JRY (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) to send money direct to the gram panchayat to help the landless labourers, small farmers and marginal farmers to earn their livelihood during the lean period. But these schemes which were introduced by the Prime Minister have not been properly implemented only because the implementation work is done by the State Governments. They are appointing contractors, the work is not properly implemented, the scheduled rate is not contracted there, to pay the scheduled rate and to begin the work when there is no work, when there is no agricultural season.

So also regarding distribution of foodgrains. Subsidised rice has been sent to tribal areas where the tribal people have very low purchasing power and mobile vans have been sent to distribute foodgrains to different villages in the State. But, Sir, these commodities do not reach the people there properly only because the appoint as retailers private persons who have their own interest to sell their commodities on the way to the village and the villagers are deprived of foodgrains. When I approach the Government of India and say, 'These are the factors in our area, please help us; they say, Sir, we cannot help you, it is the duty of the State Government to look after this, we cannot do anything as ours is a federal structure, and they will do their jobs. Only we can give money, rice and whatever is possible'.

Sir, the Government has got full power over the State Government when we are dealing with the tribal people. In this connection, I will quote some provisions of the Articles of the Constitution. Article 339 (2) says:

"The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to a state as to the drawing up execution of schemes specified in the directions to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

There is another provision in the Fifth schedule, which reads as follows:

"Report by the Governor to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled areas: The Governor of each state having Scheduled Area therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that state and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas".

Sir, Article 365 says:

"Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution".

Sir, often it is said that the Sarkaria Commission is there and it prevents us to take any action against the State Government.

I will just quote a para from the discussion of Constituent Assembly and the remarks passed by Dr. Ambedkar:

***"Discussions in the Constituent
Assembly"***

In the Constituent Assembly, there was some discussion on clause (3) of Article 257 dealing with protection of railways, but none on Article 256 and the remaining clauses of Article 257. The provisions in Article 365, however, attracted criticism. Some members expressed an apprehension that the provisions of Article 365 might be invoked even in cases of minor infraction of a direction from the Union..."

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar, pointed out: Once there is power given to the Union Government to issue directions to the States that in certain matters they must act in a certain way, it seems to me that not to give the Centre the power to take action when there is failure to carry out those directions is practically negating the directions which the Constitution proposes to give to the Centre. Every right must be followed by a remedy."

So, there is ample power with the Central Government to take action against the State Governments when they defy the directions or the suggestions given by the Central Government.

Sir, I come to Panchayat Raj administration. As I have stated earlier, I come from a tribal district. There are 44 high schools in my district. About five years back, we had a District Welfare Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly. We found the result very bad there and so, we asked the Collector to send charge-sheets against the teachers. There are about 500 teachers in 44 high schools. These are not ordinary schools, but these are residential schools. Last year, only 70 boys had passed from 44 schools. The Collector sent charge-sheets against 100 school teachers and the Government of the State bluntly refused to take any action against the teachers saying that there was no necessity to take any action against these teachers.

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

My point is this. The Collector, the district authorities and the local representatives who are analysing the local matters on the spot, have got no say in these matters. The State Government is the final authority there. So, I want to say that decentralisation must take place. The Zilla Parishad Act should be immediately passed and the district administration should be given ample powers to punish every officer employed there, if he is found guilty. This type of administration with powers concentrated at the State Headquarter will not help the poor people, especially the tribal people to develop.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. When we talk of agriculture the villages of India and the blooming fields flash before our eyes but it is sad that the country, which was once known as a gold mine is today facing hardships and that is on the link of disaster and the main reason of it is that the agriculture and the villages have been neglected in the country for loans.

When we look at the miserable condition of the villages and agriculture then we are compelled to think that the whole of the city is under debt, "the whole of the city is in debt but my village is there to bear the burden". We see that today the whole burden is on the villages. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know that 66 to 40- per cent of the total labour force of our country is engaged in agriculture and all of us also know that 35 per cent of the country's total income comes from agriculture but it is so that despite all this, the present Congress Government is neglecting the villages and agriculture. These people are worshipping the multi-nationals and it will not be an exaggeration to say that the a conspiracy is being hatched through GATT against our country. In the coming days our agriculture will be mortgaged in the hands of the developed countries.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to submit that

the elderly people have said that foreign policy and foreign money to a country are always followed by a Foreign flag. I do not think that it is possible in our country but the aim behind the Dunkel proposals is that the developing countries, including India should not become self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains, since the developed countries know that hunger and foodgrains are sensitive issues for the developing countries will not listen to them but on the matter of hunger and starvation they will even make their countries dance at their tune. They will see to it that developing countries do not become self reliant in the matter of foodgrains because in this way they wish. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that our countrymen will survive by eating less, by facing sorrows but you must oppose the Dunkel proposals to enhance the respect of the country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Minister might be feeling very happy that 17 crore tonnes of foodgrains has been produced in the country but I would like to ask as to whether 17 crore tonnes of foodgrains are enough for our country, when the people are dying of hunger even today in the country., Only today a news item has appeared in the Hindustan to the effect that our Prime Minister has admitted that there had been some deaths due to starvation in Madhya Pradesh. In a country where the people are still dying of hunger, its ministers are patting themselves on their back by producing 17 crore tonne foodgrain, Only God can save such a country. I want to ask as to why are they happy by producing 17 crore tonne foodgrains. If we go into the decade prior to 50, then we will come to know that at that time per capita availability of food grains was 395 grams and today, after 42 years it is 500 grams. It means that we have been able to produce 105 grams foodgrains more in 42 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even today there are many States in the country whose population growth is more than the increase in their foodgrain production. The population growth in Assam is 3.3 per cent whereas the food growth is 1.7 per cent, the population growth

in Madhya Pradesh is 3.4 percent, and food growth is 2.1 percent, in Kerala the population growth is 2.3 per cent and food growth is 1.9 per cent, in Maharashtra the population growth is 2.3 per cent and the food growth is 2.00 per cent in Karnataka the population growth is 2.1 percent and food growth is 1.9 and in Punjab the population growth is 2.12 percent and food growth is 1.2 per cent. Same is the position of Andhra Pradesh.

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY): Please tell about Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: In Andhra Pradesh the population growth is 1.7 per cent and food growth is 1.1 per cent.

SHRIG. VENKATSWAMY: He is wrong about Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: The data of Andhra Pradesh is correct or wrong, we will see it later on. I agree with you that the data of Andhra Pradesh, given by me is wrong, but is all the other data of other states also wrong? Don't you agree that even today the population growth is higher than food growth in many states?

I would like to draw your attention towards one more point that we are growing foodgrains at very slow pace. In 1984-85 the production of coarse grain was 31.1 million tonne which in 85-86 had come down to 26.2 million tonne and in 1990-91 increased to 33.4 million tonnes. Are you increasing the production at this speed and shall we be able to feed the country at this speed? You take up the pulses and oilseeds. The production of pulses was 12.0 millions tonnes which is 14.0 million tonne today. I want to say so because today we are not producing as much foodgrains as we need to day. But take the case of our neighboring country China.

We had adopted the path of planned development simultaneously. Today its national growth rate has doubled and population growth rate has declined to half but we are

there from where we had started.

My next submission to the hon. Agriculture Minister is that you leave aside the example of China and take the case of erstwhile U.S.S.R. You see that the population of U.S.S.R is one third of our total population and its production is twice more than ours. Today you see U.S.S.R. after disintegration, there the people are starving. I want to submit that the one who thinks and plans in advance is always happy. You Can draw a lesson from the conditions of your friendly country. God forbid, the same situation in our country? What will be the condition of our country? Crores of people will die of starvation. Therefore, you please muster your will power and get more and more money allocated for agriculture. Yesterday, Nitish ji was speaking. He had said that the 'Janata Dal Government had declared that they would spend 50 per cent of the total budget on the development of agriculture. You are not allocating even that much. You should make more allocation than this but you are not making. Since I have been the Rural Development Minister in Bihar, therefore I would like to say something about rural development in addition to agriculture..(Interruptions)

HON. AGRICULTURE MINISTER (SHRIBALRAMJAKHAR): Should the whole country be administered on the matter of Bihar?

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: I am talking about the whole country if you are taking Bihar as the whole country we are happy. We have no objection.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to submit that for the development of the agriculture, small irrigation schemes should be encouraged. He might have seen in a village we also see when we go to village. There the people say if a drain is dug at a cost of Rs. 15 to 20 thousand then 20-25 acre of land can be irrigated. The people say that with a scheme of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs in one thousand or two thousand acres two to three acre of land can be irrigated and good crop can be taken. You know that there is a problem of water logging.

[Sh. Brishin Patel]

You just find out a solution to water logging problem, you will see that country will make much progress in the agriculture sector. I want to submit that whether it is the fertiliser or the insurance of the crop, the insurance of the crops should be started. Earlier also many things have been said about it. I had said that the crop insurance scheme should be introduced. You can deduct the amount of premium from the loan, which is given to the farmers through cooperatives. All the farmers will go for the insurance of crops. If you have any better scheme in your mind for the insurance of crops then that should be introduced immediately. Without speaking much on agriculture, I would like to say something on rural development. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say that there are two important schemes in our country for rural development.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The one is Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the other one is I.R.D.P. I prefer Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Since the Schemes which were made in Delhi for the development of the village are now being formulated by the villagers as per the requirement of the villages. Hon. Minister Sir, I you please muster some courage, and start determining priorities for the development of the village. First priority should be to link villages first by Kuchha roads and then Kuchha roads be converted into prucca roads.

The Government should decide the priority. There are two agencies like the R.E.O. and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana with the Government for rural development. These are meant for rural development including construction of roads. There is one more agency called Zila Yojana. The construction of rural roads is undertaken through this agency. The Government should sit up with the Planning Minister and decide the priority. Every village is to be linked with unmetalled roads in the first phase so that if Shri Balram Jakhra has to visit to any village of Bihar, he need not inquire whether his vehicle can go

there or not. Some funds should be earmarked under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for repairing the roads that get damaged during rainy season every year in order to make it transportable. The Government has three agencies, namely the R.E.O., the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Zila Yojana. If the Government is able to coordinate the three agencies, more and more roads can certainly be constructed. The work relating to handling of earth is undertaken under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The hard crush work should be handled under the Zila Yojana. Black topping work should be undertaken by R.E.O. These agencies may be directed that there is no need to do any other work except the work entrusted to them. If all these three agencies handle the earth work, hard crush work and black topping separately, it generates corruption. In order to prevent such corruption, the Government should coordinate all these three agencies. There should be coordination in consultation with the Planning Minister so that more and more roads can be constructed in the coming days. Every year each Panchayat handles the work costing Rs. 1.50 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh. There are 30 to 32 Panchayats in a block. The work costing Rs. 40, 50 or 75 lakh is got done by an Overseer every year. Will he be able to get the work done? There should be a provision of appointment of one more overseer from the funds available with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It will provide an opportunity of employment as also he will be able to perform his duty properly at an appropriate time. It will not create hurdles in developmental planning. The Government allocates funds to every State under the head Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the basis of quarterly report. The State which is unable to achieve its target, the Central Government effects a cut in the allocation. If any state is unable to achieve its rate of development due to strike, natural calamity or any other such incidence, the Central Government effects a cut in the allocation meant for the concerned State Government without fail. The Government should allocate funds on the basis of annual report. The Government is endeavouring to raise the poor above the poverty line through I.R.D.P. for the rural development. The Government should tell it

honestly as to how many people have been raised above the poverty line by it. Recently, a report on Bundelkhand has been published in 'Dharmayug' magazine. It is written there in and we all know that Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 are given to the poor for purchasing a cow or a buffalo. The Government should think that when even a she-goat cannot be purchased for Rs. 3000, how much milk a cow or a buffalo might be given which is purchased by a poor man with this amount which is given to raise the poor above the poverty line. Only God knows how will they be developed and raised above the poverty line. The Government gives cow or buffalo to the poor Harijans. But, Harijans have never enjoyed ownership. From the very beginning they never been the owners of these animals. They have the experience of rearing and feeding the cows the buffaloes of others. They have no knowledge of ownership. When you are making these animals available to them, training should also be imparted to them as to how can they rear a cow or a buffalo and how can they look after it. It will enable them to ascertain their future.

Through IRDP, the Government provides funds to women or youths for the purpose of Self-employment and other activities. Have you ever conducted physical verification to ascertain whether any asset is left which was provided to poor people to raise them above the poverty line? When I was the Rural Development Minister in Bihar I got a survey conducted and found that only 25 per cent assets were left and the remaining assets were missing. Since I have been associated with Bihar, I know comparatively more about it and its problems. But if you conduct physical verification of other States, I can claim that you will find the assets missing there too.

There is no market facility for selling the goods which are produced with the help of employment provided by Government. Sewing machine is made available to do sewing work. You make things available to enable them to run business in milk and fruits and vegetables. Have you ever thought about the availability of market facility for the things produced by them. The Government should

ensure market facility for it. The Government should direct District Collectors to arrange rural fair in every district for the purpose of selling the things produced by them so that their produce may reach the market through it. Other agencies should be also promoted to go to villages and purchase their products so that they may earn their livelihood, save money and lead a happy life.

Now I would like to discuss TRYSEM. The Government wants that the people may engage themselves in self-employment and become self-sufficient through TRYSEM. The Government should analyse its statistics. I have already said that physical verification should be got done about some schemes. The same is the condition of TRYSEM Scheme. During 1990-91, the Government had fixed the target to train 4 lakh 25 thousand and 314 people. What are your achievements? Just 35 per cent, that means you could have trained only 1 lakh 19 thousand 25 people. The statistics or percentage has no meaning in TRYSEM. The purpose of TRYSEM is to provide self-employment to more and more people. The Government has provided self-employment only to 51,560 people out of 1,51,000 people. Can we develop our villages with this ratio only? I would like to say that it is not possible to develop villages with this rate. But I would like to say if you want to save the country and develop our villages, you have to strengthen you will power. The Government is propagating throughout country that it would provide employment to one crore people every year through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But all of us are aware that the Government has effected a cut in allocation for rural development. I would like to urge upon the Government to enhance the allocation for rural development and agriculture in future. Only then our country will become prosperous and happy.

With these few words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on

[Sh. G.M.C. Balayogi]

the Demands for Grants sought to be made available to the Rural Development in the Budget. Since my interest is in Rural Development, on behalf of TDP I oppose the Demands presented by the hon. Minister, as due importance is not given to the rural development. Sir, this is my maiden speech.

Rural Development in India, all the years, has become a slogan, a catchy word for political manifestoes and a sobriquet for allocation of soft money for the interest groups. The practical percolation of the huge expenditure is nothing but a scattered development in selected areas of growth like agriculture etc. but not in total upliftment of rural masses in all walks of life.

The economic, educational and health needs of majority of rural masses, particularly those belonging to SC and ST and backward communities are not being catered to fully under various sponsored programmes of the Government. Even after seven five year plans and allocation and expenditure of thousands of crores of rupees over the past forty years for overall rural development, the plight of rural areas remained as it is and so under developed and gap of growth and development between urban and rural areas is widening more and more. The root causes for this pathetic and deplorable state of affairs are quite ostensibly known ones. The lack of planning and political will to implement the programmes by checking the shortcomings in the implementation namely non-poor particulars, grabbing of benefits by prosperous villagers, miscalculation of the poor among the beneficiaries, misuse of loans, brokerage and widespread and all pervasive corruption in distribution of loans, subsidies. It has become the philosophy of Indian bureaucracy to meet the physical and monetary targets set out in the annual plan outlays for rural development without any regard to qualitative aspects or actual performance. There is no accountability on it and apart from this, political groups at every level work within and outside the system to mount pressure on the bureaucracy for subserving their dominant class

or caste interests. The net result of all this grim scenario is that the poor and destitute rural masses are left without getting their due share and their development has become a myth. I while strongly deprecating the absence of commitment and political will for ensuring development of rural masses, also suggest the following for making the various programmes under rural development more effective and result oriented instead of indiscriminate and unplanned pumping of money into the programmes.

The integrated rural development programmes, IRDP, for which provision of Rs. 375.64 crores is made in the Budget for the year 1992-93 has to be reviewed thoroughly and the District rural development agencies to which the funds are being given should be made accountable not only for meeting physical targets but also for constant monitoring of the progress of the families of target group of rural poor, which are identified as below poverty line families, to ensure that the subsidies provided to them are so utilised that they are brought up above the poverty line and that the objective of IRDP to provide income generating assets to identified families, is achieved. Without this monitoring, the pumping of funds in the pipeline of governmental expenditure is of no use. Not only this, rural growth centres should also be started in such of those villages as have some infrastructure facilities like transport, marketing, irrigation etc. and the management of the rural growth centre should be handed over to local panchayats with supervision by district rural development agencies. The information on all these welfare schemes should be got disseminated among those for whom they are intended through communication medium. A research and study group can also be engaged to look into the performance of IRDP and the aspects like the asset retention ability of the participants, extent of rise in standard of living, factors relating to wrong identification of beneficiaries and the methods to be evolved for right identification, avoidance of misuse of funds, evolving of support mechanisms for maintenance of assets and for dissemination of information for proper understanding and awareness of the schemes of ben-

efits among rural poor masses. The State planning boards must be more responsive, and be leaned away from the classic target driven approach and statistical compilation of expenditure. These steps will go a long way in making the IRDP achieve its objectives and result in micro level implementation of rural development programmes.

Similarly the other important programme under rural development is Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The professed objective of this scheme is to generate additional gainstrengthening inful employment for the unemployed and under employed men and women and to improve the durable quality of life in rural areas and creation of sustained employment by rural economic infrastructure. Construction of houses for SCs and STs and freed bonded-labourers below poverty line as well as opening of irrigation wells free of cost to the poor and small and marginal farmers belonging to the above categories are also contemplated under JRY Scheme. In the Budget for 1992-93 provision of funds to the tune of Rs. 2046.21 crores is also made. The performance evaluated during the last two years reveal that the funds under this scheme are generally expended to create working mandays and to pay wages for rural labour involved in developmental programmes. This scheme has not solved the objective of creating gainful employment to create in turn, durable community assets. The very purpose of this scheme is to open up avenues of employment for these rural masses below the poverty line on a sustained and durable basis. But what is practically seen is the absence of mechanism for determining local priorities and preparing projects which may build up infrastructure in rural areas on self sustained basis and the mandays are utilised on uproductive and unsustainable schemes. The allocated funds are shown expended for the payment of wages to labourers in rural areas generally and the lot of labourers remain unchanged once the one-time payment of the Project is over and thereafter they are bound to seek new job avenues. This also has led to the exit of educated youth from rural areas because of lack of gainful employment opportunities for them. As a result, the rural scene has not

improved and the latent power of the rural educated youth in the villages is left unutilised. As such, I suggest that the funds under the JRY should be utilised for human resources development in every village and the educated youth should also be given opportunity to man schools, health centres, cooperative agencies and other viable and productive projects for overall development of rural areas in every sector. The funds under JRY Scheme are therefore, required to be utilised meticulously with proper planning and with yielding results for a sustained growth of rural economy.

Similarly there are various other programmes like Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), safe drinking water scheme under MNP, rural sanitation and drought prone areas programme. The multiplicity of the Government agencies and departments, undertaking those programmes is also causing difficulty in the integration of one programme with another and the lack of inter-departmental authorities coordination for comprehensive implementation of the above programmes is another stumbling block in rural development. It can be better if all these programmes are integrated under one programme and one department, for effective and result-oriented implementation of the schemes for better rural development.

As such, I feel that the need of the hour is not just higher and higher Budget allocations but an overall comprehensive planned and integrated action plan for facilitating the success of the various rural developmental programmes. In this context, the Demands for Grants may be reviewed and necessary action may be taken.

Lastly, I want to suggest one more thing Rural development can only be achieved through proper implementation of land reforms; decentralisation of powers to local bodies just like Panchayati Raj institutions; and proper implementation of literacy and family planning programmes. We have got a three tier Panchayati Raj system. But the Panchayati Raj system nowadays lack the financial and political power to implement the proper programmes for the betterment of the

[Sh. G.M.C. Balayogi]

rural areas. In this context, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Rural Development. The Government is also intending to bring the 72nd Amendment Bill for the betterment of local bodies in this country. I would also request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the direct elections to the local bodies in the Panchayati Raj system. Then only, the real local body system can exist in the rural areas, which can be useful for the development of the rural areas. Thank you.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries presented in the House and at the same time I would like to make some suggestions. The issue of farmers should not be viewed from party angle. The principles of all religions are good but they are not followed in the same spirit. This is irony. The manifestos of all the political parties, be it Janata Dal or B.J.P. or Congress Party, are good. All political parties make promises to do work for the welfare of farmers. But when they come to power, they don't pay any attention to it, whether it is the Government of Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or any other Government. I know that a lot has been done for the welfare of farmers in Maharashtra.

The agriculture in Maharashtra has made tremendous advancements. That is why Congress Party is in power there. I would like to cite an example. About 170 million tonnes of foodgrains are produced in our country. Is it not a big achievement? In the matter of vegetables, our country is at second number next to China in the world. We are next to Brazil in respect of fruit production. Can anyone ignore this fact. Thus, we have certainly made progress in the field of agriculture. My Hon. colleague has just suggested to control population. I do agree with him. Because the way the population is increasing in our country is dangerous for our country. No matter which party is in power but unless control population, Indian condition is not a likely to improve.

There is only one alternative that all of us should sit together and formulate a concrete programme only then will the solution to this problem emerge. Merely speaking is not the solution. That is why all the hon. Members should give serious thought to family planning and they need to formulate some concrete programme in this regard. But I would not like to go into the detail here and would like to extend some suggestions in connection with agriculture before the house.

Today the farmers do not want anything. They only want that their cost of production, should be fully met. You may not give subsidy, you may not give fertilizers but just give them remunerative price of the produce according to the cost of production and the farmer would be happy. He does not want anything more.

When there are elections, leaders of all parties tell the farmers that they will act as they wish. They are ready to fulfil all their desires, even the insurmountable ones also. If the farmer ask for the moon they promise that they will bring it for him. All the members of Parliament give this kind of an assurance to the farmers of this country, but once the elections are over, and they get elected and come to the air conditioned rooms, then they forget everything. After that none talks about the farmers. Balam Jakhari is a farmer that is why we have faith in him. Our agriculture Minister is a farmer, that is why we can pin our hopes on him that the farmers would get subsidy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): He is a big farmer.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: There is no difference between small and big farmers. All farmers are alike. We should not distinguish between big and small, and there should be no controversy on this issue. If 5% of the farmers in the country are big, we should be proud of them that at least some farmers are in the category of big farmers. Although I wanted to speak more on this issue but as the time is

my disposal is short I would like to draw your attention towards Maharashtra.

Under the self Employment Scheme lot of work has been done in Maharashtra. No other state has achieved that much success under this scheme. A lot of attention has been paid to growing fruits and cleaning of bushes & weeds this year. At least 2-3 lakh hectare area has been brought under mango plantation and citrus fruits were also grown. How much progress has been made in the matter of fruit production, would be known after three years, when fruits come from Maharashtra. Mangoes and lemons would be brought to the market from there. We want a processing unit for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the Self Employment scheme many states have taken funds but adequate work has not been done. In Bihar, there has been a 20% cut in the funds. 46,000 Kilometres of road has been constructed in Bihar under the Self Employment scheme. Is this possible? All parties are alike. That is why I have joined this party. Ultimately, I like Shri Narasimha Rao's policy and that is why I have joined his party.

Sir, after giving some suggestions I will conclude. In the field of agriculture there is need for many improvements. There is need for marketing fruits and vegetables. This should be arranged both within the country and outside the country.

There is a need for improvement in the seed policy. We made the policy in 1988-89 and saplings, plants and seeds were imported but they were infected by diseases because of which further spread in our country as well. First Diana-Bod come and next came rongteat. There is need to check these diseases immediately. That is why I demand that the seed policy should be revamped.

In this connection I would request that the experts in Government organisation should be free to join private organisation and vice-versa. The regional and national level Government research institutes should select officials on deputaion basis so that

there is an change of information regarding the progress made in this field.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friend Shri Nitish Kumar has rightly said that there should be a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every region. I would like to repeat it. Whether you have the funds or not is a matter for you to decide. But it is my suggestion that this is most essential. If you want that agriculture should progress in our country then this is most essential

Mr. Chairman, Sir, next, I would like to tell you that in the field of agriculture we are making progress at a slow speed because we are using low techniques in which a lot of time is being wasted. Therefore, I would request that select research bodies working for public welfare should utilize high technology and through the Government and private organisation we should achieve progress in this field. Though the new seed policy was formulated in 1988-89 but the Plant quarantine facility is not satisfactory. According to the new technique, N.E.P.G.R. should be given.

In our country, in the public sector State Seed Corporation State agro-industries organisation and NAFED are busy in the field of agriculture. They are being managed by I.A.S. officers who have little knowledge of trade and agricultural matters. The Scientists are knowledgeable and experts in their field, but the I.A.S. officers do not work properly, because they do not possess knowledge of that subject. That is why my request is that there is a need to keep experts in this field.

For the purpose on increasing exports in the field of agriculture an agriculture exports council should be set up by the government in every state in joint collaboration with the private sectors. The farmers should be given incentives out of the profits earned from exports. According to the international demand, arrangement for packing should be made, and for this material industries should be set up in the areas where goods are packed. Through the sea and air routes agriculture good export should be augmented. A lot of freight is charged on grape and

[Sh. Ashok Anandrao]

mango. Rs. 50 is charged on grapes which is too much. That is why there is need for nominal tariff on agricultural goods which are exported.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the areas where good quality of fruits, spices and wheat are grown should be declared export zone and provision for roads, telephones storage should be made there.

For the purpose of giving impetus to agriculture exports in those countries where the markets are good and potential an independent cell called agriculture exports should be opened in India embassies to gain an insight into the everyday situation and it should be directly linked to the State exports councils. This shall make agricultural export much easier.

Bio-technology can be developed in the country. Through tissue culture, we can develop more and more plants in the country. A lot of research has been done in this field and you would observe that research is being done in almost every university. The research on dry farming is also going on.

The cost of cultivation in our country is enormous. I shall tell you the record of Marathvada region. The price of maize is Rs. 200 whereas expenditure is much more than that. Same is true in the case of Bajara also. The cost of cultivation of paddy and pulses is also much higher than the prices fixed for them. A federation has been made for cotton but the cotton bales have not yet been taken from the federation. There should be no discrimination in the matter of farmers. Till economic condition of the farmer of the country is not sound, the country will not become strong. Whatever our Agriculture minister is doing is absolutely correct.

I support the demands for grants. All the parties should come together to support the cause of farmers. We have a lot of barren land, and there is need to provide water to that area.

No doubt, the Government has imple-

mented the Minimum Wages Act, but until Minimum Works Act is implemented, people would not work and agriculture would suffer losses. Like Minimum Wages Act, Minimum Works Act should also be passed in the House. It would benefit the farmer.

Money has been spent on various rural developmentschemes. For example, though allocations were made for the housing scheme, no house was built. Similarly money was spent on road projects, but roads were not constructed. As such the Government should not hesitate to give priority to rural areas when matters related to rural development are discussed. Because, they are the most deprived lot. I would like to submit that our farmers should get remunerative prices for their produces.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would, particularly, like to speak on agriculture because there is no sufficient time.

The Land Reforms Act enacted in the country has not at all been implemented. It was expected that with the implementation of the Tenancy Act, the Land Ceiling Act, Ceiling on Land holding Act etc. about seven crore acres of land would become available for distribution among the landless people, but that land was not available. Big landlords are still in possession of considerable land area in the name of their own families. But the actual tillers remained either landless or acquired very small pieces of land. Unless the Land Reform Act is implemented properly in the country, development in agriculture seems to be a remote possibility.

Another main problem is that there is no law to fix the service conditions of the agricultural labourers; In Maharashtra, out of the total labour force, 40 to 50 per cent are agricultural labourers, whereas in other states they are about 30-33 per cent. These agricultural labourers do not get even minimum wages. In Maharashtra the minimum wages for workers had been fixed long back. There does not appear any move to further in-

crease the wages. Similarly, the wages should be decided for the whole country. There should be a provision to give pension, provident fund and compensation in case they sustain any physical injury. The law to this effect should be implemented throughout the country. This is the demand of the agricultural labourers all over that country and the Government should think over it.

The Government of Maharashtra took a vague decision according to which if agricultural labourer after reaching the age of 65 years possesses even half an acre of land will not be called an agricultural labourer. Similarly, a petty worker possessing 2-2/1/2 acres of land will not be called an agricultural labourer, but a landlord. As per the above decision only a landless worker who reaches the age of 65 years would get pension. Is it possible? There is no vitamin in their food. Then how can we expect that they will live up to 65 years. Hardly one or two people will be available in this age group from among them. It is very ridiculous. It is just befooling the labourers that they would get pension. If the Government of Maharashtra makes tall claims in this regard, it is useless. People who can afford good and nutritious food retire at the age of 55-58 years. Then why the condition of 65 years has been laid for the agricultural labourers? Therefore, there should be a law consisting of all the above provisions for the agricultural labourers throughout the country.

It has been observed that Maharashtra is hit by drought after every 2-3 years and it is said that the State is industrially very developed.

It is wrong. Except for areas like Bombay, Pune, Thane etc. the remaining parts of Maharashtra are backward, not only from industrial but also from agricultural point of view. The reason is that though on an average the cultivable land all over the country is 31.4 per cent, in Maharashtra the percentage or irrigated land is merely 13.3. This shows development of Maharashtra in sugarcane is grown in its major part. Big land lords have constituted a sugar lobby. It is only they who get water. The crops of other farmers

get very little water. Many of the projects have been closed there. 5-6 years ago, some parts of the forest in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts were cleared to construct dams and canals. In the meantime, new Forest Act was also enforced. Crores of rupees had been spent and many people had been displaced. After spending such a huge amount on the work, the projects has been stopped now. Earlier, forests were cleared and dams had been constructed there. But now after five years it has been decided to grow forests by dismantling dams. This is the prevailing situation there. As many as 28 projects have been closed. The Karawafa Project and the Human Project have been closed. Similarly about 28 other projects in Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts have been closed. More than Rs. 100 crores had been spent. Some projects have also been closed in Wardha. In upper Wardha, work on a project has been going on for the last 25 years and it can be completed within a year. However, while giving reply to my question it has been stated that it is not certain whether the project would be completed in the eighth plan or not. I would like to know as to what all this mean? It means that irrigation projects are being deliberately neglected and no proper attention has been paid on this. This is my charge.

I would also like to make yet another submission about Maharashtra. Maharashtra is hit by drought after every 2-3 years. There are a large number States throughout the country which are hit by drought due to less rainfall. They include Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa.....(Interruptions) I don't want to count the names. But Bihar is also one of them. Starvation deaths have taken place at every place. I do not know much about Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar etc. But people are starving in the Sarguja district in Madhya Pradesh. People do not get work there. There was a news that in Chapalaitolia district the daughter-in-law as well as two grand children of a person named Rubai Pandey died of starvation. He could survive only because he was admitted in a hospital. In this way 95 Tehsils in 28 districts of Madhya Pradesh are drought affected. The situation particularly in Shehdol,

[Sh. Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare]

Vallabh Nagar, Rewa, Rayagadh and Bilaspur is critical due to non-availability of foodgrains to the people. There are also reports that people are killing monkeys and cats for their food. The Government may investigate into the matter. There is a poisonous root which people boil 15 times before eating. People are dying of eating that root. Take for instance, the case of Maharashtra, I would particularly like to speak on Maharashtra.

As per the Government figures, about 29000 villages in Maharashtra are affected by drought. About 29,000 villages in 22 districts have grown less than 50 per cent of the total crops. It means that the cost of even sowing is not recovered. A major part of this area is also highly famine prone. Foodgrains could not be produced there at all. Neither Rabi nor Kharif crops grew. The Government has accepted it. As per the data gathered by the Government 29,000 villages are famine prone and though employment opportunities have been provided through EGS yet the workers do not get wages for 4-5 weeks together.

I can give you a number of examples. In Eetaki village of Amravati district in Maharashtra, a labourer named Subhash Jadhav worked. He did not get wages though he worked for five weeks. He approached the SDO and said that he was not asking for alms but wages. His wife was also working. He also told him that they had no food for the last 3-4 days. The SDO did not listen to him. The ultimate result was that the man fell down while working and died.

This is not the sole incident of its kind in which Subhash Jadhav died. The starvation death of Subhash Jadhav is a slur on the face of our State. Why did he die? Were foodgrains not available there? Foodgrains were there, but he could not buy it, because he had no money. Nobody gave him loan for 4-5 weeks and he died because he was not paid the wages he and his wife deserved from the Government.

Besides, I would also like to submit that

there is a taluka called Mokhara in Thane district. 70 children have died in Babur village under that taluka. But the Government says that only 40 children have died.

But there are reports from all quarters that 70 children have died of starvation, weakness and for want of medicines. The administration has said that only 40 children had died. Children are dying in other villages also. Maharashtra is facing a very dangerous situation. There is acute shortage of drinking water and animals are also dying of scarcity of water and fodder. Near about pet animals had perished in Kinwat Taluk during the last one week. Pet animals have perished in Pune district also. People have to walk 2 to 3 miles to fetch water. Some people have walked 25 miles to take their cattle to the banks of river Wardha. I would like to submit that such deaths have taken place in Peth, Surgana and Nasik district also. The Central Government has launched some schemes. Shri Sam Pitroda also want there to get the programmes of technology mission implemented, but due to non implementation of those schemes, these children died. The teachers, doctors and nurses do not visit their places of work in villages and put their attendance while sitting in tehsil. No one attends the dispensary. When this is the situation, what is the use of Government schemes. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to this.

Secondly, the Government of Maharashtra has asked for an aid of Rs. 650/- crores from the centre to fight this terrible famine like situation. But it is regretted that the centre has not provided any help till now. This is what the Maharashtra Government alleges. The State Chief Minister visited Delhi and met every one. The entire report was sent. But neither any team of experts was sent there, nor any assistance was provided. Therefore, I would like to know whether any drought relief will be provided to the Maharashtra Government to fight the deteriorating drought situation which has caused so many human deaths and loss of livestock. The Government had said that cattle camps will be opened, where the farmers, who have no arrangement, will

keep their cattle and fodder and water will be provided there. This was announced in October, 1991 and now it is April 1992 but no cattle camps have so far been opened. Does this not mean that only empty assurances are given and the Central Government pays no attention towards implementing them. The Government should pay attention towards this and a team of experts should be sent there and full assistance should be given to Maharashtra Government. An enquiry should be conducted into the deaths of cattle and people action should be taken against the officials responsible for this in those areas and. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make yet another submission at the end. There is rampant bungling and corruption in the FCI. The officers are adopting a dictatorial method, due to which, there is widespread resentment among the employees. The situation has come to such a pass that the employees have decided to go on hunger strike from 15th of May. I would request that an enquiry should be held so that the situation might not turn explosive. Attention should be paid towards the irregularities and mal-functioning in the FCI. While opposing these demands. I conclude.

*SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands of Agriculture and other Ministries. It is a well known fact that India is an agricultural country. 75 to 80% of the population here depends on agriculture. If we see the condition of agriculture in our country after 45 years of Independence we find that it is really pathetic. The reason for this state of affairs is that we have neglected agriculture in this country for all these years. The contribution of agricultural income to the National Income from 1951 to 1956 was 60.5%, 1985-89 it was 33.7% and at presently its share in the national Income is only 35%. Our agriculturists supply raw material to the factories which process it and in turn generate employment potential in the country. Therefore, agriculture in the backbone of our economy.

Sir, about 51% of the land in our country

is used for agriculture while this percentage in Canada is 54.5%, China 18%, Russia 10% and Japan 13%. But still there is scope for enhancing utilisation of land for agriculture in our country. We experimented Green Revolution in our country. But this experiment was successful in the states like Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh where irrigation facility was available. Where irrigation was not available, there this experiment failed. As a result the Kharip production in the country this year is very low.

When we got independence Mahatma Gandhi told us to go back to our villages and ensure development of our rural areas by working there. He also advised us to develop village industries and cottage industries there so that villages would be in a position to meet our own requirements. By developing small industries, it was hoped that our villages would become self-sufficient units. If villages developed, it was felt that naturally it would lead to the development of the country. But our rulers did not pay heed to this advice of Mahatma Gandhi.

Since 1951 we have started five year plans. We have completed 7 Five year plans and 8th plan has just commenced. But while formulating these plans, we spent only 20% of our budgetary allocation on 80% of population which lives in rural areas and where only 20% people live, there we spent 80% of budgetary allocations. This was the mistake we committed in planning. That is why the cities developed and villages remained backward. The rich became richer and the poor became poorer. The gulf between the rich and poor went on increasing.

When we implemented industrial policy in the country, agriculture was given a low place and low status. Ours being an agricultural country, agriculture should have got place of major industry. But instead of that we considered Iron & Steel, textile as major industries and gave all concessions and subsidies to them.

The Government also gave cheaper credit, power and other inputs were made

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Sh. Pandurang Pundlikfundkar]

available to these industries and they were given power to fix the prices of goods produced by them. But 75% of people in the country who are farmers, who work very hard, toil in the fields and feed the country do not have any right to fix the price of agricultural yield. Even after 45 years of independence, we grow cotton, jawar and other crops in Maharashtra, Punjab grows wheat. But who fixes the prices of these food grains? Certainly not the farmers. Industrialists were given so many concessions. The methods of fixing cost of production of industrial goods was fixed in this country. We can find cost of production of soaps, car, scooter in the country. But we have no mechanism to fix prices of agricultural commodities by taking into account their cost of production. Cotton is given in Maharashtra but its price is fixed in Delhi. Wheat is grown in Punjab but its price is fixed in Delhi. Agriculture Price Commission fixes these prices. But farmers in our villages who are responsible for agricultural production do not even know what this commission is. And this commission fixes prices of agricultural goods without taking into account cost of production. Those urban-based persons who have not seen what agriculture is fix the prices of agricultural goods and as such they will not be in a position to do justice to our farmers. Therefore, myself and my party have always demanded that agriculture should be given the status of a major industry in this country. Though 75% of our population is engaged in agriculture, it has not got the place of industry in our country. Therefore, farmers have got no say in the matter of fixing prices of their yield. This is the basic mistake we committed. Therefore, I demand here that agriculture should be given status of industry. Farmers work very hard throughout the year to grow crops, oilseeds pulses etc. But if its price is going to be fixed by APC, I do not think farmers will get justice.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, who are the members of Agriculture Price Commission? When V.P. Singh Government was ruling and Devi Lal was Agriculture Minister there was discussion on this

issue. At that time we had demanded that those farmers who are actually engaged in agriculture, they should be members of APC. The Government had accepted this proposition in principle. But this principle has not been implemented that is why farmers are not getting justice.

Farmers have to purchase inputs like fertilizers pesticides at very high prices. As a result cost of production of agriculture goes up. Apart from high cost of inputs, the farmer has to bear brunt of ever increasing prices of essential commodities. Though the cost of production of agriculture and prices of essential goods are ever increasing, what is the increase in the prices of goods which he produces? Here it was pointed out that prices of pesticides have gone up by 250%. The prices of factory goods have gone up by 510.50%, where as the price of wheat went up by Rs. 15/- per quintal. Agriculture Minister said somewhere that this year Government will try to purchase wheat at Rs. 250/- a quintal. Yesterday, Government announced bonus for farmers. The Government is begging for the sake of farmers. Farmers do not want that they should get anything by begging. They want to earn money by doing hard work. While the Government has fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 250/- a quintal, the price of wheat in the market is Rs. 500 to 600 - a quintal. So who are the middlemen or agent? As long as we do not eliminate these middlemen or agents, farmers will not get justice. So, here I would like to make some specific demands. So, While the Hon'ble Minister will reply to the debate on demands, I hope he will announce agricultural policy which will bring revolutionary change in the lot of farmers and conditions of agriculture. As there is industrial policy for the country, there should be agricultural policy for the country which should be formulated by appointing committee of experts. We should bring about a fundamental change in the agricultural policy which we have pursued for the last 45 years. We should formulate such policy which would give priority to agriculture and give status of industry to it and thereby do justice to the farmers.

The Government has announced sev-

eral concessions to industrialists and taken care of their requirements. There are more than one lakh sixty thousand industrial units which are sick. Here in this House, Government sanctioned ten thousand crores of rupees for revival of these units. For industrialists the Government can sanction ten thousand crores of rupees. But, the Government is not prepared to give any concession to the farmers who are the backbone of our country. That is why the farmers are frustrated and helpless in our country. When the previous Government announced loan waiver scheme, there was lot of hue and cry in the country and many persons asked as to what was the justification of giving this concession of farmers and that policy was opposed at that time.

Sir, I come from Maharashtra. Mr. Ghangare has narrated the condition of Maharashtra. We grow 17 lakh bales of cotton in Maharashtra. Maharashtra Government is implementing Cotton Monopoly Scheme for the last 20 years which has brought revolution in the life of farmers. Maharashtra Government has been pleading with the Central Government to lend support to this scheme so that it becomes successful. We have been requesting the Central Government to extend this scheme for 10 years in the interest of farmers. But the Government is extending the scheme on year to year basis. Presently, the scheme is extended only for 3 years. In fact, the Central Government opposed this scheme. If this Scheme is going to protect cotton growers of Maharashtra, the scheme should be extended for 10 years.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

Sir, onion is also grown in Maharashtra. But what is the condition of onion growers of Nasik. The price of onion has fallen. Nobody is prepared to purchase onion. Lakhs of quintals of onion are rotting. Neither NAFED nor Government is coming forward to purchase onion. As a result onion growers are facing severe hardship and their fate is doomed. Therefore I would like to demand

that Government should bring forward a bill in this House which should legally ban purchase of agricultural commodities below the level of support price. I will not mind if Hon'ble Minister does not take into account other demands which I have made. But I request him to accept this demand which I have made on this floor of the House and do justice to the farmers.

As pointed out earlier by an Hon'ble Member, there is drought in Maharashtra. More than 29000 villages have been affected by drought. More than 16000 villages do not have drinking water. It is misfortune that I have to raise the problem of drinking water here in this House even after 45 years of Independence. I am sorry to point out that farmers are not in a position to face the situation caused by drought. Their financial condition is really poor. As the Government has not given any assistance, scarcity of drinking water continues to be there in large number of villages. There is also scarcity of fodder and lakhs of agricultural labourers are migrating from Maharashtra. Government of Maharashtra is saying that it is not getting assistance from the Central Government and Central Government is shifting responsibility to the State Government. But in the process of shifting responsibility, the poor farmers are hit hard and their condition has really become miserable. That is why the Central Government should give maximum assistance to the Maharashtra Government.

In conclusion, I would like to make a few demands. If you really want to revolutionise agriculture and bring qualitative change in the life of farmers we will have to make certain basic changes in our agricultural policy. My first demand is that Government should declare agriculture as an industry. As cost of production is taken into account while fixing the prices of industrial goods, similarly while fixing prices of agricultural commodities their cost of production must be the deciding factor, purchase of agricultural goods below the assumed price should be made an offence by law. Units to process agricultural goods should be set up. These should not be centralisation of these units in big cities like Bombay, Pune, Madras, Delhi etc. They

should be decentralised and set up in Taluka places. These units should be run on cooperative basis and farmers should be made partners in these ventures. We should have such a policy by which all profits earned would go to farmers. But this is not happening. Many proposals of sugar factories and cotton mills are pending before the Government but these are not being cleared by the Government.

There was reference to crop insurance. Hon'ble Minister may say that crop insurance scheme cannot be implemented in respect of all crops. But if you want to do justice to farmers this scheme should be implemented in all the States and in respect of all crops. Farmers must also have some subsidiary industries. Farmers cannot subsidy depend on agriculture. To make himself sufficient and enable him to lead life of dignity subsidiary industries should be started in villages. We can start subsidiary industries like fishery, dairing, poultry etc. Farmers should be given subsidiary and assistance for starting these subsidiary industries.

Land reforms are very important. We should accept the principle of tiller becoming owner of land. Farmers having wells should be supplied pumpsets. Maharashtra Government had announced programme for supplying pump sets but that programme has not been implemented. Therefore every farmer should have a well and every well should have pumpset. We should accept this as policy. Pending irrigation should be completed expeditiously. More than 150 irrigation projects in Vidarbha are pending for want of clearance by Forest Department. That is why irrigation is not available in this area. I would like to give only one instance of Adam dam on Yeotunal Akola border. This dam was constructed three years back. The water was stored in the dam. But as one of the canals passes through forest area, farmers are not getting irrigation facility through this project. Farmers are helplessly looking at water. This is the situation there. Therefore, these irrigation projects should be completed in a time-bound programme. Raw material and inputs like fertiliser, pesticides required by farmers should be supplied to

them at subsidised rates. Every farmer should be supplied a pass-book. 50% of the budgetary allocation should be spent on agriculture and rural development. This is the demand I would like to make.

With these words, I think you for giving me chance to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as many as 20 hon. Members have spoken from yesterday till now and most of them spoke on agriculture. Some of the hon'ble Members spoke about rural development also, but none of them are present here today. I have come prepared to answer their points, but no one of them is present here. It is my duty that....

MR CHAIRMAN : You are intervening. Perhaps, the Members do not know.

SHRIG.VENKAT SWAMY: It is my duty to give some details before the House regarding the steps being taken by the Government on rural development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 3000/- crore were allocated for rural employment programmes, whereas the Ministry of Rural Development spent about Rs. 7000 crore. 45 years have passed since we achieved independence, but the villages are yet to overcome the darkness. Work has been done at several places and we have to do a lot. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, we are making every effort to provide employment to youth in the villages where 75 per cent population of the country lives. These youth want work but do not get it. The reason behind this is that when there is seasonal work, they get work but after that, they again become jobless. The Government of India has introduced the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna to solve this problem. This was a dream of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Because even after spending crores of rupees on rural development, there was no rural development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now our friend

Shri Patel of the Janta Dal said that roads with coaltar should be constructed in every village under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. It is a good suggestion. When I took charge of this department, I had asked my Ministry how much money would be needed for connecting these roads. I was told that the expenditure will come to nearabout 15 to 20 thousand crore rupees. Besides this, there will be a lot of expenditure on construction of bridges. Some roads have been constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and some through the Zila Parishads and State Governments. But we want to do more. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, we will try to allocate more funds for construction of roads.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1991, the budget for Jawahar Rozgar Yojna Rs. 2100 crore. Under the programme, 80 percent money is borne by the centre and the remaining 20 per cent is borne by the States. In this way, the budget of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna comes to Rs. 2600 crore. During the Primeministership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in April 1989, arrangements were made to provide funds to Gram Pradhans and Sarpanches at the earliest. After implementation of this scheme, the Pramukh, the Pradhan or the Sarpanch of the village were convinced that they would get financial aid at the village level and they can work for rural development. They have started their work. The main principle behind implementation of this Yojna was to check unemployment and extreme poverty in the villages and to see how to provide them work during the off season days. When there is no cultivation work the villages starve. The primary aim of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is to create some work in the villages, so that employment can be given to villagers and it is working in the same direction. Mr. Chairman, Sir, several of the hon. Members questioned about the working of the village Sarpanches or Pradhans. Many charges have been levelled against them. I think that those, who have not been able to do anything in the last 45 years, even after spending crores of rupees, are now making different kind of propogandas against these Sarpanches or Pradhans who have been elected from among the poor and given the

bureaucratic powers. I am not prepared to accept that they are not working properly. I know that because I visited several States and called for reports from many places. My Ministry asks the State Governments to send reports and sees whether the funds of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna are being utilised properly. Whenever there is some fault, we ask the State Governments to take full action on it and infact action has been taken at several places. For proper implementation of this Yojna, we have introduced the 72nd Amendment Panchayati Raj Bill. The elected body will be fully responsible for its proper implementation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that in many states, there is no elected body like Gram Panchayat or Zila Parishad for the last 10 to 12 years which should have been responsible for proper implementation of this scheme. The main aim of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is to provide employment. Therefore, under this scheme 60 per cent of the funds should be provided for wages. I agree with the suggestion made by Shri Patel. He is also aware how much we can do in the villages. Funds are needed and we will try to construct more roads during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the Indira Awas Yojna is also linked with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, under which assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for building houses. In this Seventh Five Year Plan, we made every possible effort to provide 10 lakh dwelling units to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Rural Development issued instructions to all the states and emphasized the need to expedite the construction of these houses and the target has been achieved.

So far as the question of providing employment under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna during the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we created 350 crore mandays of employment during this period. I am presenting those very figures, which we have received from the States.

[Sh. G. Venkat Swamy]

So far as the question of drinking water is concerned, we have spent money from the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna funds for the construction of three lakh wells, to make potable water available to rural folk. We have also completed work on about two lakh schools by providing assistance from the JRY funds. We will take many more programmes in future, to strengthen the JRY. In this context, I would also like to mention that a Panchayati Raj Bill have been introduced in the House, which at the moment is the under consideration of a Select Committee, which is discussing its various aspects. Once it is passed, then the task of Rural Development can be taken up at the Sarpanch, block and Zila Parishad level. I hope that we would be able to make rural youth self-reliant to a great extent and remove frustration among them.

As you are aware, there are many problems concerning drinking water supply. There are many problem villages, where the water available is not fit for human consumption. We are making all over efforts to make drinking water available to these villages along with other rural development programmes. My friend Shri Patel will place before the House, all the details in this regard tomorrow. He has put in his best efforts. With the help of machinery water treatment has been done and thousands of problem villages are being supplied water which is fit for human consumption.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): At least make potable water available which you have failed to provide even after so many years of Independence. What could be more unfortunate than this? Please make necessary arrangements in this regard.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I am trying to give those figures which you are demanding and which we have received from the States. All the information is correct. I am not making any tall claims that we have provided water to all the villages in the country. I am not making any such claim, but I have certainly said that since independence, we have

made every effort to make drinking water available to the maximum number of villages. The number of problem villages have been reduced from 1,62,000 to less than 5,000. If the hon. Minister wants to have the specific figure in this regard. I will send it to him in writing tomorrow. We have a total of 5,83,000 villages in the country, and if some problem villages have still been left out, please bring them to our notice. If you do that I assure you that action will be certainly taken this month or in the next month and necessary arrangements would be made. We shall make all possible efforts to provide drinking water to such villages.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, 80% of our population lives in the villages and the provision of potable water is not available even in 20% of the villages. The Government had set a target that it would provide tubewell and handpump facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it has not been able to fulfil it so far. There is no point in bringing to your notice the problem of individual villages. My constituency has an electorate of 15 lakh people and there are several villages where not even a single handpump is available. If at all they are available. They are at a distance 1 to 3 kms. The shortage of potable water in backward and hilly areas is more acute.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am aware that the people living in hilly areas have to fetch water from long distances. Our Ministry can make arrangements for such villages only through the State Governments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the money we have allocated for providing drinking water is properly utilised and the plan is sincerely implemented, I can assure you that there won't be any scarcity of water. The true picture would come to the fore, if it is investigated whether the money allocated for providing potable water, has been properly utilised or not (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have many rural development schemes at hand. Our Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao comes from a village which fortunately falls within my constitu-

ency. He is well aware of the problems faced by the village folk and he has said in this House also the Government would like to make all out efforts to accelerate rural development by allocating more funds for the purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan and also in future.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, it is not within the jurisdiction of the Union Government to directly spend money for the development of 5,83,000 villages. We just give the money to the States and rural development is the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Union Government formulated the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the benefit of those living below the poverty line. For that programme, we allocate funds to the State Government as per the requirements of each village. The State Government disburses the amount to Zila Parishads and from there it reaches the villages. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana scheme, 60% amount is spent in providing employment and 40% is spent in providing material assistance.

Sir, just now our friend gave comprehensive details about land reforms and land ceiling in Maharashtra. You know that the hon. Member had raised the same question, earlier also.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Home Minister is to make a statement. That is very important. Afterwards you can speak, Sir. We want to hear him.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: He is not present in the House. He has gone out, but his friends are present here. He had asked as to what Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao has done. Shri Rao's village is in my constituency. He had surrendered 1700 acres of land in 1972. Thereafter, it was the responsibility of the State Government to distribute the land, but it didn't do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister how much more time will it take? I am asking this because the Home Minister is to make a Statement.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, I need 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs make the statement.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: All right, I will speak later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me say one thing. The Members should have prior information to the effect that you are making a statement. It was not done. I would not like this to be repeated in future. The members sitting in the Central Hall do not come to know of it. In future, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should see to it that the hon. Members get prior information.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): In fact, I had given the notice around 5 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should have been circulated to the Members here.

17.36 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

(ii) REVOCATION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MANIPUR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): As the House is aware, on the

recommendation of the Governor of Manipur, the President had issued a Proclamation under Article 356(1) of the Constitution on 7th January, 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur. The Proclamation was approved by the Rajya Sabha on 25.2.1992 and by the Lok Sabha on 3.3.1992.

The Governor of Manipur in a recent report addressed to the President of India has recommended that the Proclamation issued by the President on 7th January, 1992 be revoked. The Governor proposes to invite the leader of the Congress Legislative Party to form Government on 8th April, 1992.

As recommended by the Governor, the Proclamation issued on 7th January, 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur has been revoked by the President with effect from today the 8th April, 1992. I also lay on the Table the Proclamation issued by the President today under Article 356(2) of the Constitution in respect of the State of Manipur.

17.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Proclamation dated 8th April, 1992 issued by the President revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 7th January, 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur

[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, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 8th April, 1992 issued by the President under clause(2) of Article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 7th January, 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1992 under Article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1773/92]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This demand was made by us much before the recommendation of the Governor came. On its own, the Central Government should have taken this decision to revoke the Proclamation of the President's rule there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): He is questioning the conduct of the Governor. It should not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not question the conduct of the Governor. I am saying that what the Central Government did was against the Constitution of India. (*Interruptions*)

17.38 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1992-93 Contd MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; MINISTRY OF FOOD; MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; AND MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION -Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Venkat Swamy to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, that day I had told Shri Pradhan about land reforms and land ceiling. In 1972, our Prime Minister took the initiative to bring about land reforms in Andhra Pradesh. At that time, he surrendered 1700 acres of his land to the State Government. The latter did not distribute it and Pradhanji was referring to this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Let the House know who was the Chief Minister at that time.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You know it very well that the Ministry fell because of land reforms. I myself went there, met the collector, got the land distributed and informed Shri Pradhan about it in this very House.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That was because of Telangana movement.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he yielding? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I agree that in 1982 Congress was not in power but from 1971 to 1982 Congress party was ruling the country. Why the distribution was not done at that time.

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please talk about the present time and don't go into the past.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the first time convened a conference of Chief Ministers in 1972 and directed all States to pass legislation on land reforms and enforce the same. Many States brought the legislation. In this context you will ask me about the number of States which implemented this legislation. I am prepared to reply to this question also. Last year, in October the Prime Minister convened a conference of Chief Ministers. Mr. Prime Minister will not give his attention to it. The reality is that he does not want to listen to it. In the presence of all the Chief Ministers he agreed to it and give his decision that a sub-committee may be constituted. With regard to implementation, it was decided that a time-limit should be fixed for the distribution of surplus land and the target date was fixed 31st March 1992 and it was accepted by all the Chief Ministers. Thereafter he as well as I wrote letters. The outcome of this was that a conference of Revenue Ministers was once again convened before 30th June 1992 Is it not an achievement? I assure that we will certainly be successful since our Prime Minister has taken interest in land reforms and

has said positive things about distribution. In 1974, 72 lakh acres surplus land...(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I will congratulate you when distribution work of the surplus land will be completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not fair to disturb frequently. Once is all right.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The surplus land in 1974 was said to be 72 lakh acres. Out of it the position regarding 62.6 lakh acres has been received and 48.5 lakh acres has been distributed in all the States. Approximately 46 lakh people have been given land. This is the latest report.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: where have they got lands?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: They have got it in this country. I am submitting the data regarding land reforms and land ceilings to you. At present 11 lakh acres of land is under dispute and the cases are lying at revenue level. Collector level high court and supreme court level. Our Prime Minister constituted a sub-committee of Revenue Ministers on 14th March 1992 to find out ways through which this problem can be sorted out. Your Revenue Minister Shri Vinay Chowdhury also participated in it. He was the convener. The 11 acres of land which has been declared disputed by the courts. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: You are referring to Ceiling Act. In this regard I would like to mention that our Agriculture Minister is the biggest owner of Land and I would like to ask whether the Cabinet Ministers who have excess land propose to distribute it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should refrain from asking personal questions.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): It is wrong to comment on a matter about which you have no knowledge. An ignorant person is considered a defaulter.

SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Why don't you distribute it.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: That has been already done. You have some misapprehensions.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The facts and figures furnished by me should be appreciated. I am keeping before you the decision of the sub-committee. As per the report submitted by the sub-committee, all surplus land should be distributed by 30th June, 1992. The second point relates to the 11 lakh acres of land which is at District Collector level, or Deputy Collector and court level. They have been asked to make every possible effort to deal and dispose of all the cases pertaining to the surplus land at Government level and distribute seventy five per cent of the aforesaid land among the people by 30th September, 1992. I hope that the stand taken by our Prime Minister Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao regarding the distribution of 5 to 6 lakh acres of land among poor by 30th September, the stand taken in land reform ceiling case, surplus land and waste land is accepted by all the Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers and they are taking keen interest in it. The poor and the landless will be benefited to a large extent. Particularly the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be most benefited.

Without going further in to the details I would like to emphasise that Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is deliverance from suffering and a helping hand for the villages, for the hunger stricken, and the unemployed. In keeping with the stand taken by the Prime Minister we will make every possible effort to provide land to the landless people through land reforms.

As pointed out by the Prime Minister, as to when it will be done. I would like to say that we will try our level best to distribute 75 per cent of the disputed land by 30th September, 1992 which is under litigation. In a nutshell, I have tried to put before you the Primary issues relating to rural development. I am confident and at the same time I request that the out motions moved by the Members, for our Ministry may be withdrawn and the mem-

bers should encourage us by passing the demands of Rural Development department. Our endeavor in the eight five year plan would be to strengthen rural development by putting in maximum funds.

SHRI SRIBALLAW PANIGRAHI (Devgarh): I need a clarification regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is the same thing, what does the Government propose in this regard?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask questions at the end of the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIBALLAW PANIGRAHI: You know that members of all the parties demand for the monitoring at district level and participation of MP in it. When members of all the parties demands for it, then what is the reaction of the Government in this regard?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not speak without permission. You are a senior member.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Every state has its own way of working. We are pursuing that. Our Members are urging of for their participation and in this connection we will hold deliberations with every Chief Minister and try to resolve your question.

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No questions at this state. He has intervened. At the end of the debate you can ask questions. He will also remain present and you should also be present to ask questions at the end of the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): In the BAC meeting held last, an issue had come up that there are a number of Members who want to participate in this debate. Though the original time fixed was ten hours, it was felt a little more time should be made available. Therefore it was thought that today we would have two hours more sitting and tomorrow we will have the reply finally at 6 p.m., so that the full time of 14 hours would be available. I think the House would agree to this proposal.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a reference to it that it was discussed in the meeting of Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I support the hon. Minister, since four departments were taken for discussion and in two days the demands of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Public Distribution System and Cooperative Departments were discussed for two days. Today is the third day and as such the time can be extended. (Interruptions) The time was extended.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is why it was extended (Interruptions) The time was extended on account of this. Yesterday it was extended by four hours, today by six hours and tomorrow by four hours.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): If the time allotted for discussion has not yet finished, then the discussion may be continued tomorrow.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It has been decided that time for discussion should be extended by two hours which means that the total extra time would be four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the need arises,

then the time might be extended even tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Minister is going to reply tomorrow at 6 p.m., then, the time allotted for this debate would be more than 8 hours. So, today, we should not sit more than one hour.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to extend the time.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): How many names of the speakers are there in the list?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a long list of speakers. If we extend the time for debate tomorrow and day after tomorrow, then the list is quite long. It appears to me that there is consensus in the House for extending the time.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: It is a Ministry on which a large number of speakers would like to speak. I think comparably less number of speakers would like to speak on the Ministry of External Affairs as well as on Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): A large number of members would like to speak on Ministry of External Affairs.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: No not as compared to this I am saying "as compared to the Ministry of Agriculture". Agriculture is our main concern. Majority of the members come from rural areas. Therefore, more time should be devoted a agriculture and time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, there is consensus in the House and the hon. Minister is also saying that the matter was discussed in the meeting of Business Advisory Committee also. As there is consensus in the House, we extend the time initially by one hour and after that we will look into the situation.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM: Please extend it for two hours initially.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have to inform the members also. Many members have already left the House there would be no speaker then how will the proceedings of the House be conducted. So it would be better if the time is extended tomorrow. As an alternative, it may be extend for some time today itself ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If a member whose name is called today is absent due to reason, he would be given chance to speak tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI S. S. R. RAJENDRA KUMAR (Chengalpattu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you for allowing me to participate in the Budget discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture on behalf of our AIADMK Party.

I rise to discuss the various needs of the people of Tamilnadu. To begin with, I would say that the agricultural products worth about crores and crores of rupees had been spoiled because of the floods of last year in our State particularly in the Chengalpattu District. The agriculturists have suffered a lot due to this and the Tamil Nadu Government, under the leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, took immediate action in a war-footing manner by giving compensation to the affected agriculturists immediately. The amount sanctioned from the Central pool was not sufficient to compensate the revenue deficit last year. So, the Central Government will have to

come forward to give financial assistance in such cases.

There is a major scheme in Tamil Nadu for which the proposal is pending for a long time with the Government of India, that is 'Pandiyaru- Ponnambalaru Scheme', by which the agriculturists belonging to Periyar and Coimbatore Districts will be benefited. The Scheme is pending for the sanction of the Central Government and I urge the Government of India for an early clearance.

With regard to the public distribution system, the Tamil Nadu Government is in need of one lakh and fifty thousands tonnes of rice from the Central pool. But, now the Central Government is giving lesser allotment to Tamil Nadu and the Government is managing with this. Sir, there is a proposal to reduce the allotment of rice for this month to our State. I urge the Central Government not to reduce the allotment for the Tamil Nadu Government from the Central pool and arrange supply at least 85,000 tonnes of rice every month, so that the public distribution system may not face deficiency.

With regard to the rural development I wish to say that the Centrally sponsored schemes for providing employment for the rural poor are Jawahar Rozgar Scheme and IRDP Scheme. The allotment for these schemes are not sufficient and the Tamil Nadu is the only State which is utilising the allotment in a good manner.

In Tamil Nadu, our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi had allotted crores and crores of rupees at the Panchayat Union levels to provide the basic amenities to the rural people. This Scheme is not introduced in any other state of our country. The Tamil Nadu Government is having so much of revenue deficit because of the introduction of prohibition all over the State. The Government is losing about Rs. 340 crores of revenue by this. In this situation, it is allotting crores and crores of rupees to the Panchayat development. I request the Government of India to come forward to give financial assistance to the above scheme introduced by the Tamil Nadu Government in order to provide the basic amenities to the rural poor.

The Cauvery water dispute is a long-pending one and without the Cauvery water, the agriculturists in Thanjavur and Trichy districts were affected in large number. For solving the long-pending issue, the Government have appointed a Tribunal and the the Tribunal have also given its interim verdict to release 205 TMC of water for Tamil Nadu from Karnataka. It has been gazetted also by the Government of India. The Karnataka Government went for an appeal with the decision of the Tribunal and it has also been rejected two days before. Till now, the interim award of the Tribunal has not been implemented. The farmers in thanjavur, Trichy, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chengalpet districts are suffering a lot without the Cauvery water. The rice production in Tamil Nadu was very much affected by this attitude of Karnataka Government. There were riots going on by gazetting the interim award of the Tribunal in which most of the Tamilians and their belongings were affected. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha, requested the Centre for immediate compensation for which the Karnataka Government is not taking any action.

I request the Centre to give directions to the Karnataka Government to implement the interim award of the Cauvery Water Tribunal in order to save the farmers of Tamil Nadu and in order to increase the rice production of Tamil Nadu. And at the same time, directions should also be given the required compensation to the Tamilians at the earliest.

I request the Government of India to take immediate steps for the above suggestions of mine and do the needful at the earliest.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): Mr. Chairman, Sir: I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, Agriculture, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution. All the departments are very important. But, at the same time, one cannot speak on all the subjects taking into consideration the time constraint. So, I will concentrate myself on the Food Department and that is also on

sugar.

In India, last year, in 1990-91, 120 lakh tonnes of sugar have been produced. India stood first in the whole of world in the production of sugar. In Maharashtra, also, 33 per cent of the total sugar, that is, 42 lakh tonnes of sugar is produced in Maharashtra. Maharashtra stood fifth in the whole of the world. In India, there are totally 493 factories. Out of them, 229 factories are in co-operation. Out of them, 130 factories are in Maharashtra and almost all of them are in the cooperative sector. Out of them, 94 are in production. All other factories in Maharashtra are in erection and other stages of the factories.

In the State from which I come, all these 130 factories, near about 35 lakh of the shareholders are involved. They have become members. 50 per cent of these shareholders are holding only one acre of land. 28 per cent of the total shareholders are holding two acres of land. So, in this way, 75 per cent of the total 35 lakhs are from the small farmers, that is, marginal farmers. All these farmers come together. They elect their board of directors. Board of directors elect the chairman and vice-chairman and all these representatives of the poor farmers run the factories in cooperation very smoothly. They have not gone only in production of sugar. But now almost all the factories have gone in sugar complex. Sugar complex includes byproducts, that is, distillery and also chemical oil plants, that is, acetone, acetic acid, paper plants, particle boards. Not only these, but most of the factories have even gone in education, technical education. Almost all of that area has developed like anything. As a chairman of Sugar Federation of Maharashtra, I will invite you since you are from Maharashtra.

18.00 hrs.

As the Chairman, I definitely invite all the concerned Ministers like Balrajji, Food Minister and all those who are interested in the cooperative movement to come to Maharashtra and see what work is going on regarding the cooperative movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can invite after the session.

SHRI ANKUSHRA RAOSAHEB TOPE: I will take and show them what is going on in Maharashtra at any time convenient to every day.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Shri Balram Jakhhar): It is a very good invitation. Kindly accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that there would be no controversy and nobody would question whether it is a parliamentary delegation or a delegation of parliamentarians.

[*English*]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: The Shakar Sangh will lead the delegation. In spite of all these, even the sugar factories are facing lot of problems in Maharashtra of which I will only put forth very important and pertinent ones. In the Seventh Plan, Maharashtra got 38 licenses for the sugar factories. Two factories are in dispute. Nine factories have started their work and within six months, they will start commissioning and in October, 1992 all these nine factories will start producing sugar. About 27 industries, during the last two years, Government of Maharashtra has given orders to all these 27 factories. They have collected their shares up to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. Not only that, all these factories have paid the first advance of their collected share capital to the machinery suppliers. When the work was in progress, the term lending institutions like IFCI and others have sent letters to all these factories not to go ahead with their work and to stop their work until further orders. The IFCI and the IDBI are asking the Government of India to revise all the incentive. Due to the high cost, all these 27 factories have to pay Rs. 34 crores each and because of the same high cost, the term lending institutions are saying that they have to revise the incentives, otherwise, these

factories will not be able to get the loans. So, the work of all these 27 factories has stopped since the last two years. All sugar federations, our MPs, most of whom are Chairman of sugar factories, are pursuing the matter like anything but still we could not get any reply. As a result, the work in all these factories have been held up. Last month, Government of Maharashtra sanctioned Rs. 85 lakhs to each factory. This is the first share capital from the Government of Maharashtra but the condition is that unless the IFCI and the IDBI clear the loan portion, that amount will not be released. So, all these factories are now waiting for the revised incentive scheme from the Government of India. I met the Prime Minister, Food Minister and all the concerned Ministers. Nothing has come out in spite of the meetings held. The present incentives which we are getting now are as good as no incentive. That is why, the demand of incentives has come up. So, we must get 100 per cent free sale for ten years to the higher recovery zone, 12 years for the medium recovery zone and 15 years for the low recovery zone. Unless we get all these incentives, all these factories will not become viable and the term lending institutions will not give loans and the factories will not go ahead with their work. So, my earnest request to all the concerned Ministers is to expedite the matter and take a decision.

As regards Maharashtra, my another request pertains to levy sugar. We are having two zones because Marathwada, Vidarbha and Khandesh from the backward area of Maharashtra that is included in the north zone because of low recovery. The other part of Maharashtra is the south zone. So, for purpose of levy, we are having two zones but for purpose of incentives, we are having only one zone, that is, higher recovery zone. So, my request is even the part of the north zone should be included or should be divided into other higher recovery zones so that all the incentives will go to these factories and the factories will become viable.

Now I have come to know that even the ISMA the Indian Sugar Mills Association - which is an association of all the private

sugar industries in India, is opposing these incentives. These factories can come up only with the assistance of these incentives and the ISMA does not want the cooperative sugar factories to come up. That is why they are opposing the incentives. I know that the Government of India is giving top priority to the cooperative sugar factories. Therefore, they may not take any of their suggestions into consideration. And I think that these incentives will definitely be declared very soon.

I have one more request. All these factories are of the Seventh Plan. Unless the incentives are made applicable to all these factories, they will not become viable. The declaration of incentives is one thing and to make them applicable to all the factories covered under the Seventh Plan is another thing. Therefore, both these things should be done. Then only these factories will get the incentive of loan from the IFCI and IDBI.

One more point which is very important for the sugar industry is that of sugar Development Fund. This cess is imposed from 1.6.1982 under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982 for collection of a fund to financing the development of sugar industries. From 1982-83 upto 1990-91, nearabout Rs. 901 crore have been collected from all the factories by levying a cess of Rs. 14 per bag for the purpose of its distribution. But how much is the loan sanctioned uptill now? Against Rs. 901 crore, only Rs. 588.16 have been sanctioned and the total disbursement uptill now is only Rs. 364.50 crore, which is not even 50 per cent. This is the disbursement that the SDF or the Government Food Department have made so far. This is a very slow process. Actually, this Fund is created for the purpose of developing the factories by imposing a cess of Rs. 14 per bag. But they are not sanctioning and disbursing the loans. My request is that expeditious steps should be taken to sanction and disburse the loans and all the factories should get the loan immediately. I may mention here that this year also, only an amount of Rs. 110 crore is proposed against a collection of Rs. 170 crore for this Fund.

The rules which have been amended

are very tough. The factories will not be able to get any of the loans easily. As per the amend rules, there is a provision that a factory will not become eligible to get the loan, unless it starts commissioning. This is a very wrong method. A new factory should be made eligible for a loan, after the ordering of the machinery. The erection of a factory and sugarcane development should go on simultaneously so that when the factory starts its crushing programme, there will not be a shortage of sugarcane and factories can be run cheaply. so, I request that there should be a change in the rules.

There is also a provision in the rules that a factory will not be eligible to get any of the loans for seven years continuously after its commissioning. These loans are for modernisation, for rehabilitation, for cane development and for research activities. But there is a ban for the first seven years. I feel that this seven year ban should be deleted and each case should be considered on its merit.

This loan is treated as a soft loan with an interest rate of six per cent. Now, there is again an increment in the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 9 per cent. So, this soft loan is being converted into a hard loan. This find itself is created by imposing a cess of Rs. 14 on each bag. Therefore, I request that the rate of interest should be kept at 6 per cent only and the provision of increasing it to 9 per cent should be deleted.

Nowdays we are not getting the realisation price of sugar. In fact we are not getting the cost of production of sugar. We have a dual price system and a partial control system. There are rumours in the market to decontrol the sugar but the Government has not made clear either publically or in Parliament its intention with regard to this. But, I would say that if decontrol is done then all the PDS will go. Our Prime Minister is giving top most importance to PDS. So, in order to maintain the PDS and also to make sure that the sugar is made available to the poor section of the society at the concessional rates, decontrol of sugar should not be there and the present policy of dual prices should

[Sh. Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope]

be done away with.

I would like to say a few words about export-import. At present SEG Corporation is taking care of the export-import of sugar. Now, because of its privatisation some of the private traders have approached the Government to get the permission for export. We do not have any objection if you give them permission. They should be given the permission but under the Export Promotion Act if they are given the permission then all the factories will bear the losses. The losses are borne by the factories and all the benefits are enjoyed by the traders and SEG workers. I would say maximum export should be done and private persons should also be given the permission but the losses should not be borne by the factories alone. They should be borne by the person who is trading in that field.

Lastly, I would say something about the three levy zones. Since the last 20 years the State of Maharashtra has been demanding to levy sugar. There are two zones; North and south but in south zone there is a Central Zone also. In the south Zone only Kolapur, part of Sitara and part of Sangali comes and for levy purposes other parts of Maharashtra come under the Central zone. The Minister should take this into consideration.

I hope the Minister will take this into consideration all these suggestions. While concluding I would say that an immediate decision should be taken by the Government on the point of incentives, to be given to the factories.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, sir, the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, agriculture and Civil Supplies are being discussed in the House together. I rise to oppose these demands. India is a country of villages. Just now the hon. Minister has said

that there are five and a half lakh villages in our country. Mahatma Gandhi said that India lives in villages. Even after 45 years of independence, the people in the villages are living a very miserable life. They are feeling distressed and anguished. Sixty per cent of the people in the villages live below the poverty line and contribute forty per cent a national income through agriculture. Despite that, the standard of living of the people living in the villages is continuously declining. Government always makes wide publicity that it is implementing many programmes for rural upliftment as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Rural Water-Supply Programme, Drought Relief programme, Drought prone area Development programme, Desert land development welfare programmes and self-employment schemes, etc. But the disease aggravates with every dose of medicine. Now the Budget of this year has been announced and funds have been allocated. Even after the devaluation of the Rupee the funds to this sector have been reduced. In 1991-92, 3508 crore of rupees had been allocated for Ministry of Rural Development, but this year it has been reduced by 22% and only 3100 crores of rupees have been allocated. Still wide publicity is being made that rural sector shall be developed. Our Rural Development Minister has just now said that Government would formulate plans for the development of villages. But how could the plans be implemented without funds.

A reference was also made towards India Avas Yojna. For that the same amount has been kept this year also as had been kept last year, though there has been so much of price rise. Government had assured the people that it would bring down the prices within hundred days, but now the Government is saying that prices would be brought down within a period of three years. The same amount of funds have been allocated this year also for Indira Avas Yojna as were allocated last year. Earlier the price of a bamboo stick was only Rs.2 where as now it costs rupees twenty but allocation of funds had not been increased. Is the Government making arrangement for killing the people under the dwelling units built under Indira Avas Yojna.

Just now the hon. Minister had spoken about the supply of drinking water. The hon. Minister said that only five or six thousand of villages are yet to be provided with the facility of drinking water supply. I know that one lakh villages out of five and a half lakh villages are still without drinking water arrangements. Government figures are untrustworthy. If an electricity line passes near a village, the Government claims that the village has been electrified. If a single tubewell is installed in a Panchayat, the Government claims that all the villages under that Panchayat have been provided with the facility of water supply. The fact remains that Government has failed to provide drinking water facilities to one lakh villages. While it is ready to invite multinational companies like Pepsi Cola etc. to loot this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Condition of the roads connecting villages to the urban areas is rather worse. I come from Bihar. The condition of roads is so worse that it is difficult to know whether there are ditches in the road or road is to be located among the ditches.

18.19 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

Government is asseraing that villages are bring developed. In seventh five year plan Government had proposed to connect all villages having a population of 1500 to urban areas by metalled roads, but not to talk of matalled roads, even kachha roads have not been constructed to link such villages.

Similar is the situation with regard to agriculture. For agricultural sector 1049.75 crores of rupees have been allocated. Compared to previous year's allocations, these funds appear to be greater than previous year allocations, but if the devaluation of rupee is considered, then it has declined by 3%. After green revolution Government is now talking of bringing while revolution. No attention is bring paid bringing while revolution. No attention is being paid towards cattle-houses. Cattle breeding centres are in a very bad condition though research and training in those centre is continuing for the

last twenty years. These centres are not working properly and nothing is bring done to improve the breed of bulls. Calves are to be turned into bulls, but these are turned into bullocks.

Villages are for agriculture but even these multinational companies are being invited to participate in it. According to Mr. Dunbel subsidy for agricultural Sector should not exceed 10% but in his own country-America, they are providing a subsidy of 39.1% to the farmers, whereas only 6% of the population depends on agriculture for their living, but in our country 75% of the population depends on agriculture for their living but even then they are not prepared to provide more than 10% by way of subsidy and they have reduced the subsidy. Yesterday the hon. Minister declared a bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal but who would be the benefactor, the marginal farmer the rich or the middle level farmer? Big farmers only will sell the wheat. But small farmers, marginal farmers or agricultural labourers also sell wheat at the time when any of his family member falls ill or when he has to deposit school fee or college fee of his son. They have to spend money on marriages also. They sell wheat at the time of crop. But after six months they have to purchase wheat at higher rates. It is the same wheat which is sold by big farmers. That is why it has been suggested to enhance the rate of wheat in the same year. If the Government enhances the rate of wheat from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per quintal, it will benefit the small farmers and agricultural labourers and they would not be compelled to purchase wheat at higher rate after six months. Therefore, I would like to say that the price of agricultural produce should be fixed in a such manner as suggested by Dr. Lohia

"Anna Daam ka Ghatna Barhna,
Anna Ser Ka Bhitari Ho,
Karkhaniyan Maal Ka Daam Laagat
Kar Se dyodha Ho"

The difference between the price of wheat what we sell today and purchase price of wheat what we purchase after six months should not be more than one Anna and like

wise the sale price of any industrial production should not be more than one and half of the cost price i.e. there must be reasonable balance between the price of the agricultural and industrial produce.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, subsidy has been reduced. It should be restored. Dunkel has said one more thing that if we have to purchase the patent seed than we will have to abide by the G.A.T.T. agreement, it means that we will have to continue the import of seeds at higher rates for five years and when the period of that agreement will over then we will be bound of purchase the seeds at their terms even if the rate is Rs. 500 per kg. The multinational companies will be free to quite under the exit policy and our agricultural structure will be ruined.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Krishi Vigan Kendras should be opened for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. In Bihar a number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras were sanctioned during the Janta regime. But the setting up of these a Centers have been postponed with the new Government coming in to power. Soil testing should be done for the advancement of the agriculture. But poor people can't go to the Centre to get the soil tested. Mobile vans should be arranged for the purpose. I hail from Bihar which is one of the biggest states of India, are wise. There was a time when Bihar was recognised as the largest producer of foodgrains. It's population is one tenth of the total population of our country. The people are laborious there. They come to Haryana and Punjab to do work. Bihar produce 40 per cent of total production of minerals in the country but the condition of Bihar is the worst. As regards per capita income, our position was seventh at the time of independence. Now it has gone down to the lowest. The Central Government is responsible for it and not the Government of Bihar. You may find its cause in first to Seventh Five Year Plans. Bihar's population is 10 per cent of the country but in the matter of allocation of funds it has been only 2- 1/2 per cent to 32 per cent or at the most 4-1/2 per cent. As per 1961 census, the agricultural labourers were 22 per cent which has been increased to above 41 percent in 1991.

There has been braymentation of holidays. In such circumstances, unless we enforce land reforms, the condition of agricultural labourers can not be improved. Besides, the Minimum Wages Law should be enforced strictly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention one thing more. Eletricity is needed to run any industry or agriculture based industry. If electricity is not supplied, cultivation and irrigation can't be done. We are unable to provide employment without it. But situation in regard to eletricity in Bihar is the worst. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to complete the construction of Kanti power project at the earliest in order to overcome the pathetic condition of North Bihar. In Maharashtra, 15 lakh pumping sets are run with the help of electricity for the purpose of irrigation, where as in Bihar, only 2-1/2 lakh pumping sets are run. As compared to 15 lakh pumping sets run with the help of diesel in Uttar Pradesh, only 2 lakh pumping sets are run in Bihar. For the purpose of agriculture, 12 K.W. per hour per capita electricity is provided in Bihar where as it is 190 K.W. per hour in Punjab.

When our Government was formed in 1977, we took initiative to set up the Kanti thermal Power project in North Bihar to generate electricity. The proposal was to construct 660 M.W power house, 220 M.W. power house was constructed during our time. The construction of remaining 440 M.W. power house was stopped. There is no provision of electricity to North Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The situation regarding fertilisers is the same in Bihar. 57 kilograms fertiliser per hactare is made available in Bihar where as it is 156 kilograms in Punjab. The labourers of Bihar go to Punjab to were in the fields, where maximum fertiliser is made available. Same is the case with the supply of insecticides. 285 grams insecticide per hecatare are supplied in Bihar where as in the case of Tamil Nadu 10,700 grams insecticides are supplied. We supply fertilisers and minerals. Our land should remain fertile. In Bihar, the per capita cultivable land is less because the number of agricultural labourers is increasing. There is 0.17

hectare of per capita land in Bihar where as in Punjab it is 0.6 hectare land. As a result, the per capita income of a farmer in Punjab is Rs. 3500 per annum where as it is Rs. 1016 per annum in Bihar. Similarly we are lagging behind in the matter of production. In 1970 the per capita foodgrain production in Bihar was 153 kilograms where as in 1990 it was 125 kilogram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMANJAY LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, horticulture is necessary for small and marginal farmers. For the purpose of horticulture, the funds have been enhanced this year Rs. 165 crore have been provided. But no board has been set up for its development. There is Coir Board and spice Board in South. Bananas and "Leechies" are produced in a large quantity in north India a specially in Bihar. The 'Leechies' of Muzaffarpur is very famous. I belong to that area but there is no food processing industry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say that Crop Insurance Scheme should be implemented. More attention should be paid towards fisheries. 50 lakh fishermen are engaged in fishery in the coastal areas. The Government have permitted multi-national companies to enter into the trade. They are also engaged in fishery and this will ruin the families of 50 lakh fishermen. Besides agriculture science and food processing I would like to say that these should be run properly by co-operative societies so that farmers may be prosperous.

Mr. Chairman, sir, regarding pulses and oil seeds I would like to say that seeds of improved varieties should be provided in the rain fed areas and water scarcity areas. If this is done the production of pulses and oil seeds can be increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I thank you very much and oppose this Budget.

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTA-

NAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Agriculture Minister for new initiatives in agricultural sector. Agriculture is the main occupation of 80 per cent people of the country staying in rural areas. This is the major source of employment for the rural people. Agriculture is linked to monsoon in the country. Due to lack of adequate irrigational facilities and unscientific land use pattern the country has 1.7 million hectare areas of cultivable waste land and 23 million hectare allow lands. These utilised lands are becoming economically unviable due to lack of infrastructure. The biggest problem is to turn the lands into an arable one. Out of 329 million hectare, 173.65 million hectare is problem lands and out of this drought prone area is 26 million hectare. Due to pressure of population and livestock the yields from land have been declining.

In order to take an integrated approach to the land use problems, a Central Land Commission should be constituted. Government have constituted an apex body called national Land Use and Wasteland Development Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Board should meet frequently to review the situation and provide policy directions to States and Union Territories.

Coming to management of common lands, Government should evolve a policy of people's participation and benefit distribution from management of common lands early. Illegal encroachment on common lands should be discouraged.

The pressure of grazing and livestock population is an allied problem of agricultural lands. The livestock population has increased by 43 per cent in the past 30 years, resulted in deterioration of pasture lands and vegetative cover, exposing the soil to widespread erosion. In order to check this, there is an immediate need for a pragmatic and an effective policy for development and optimum utilisation of country's grazing resources.

Agricultural labourer, small and marginal farmers are the most sufferers in case

[Sh. Sarat Chandra Pattanayak]

of drought. Faced with lack of employment they used to migrate. In my constituency Bolangir, 200 villages of 12 blocks are the most affected. The Government should set up a small and Marginal Farmer Development Agency and devise suitable schemes to provide employment to those people.

Coming to cooperative sector, though N.C.C.F. and NAFED are operating these organisations have not reached to backward areas, where the services are required by the people. In Bongomunda, Titlagarh, Muribahal blocks of my constituency, onion growers are unable to get remunerative prices due to lack of storage facilities. Since the area is a drought prone one, Government should ensure the requisite facilities to the onion growers of this area.

The Government has initiated a crop insurance Scheme to protect the interest of farmers. But the scheme has not been expanded to drought prone area of Orissa. It should be extended to Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Koraput districts of Orissa early.

In order to provide gainful employment to rural people, agricultural diversification programme should be initiated. Horticultural crops have a great potential. Horticultural crops like vegetable, potato, spices should be cultivated in semi-arid zones of the country. The Government should consider the feasibility of implementing horticultural crops scheme in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. By setting Agro Business Consortium, the Government should ensure employment to semi-skilled rural labourers of this region. Despite launching a National Seeds Policy and Indian seeds have a major export market, we are unable to exploit it fully and the Government should devise ways and means to promote Indian seeds abroad.

In fishery sector, though the Government has set up Fish Farmers Development Agency, it has not been able to tap the potential of backish water aquaculture, mariculture. Vigorous steps should be under-

taken to tap these potentials.

Dry land cultivation is an area which needs more attention of Government. In semi-arid zones, this can help to generate employment and income. The Government should formulate a dry land agriculture policy for the current decade.

Integrated pest control and management watershed management, seed development in cereals, pulses and oilseeds should be the area of Research and Development activities in the current decade.

Though the Government is expending a lot of money for anti-poverty programme yet the result is not satisfactory. The main objectives of the programme is to create employment opportunities for rural people. But in my Constituency Bolangir, people are migrating from the rural areas as there is no scope for gainful employment. Hence, some special grants should be provided to the Bolangir district under this scheme. Jawahr Rozgar Yagna was launched by our Government to provide livelihood and create infrastructure. Though the State Government constituted the advisory committee yet the Parliament representative has not been given an active role. Hence, there is no proper monitoring. The Chairman of the Committee should be a Member of Parliament.

Though the Central Government has launched rural water supply scheme yet the achievement under the scheme is far from satisfactory. In my area there are 250 to 300 problem villages where the weather problem is very acute. The Government should finalise a time bound action plan to provide drinking water to these villages by 1992-93.

Though the Government has launched revamped public distribution system to ensure supply of essential items yet it has not reached to the problem villages of my areas.

The State Government of Orissa is not sending any proposal for the betterment of the poor people of my area. As the House also knows, the western part of Orissa Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Koraput -

are very neglected. That is why the Central government should interfere in the State affairs and without the proposals also, they should provide the public Distribution system to ten to 12 blocks of Bolangir District and also they should get water facility.

With these words, I support the Bill and I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESHCHAND TOMAR(Hapur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants of four Departments, i.e., agriculture, Rural Development, Fertilisers and Public Distribution System.

In view of the Budget I cannot support these Demands for Grants because the interests of the poor, farmers and Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers, unemployed and women have been ignored in the Budget. That is why I oppose these Demands for Grants.

It is said that India is primarily an agricultural country. Out of total population of 85 crore, 80 per cent population is of farmers. I don't mean that a person who represents a particular caste or religion is called a farmer. I mean that a person who cultivates and produces foodgrains and provides food to the people of the country is a farmer. The farmers are the backbone of the country. Their profession is agriculture. Fertiliser is the key input for agriculture. The policy which has been framed by the Government in the country is wrong. Our country is not self-sufficient, in the matter of fertilisers. We have to import fertilisers, from abroad. The Government have curtailed the subsidy on fertilisers. owing to rise in price of fertilisers, the cultivation has become costly affair for farmers. They are not able to grow as much quantity of crops as they desire. That is why your policy is anti-farmer.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second point is regarding irrigation. There are small and major irrigation schemes going on in Uttar Pradesh. 24 major irrigation schemes of Uttar Pradesh are laying pending with the

Central Government and some of them have been lying pending since 1982. The Government is not clearing these.

The medium irrigation scheme under which the Central Government sets up tube wells with the World Bank assistance has also failed. Tube wells are not maintained properly. Sometimes the operator does not come, the tube is stolen the transformer is burnt and the wires are disconnected. That is why even this plan is also not working. I, therefore suggest that the Government should not install tube wells by taking loans from the World Bank. Instead, it should provide money and encourage him to set up tube wells himself. The minor irrigation scheme is a free boring scheme under which the Government provide pipes. The pipes are of poor quality. After the pipe are fitted, the money which is given to farmer does not reach them. That is why the minor irrigation scheme is useless. Villagers lack proper means of irrigation, because of which they sustain loss in agriculture. That is why the Government should make adequate arrangements for irrigation.

I can count the number of anti-farmer policies of the Government, I would like to give one example. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane. The sugar mills which exists in U.P. are able to crush only 33% of sugarcanes. Only one third sugarcane is crushed in mills and 2/3rds of sugarcane are crushed by expellers and crushers. The farmers resort to distress sale of sugarcane to expellers and crushers at 1/3 of the price that the mills fix. This makes the economic condition of farmers miserable. All the Governments make tall claims about the farmers and talk about their development, but there is a wide difference between what they say and what they do.

45 years have elapsed since the country became independent, but till today no stable policy has been for mulated regarding agricultural prices. Whatever price has been fixed has proved to be less beneficial for the farmers. The main reasons is that there has been no special improvement in the economic condition of farmers especially of the small and marginal ones. From various stud-

[Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar]

ies conducted by agricultural scientists, it appears that the farmers do not by make any profit on their total production because in the market they do not get reasonable prices for their produce. The cost of agricultural inputs viz. irrigation, seeds, manure machines, transport, loans etc. have undergone a spectacular increase. That is why in the agricultural price policy should be formulation the national interest which will protect the interests of the farmer. For this, it is necessary that the should proper co-efficient and co-relation among the 4 price indices.

- viz. (1) price index of agricultural produce
(2) price index if agricultural input
(3) price index of gross domestic product (G.D.P.)
(4) retail price index of agricultural produce

If there will be proper co-relation among the above four price indices, then the price will not prove disadvantageous for anyone. Therefore, the agricultural produce should have a standing price policy on the above basis and it should be implemented so that the farmer does not feel disappointed from the economic point of view even after producing more.

I am distressed to say that in the last three years, despite assurance given by many governments, the agriculture policy has not so far been presented in the House. Therefore, while formulating the future agriculture policy, these suggestions should be kept in mind.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture is present here, I appeal to him to declare the agricultural price policy at the earliest.

I would like to say some thing about village development. The investment on village development has been moagre. In the 1992-93 Budget the total funds allocated for village development were Rs. 2610 crores. This was 5.4% of the total Budget any provi-

sion. Last year it was 5.8 per cent. During the decade form 1980 to 1990 it was between 6.4 per cent to 6.6 per cent. In this way the reduction of funds for village development is very painful. 85% of the total funds on village development are spent on two schemes i.e. I.R.D.P. and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The hon. Minister of Rural Development was talking about the Jawhar Rozgar Yojana he said that in this way earth is tiled pillars are erected and houses are built under the Indira Awas Yojana I would like to say that the objectives for which the Jawahar Rozgar Yozana was started have not been attained. Is it the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or the Jawahar 'Raid-mar " Yojana?

If you go to the villages you shall get to hear a lot about this. In villages every other day clashes take place over the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds. The Government officers and officials in collusion misutilize the funds of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Just now the Members of the Janata Dal were saying that when the scheme started some amount of money was kept aside for the Indira Awas Yojana. Inflation is increasing day by day. But the money which has been kept aside for this scheme remains the same. Because of this that money has not been fully utilized. Kindly implement this scheme taking into account the inflation. Money should be distributed properly. In fact, in its implementation, we have come across many difficulties which can be attributed to lack dedication on the part of Governmental machinery. In the implementation of these schems. lack of adequate funds and the benefit of fund allocated is not reaching the lowest rung and these are the main obstacles. In the Budget there is lack of resources for the creation of employment avenues in villages.

The Ministry of Industry had submitted a proposal for opening 177 development centres so as to create 24.5 lakh more employment opportunities and demanded funds, but the Ministry of Finance has negated this plan by providing inadequate funds for this purpose. the Finance Minister had also a proposal to set up development

centres in 247 backward districts by the year 1977.

A sum of Rs. 5 crore was supposed to be provided to each Centre so as to provide all facilities to these centres. That is why this plan should be implemented fully, otherwise unemployment will increase in village areas. The swarm of village youth keep running to wards cities which will make the cities crowded unnecessarily. A stage may come when cities will be ruralised. Full privatisation of village development programme is not justifiable.

The hon'ble Prime Minister recently in a seminar has given indications for privatization of village development on an experimental basis. I do not agree with this. After 42 years of development a new thinking is emerging which is indicative of the fact that the system run by the Government has failed. Will mere privatization help to realize all possible goals in the area of village development which has not been possible till now? together with policy, intention, dedication, honesty, resolve and proper evaluation etc. Are the pre requisites for the success of any programme. Some time back the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had accepted this truth that if one rupee is sanctioned for development only 15 paise reach the lower levels. the rest is lost midway. No matter whether the scheme is controlled by Governmental machinery or a private party but for the success of a plan active participation of the concerned people should be ensured For this purpose, instead of giving grants from the Centre or State Governments, arrangement should be made to mobilise resources at the level of the village. the active role should be played by villagers. The Government should only have a supervisory role to play.

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Shri G. Venkata Swamy): Then, you want to give it to officers again.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: You talk about Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and say that unemployeed youth should be provided employment under it. Have you ever made

any assesment of the programme? The Government officials and other officials in had to get the jobs executed on contract basis.

The facility of potable water should be ensured to each family of every village. All the villages should be linked with the main roads through the approach roads. Such an arrangement should be done that no chackr any village should have to walk more than one kilometer for his primary education. The facilities of health Centre, post offices, market, secondary education, seeds, fertilisers veterinary hospital etc. should be made available maximum at a distance of 3 kilometers only. In view of the aforesaid suggestions separate allocation should be made for construction of sports stadia in rural areas, for providing employment to atleast one member of the every poor household and for esnuring proper educational facilities at all the levels for the entire scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

I oppose these demands for grants and thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI KRISHHANA DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla); Mr. Chariman, sir, I rise to support the demands for grants putforth by the hon. Minister in respect of the Departments of Agriculture, Cooperative, Agricultural Research, animal Husbandry, Dairy, fertiliser, Poultry Form etc and Civil Supplies and Public distribution.

First of all I would like to submit that generally the hon. Members sitting uptill late and the hon. Members belonging to the backwards classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are invited to speak only in the end. I would like to say that they also should be allotted adequate time to express their grievances. All the newly elected hon. Members want to take part in the proceedings of the House.

While supporting the demands for grants, though there is shortage of time, I would like to submit especially that there are a number of fruit growers in Himachal Pradesh. In Himachal pradesh two crops are grown viz of

[Sh. Krishana Dutt Sultanpuri]

potato and apple and third is of ginger. Last year there was an agitation and 3 youth were shot down. What has the Government, which claims to be protector of the poor, done in Himachal Pradesh? All this has happened in the regime of the B.J.P. in the State. It is very unfortunate that when I raised the demand for conducting a judicial inquiry, by a High Court Judge to probe the incident and to expose the National Front Government supported by you, it was turned down. and I would also like to highlight the injustice. Now with the farmers during those 11 months of their rule. At that time outstanding loan of poor was not waived off. Chaudhary Devi Lal, who claims to be champion of farmers interest, is no more an hon. Member.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Outstanding loans of farmers in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been waived off by the respective B.J.P. Governments.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: You have done a good job. You have waived off the loans of only those farmers who are the supporters of B.J.P. show me the list, whether the outstanding loans of Harijan farmers has also been waived off? Definitely not farmers have been deceived. Mr. Jakhar, who is a former Speaker and a farmer by profession and now a powerful Minister.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: In Madhya Pradesh alone outstanding loans of Rs. 764 crore have been waived off.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: This needs to be verified. Recently the Insecticides were not being made available to the farmers for spraying, recently I have written a letter to you that the State Government has stopped the supply of insecticides to the farmers.

It is alleged that adequate funds are not made available for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. if the funds are not adequate then is

it not the responsibility of the State Government, which claims to be well wisher of poor and farmers, to supplement the funds. Whatever the government of India can do is doing, but even these are being misused. I openly challenge and level and allegation that under the 'Antyodhya' Programme, which I have not fully understood, the list of big owners of trucks should be scrutinised. the Himachal Pradesh government is poor under misusing the funds in the name of poor under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Rural Development. I would like to request you that you will have to take steps for the betterment of people of hill area. When the congress (I) was at the helm of affairs in the State the support price of apples was Rs. 2.60 per kg. for farmers. In the farflung areas which are not connected with rail and roads, the farmers have to carry the apples on their backs with great difficulty to the nearest road heads. Then they transport it to mandis. But they are being exploited by the middlemen. The Government of Himachal Pradesh made 3-4 promises. What were those promises? I do not know all but at the time of swearing in of the State Government, promised that they will increase the support price to Rs. 5 per kg from Rs. 2.60 per kg. I am not telling lie at all. They announced the support price of Rs. 5 per kg, to supply salt at 25 paise and to make wage rates equal to those of Punjab. At present wage rates prevailing in Punjab is Rs. 35 per day. They also promised to do away with the tribunal set up for the Government employees. Similarly many promises were made. Only these sort of people have ruined the entire country. There are many parties in the country. One is National Front. What National front? Have done any good for the country. Now Shri .P.V. Narasimha Rao is our leader. Earlier Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi steered the country. they worked hard to transform the country. That's why the nation marched forward. You alleged that the nation has been mortgaged to the IMF. But who will do such a nefarious thing of mortgaging the country. I would like to submit that we must speak after careful thinking. When you raise the issue of the policy for farmers, what is your idea of a farmer? Farmers are being offered remunerative prices at present. But, it is the

middlemen who are exploiting them. Azadpur mandi receives fruits viz apples, bananas, litchis etc. from all parts of the country. Have you ever tried to gather first hand information about the ongoing exploitation of the farmers over there. It is alleged that impropriety has been observed in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Will Shri Jakhar and the members of the Cabinet do this work? Is it not our duty to accomplish the task? It has been said that prices of items distributed through PDS is also high. The Government had assured to roll back the prices within 100 days and we promised the electorate to serve them for five years. You ruined the country just in eleven month. At that time the prime Minister was from the other party and now he is your leader. The entire time of the House is wasted in futile discussions over Bofors issue and the matters related to the farmers, Harijans and Adivasis are not taken up. We have listened to everything you have said and we have been fed up of all that. You say that you are a patriot. I would like to know about your patriotism? Do you consider your act of favouring the construction of Mandir and demolishing the mosque as patriotism? Another act of your patriotism is to launch Rath Yatra to Kashmir to unfurl the National flag, as if the national flag is not being unfurled in Kashmir. Do you consider it right way to administer the country? Do you want to help the farmers in this manner? Keeping this in view I would like to submit that it is not proper to pass remarks on the Ministers to defame them. Such activities bring bad name to the country. I would request even the leaders who guide you that hence forth competition is between us. These Janata Dal Members who make so much noise, have divided, therefore the competition is between us. I would like to submit that whatever is said in the House should be in the interest of the nation. You say that the matters of the farmers should be discussed. My submission is that there are small villages in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and the government should formulate schemes for the development of those villages. I would like to ask whether the State Government, since it came to power, have sent any scheme to the

Central government. They are not formulating any scheme. They have no time for it. The Government is to be blamed for the hardships people face there. I would also like to submit that recently shri Jakhar had gone there, I was also with him. There is an Agriculture University and the student of that University refused to receive their degrees and would away.

19.00 hrs

in protest. It was only when the hon. Minister said that they were like his children and requested them to come back that they received degrees. They have state not been provided employment till today. The agricultural scientists have put the entire responsibility on the Central government. Now they want everything to be done by the Central Government State Government may squander its coffers and Rest on lay the blame at the doors of the Central Government and the congers.

The Congress party has always taken the country aheads and enabled the farmers to become self-reliant, but I feel aggrieved when it is alleged that the fertilizer being imported from outside will destroy the fertility of our land. Just now, an hon. Member submitted that the quantity of fertilizer being imported is inadequate, and that subsidy should be given on fertilizer, but when UmaBharti ji said that the fertilizer being supplied by IMF spoil our land and reduce the production, he too must have been present here. Shri Jakhar had informed that 90 Kg. of fertiliser is consumed in China where as own consumption is much less. Now you are demanding subsidy on fertilizers, it means that you intend to destroy agriculture completely. In your opinion only cow dung should be used as fertilizer no matter whether anyone takes care of the cow and whether it survives or dies. You believe in these things but at the same time it must be borne in mind that if cattle are to be reared, they have to be fed properly, This party is a party of 'Lalas' (traders) and 'Lalas' (traders) do not know what to do and what not to do. I am saying this because these 'lalas' claim to be protectors of the nation. I

[Sh. Krishana Dutt Sultanpuri]

would like to submit that more funds should be allocated for developing the transport facilities in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and other States where vegetables, apples potatoes etc. Are in abundance but trains and road facilities are not adequate. So far as the support price is concerned, Congress fixed Rs. 2.60 p. for apple crop and that should be increased to Rs. 5/-. I would like to urge Shri Jakhar that when support price is given for coconut, lichi etc., and every crop the farmers grown in other parts of the country then the same policy should be applicable to the fruits grown in hilly areas - whether it is pear, peach or apricot.

I am also grateful to the scientists who have shown the path, of green revolution in the country. Punjab is far ahead in the production of crops though there is terrorism in the State and the persons who have won the election's in Punjab are really very brave and the key to their success is that they associated themselves with the farmers. That is why congress party has won the majority there and at other places too. During the next Assembly election or after 2-3 years, when elections would be held you will be more cautions. You have concentrated you energies on levelling allegation against us and on involvement wit IMF, without bothering to give creative suggestion for the development and progress of the country. You are obsessed with IMF and continue to claim that we are compromising the sovereignty of the country.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Whenever you are in the Chair I get an opportunity otherwise my name would have been struck off. I would like to urge the hon Minister to kindly get the things monitored there in future because centre has no control over State Government. The State Government fails to achieve anything but even then the opposition tires scath us and wastes the whole day. Thus the Government have to look into all these matters because people have handed ove the responsibility of the country to them. Our party under the leadership of Shri

Narasimharao will move ahead and we want to show certain concrete results within a period of three years and improve the condition of the country and provide better facilities to the farmers. We hope that Shri Jakhar, Shri Kamaluddin and all others would make efforts to take the country ahead.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI B.H. VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Chariman, Sir, I wish to speak in Telugu, and hence I am requesting the Hon'ble Minister through you to have earphone on.

Sir, as is well known, India is a predominantly agricultural country where more than 80% of the population depend on agriculture alone. subsidy on fertilizers has been withdrawn to a large extent. Due to the prevailing economic crisis in the country. Already, farmers are very poor in the country. With the withdrawal of subsidy, they will have to face many more hardships. I want to make a few suggestions. If may suggestions are implemented, I am sure the farming community will be relieved of the hurden to a large extent.

Quality seed are essential for good crops. If we want that the production of the food-grains in the country should go up, then we have to ensure that quality seeds are supplied to the farmers in time. Now whatever amount we are allocating for the development of quality seeds, is being spent on the salaries of Scientists and Professors in our research institutes. the present allocation is too insufficient to meet our massive requirements. Hence, our Agriculture Minister, Hon'ble Balam jakhar should see to it that sufficient funds allocated for the development, production on mass scale and distribution of quality seeds. Quality seeds must be available to farmers in all parts of our Country well in time. Otherwise not only the farmers, but the country itself would suffer a heavy loss. Now, what is happening is that seeds developed at certain institutions are being advertised. Farmers are told through advertisements etc that seeds developed at so and so institute are of a high quality. But

*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Telugu.

those seeds are not sold to the farmers. In the name and brand of those seeds the inferior quality seeds are being sold. Middlemen, as usual, are exploiting the poor gullible farmers. You know the fate of the crops when inferior quality seeds are used. The production of food grains in the country suffers. Hence, I appeal to the Hon'ble Ministers to take extraordinary precautions to ensure the supply of quality seeds to the farmers. He should not spare any effort in this regard.

Similar is the case of fertilizers. A lot of adulteration is going on in the fertilizers. This is a fact which is known to everybody. No Hon'ble Member can deny this fact. I think, even the Hon'ble Minister also knows about this fact. In my district, Sir, the district collector caught many persons red handed for adulterating fertilizers and selling them. But no one was punished. No action was taken against them. If the adulteration of fertilizers is allowed to go on unabatedly, what would be the fate of farmers in the Country. We have removed the subsidy on fertilizers. As a result, the farmers are now forced to pay more for purchasing the fertilizers. If the fertilizers purchased at exorbitant rates by the farmers turn out to be adulterated ones, one can imagine the plight of poor farmers. Then what happens to farmers? What happens to our production? Hence the Government has to take stern action against the culprits who adulterate fertilizers. It may be true, that the supply of fertilizers is a State Subject. Even then the Central Government has the responsibility to monitor the supply of unadulterated, good fertilizers to the farmers throughout the country. The Union government should issue guidelines to the States, if necessary, to correct the situation. The Central Government must be alert in ensuring the supply of unadulterated fertilizers to the farmers.

Then, Sir, the supply of water is also equally essential for good crops and the enhanced production of food grains in the country. We are building big dams and projects for the purpose. The time has now come to think afresh about the utility of major projects in the Country. We spend considerable time in clearing the projects. Then

execution of those projects also take considerable time. Due to longer periods of construction, the cost of the project goes up manifold. In stand it is better, I feel, if we take up the construction of smaller projects scattered all over the country. That would ensure the assured water supply facility to the farmers. Needless to say, it contributes in increasing the production of foodgrains manyfold.

Sir, I wish to say a few words about the functioning of F.C.I. farmers are being cheated by F.C.I. Food Corporation has to purchase grains from the farmers. Farmers have no their go but to sell their produce to the F.C.I. If the grain is damaged by the cyclone or heavy rains, the Food Corporation refuses to purchase such grain from the farmers. Then, the middlemen slowly step in and bargain with the farmers. Finally, F.C.I. compels the farmers to pay bribes to the diddlemen before it purchases the affected foodgrains. I will prove this if at all it is required. The presence of middlemen is must if the F.C.I. has to purchase the produce from the farmers. The farmers are losing heavily on this account. The Government should take notice of this fact. Similarly, the supply of bags also depends on bribery. If you bribe them, you will get the bags. If you do not pay them, you will not get the bags. I should not be misunderstood. I am not criticising the government just for the sake of criticism. I am revealing certain truths here, to bring them to the notice of the government, so that they can take steps to correct the situation. There is one more thing that I would like to mention in this connection. Some traders in villages get fertilizers from the company, through dealers and supply the same to farmers on credit at exorbitant rates. In return, they, the traders get grains from the farmers at a throw away price. They hoard the grain and dispose off the hoarded grain when the prices rule high. Thus, traders are sucking the blood of poor farmers. Farmers are suffering heavy losses on account of these unscrupulous traders. The Government must have to do something in this regard. It can bring a legislation to prevent the traders from pressing such kind of illegal activities. Trade, it may be a State

[Sh. B.H. Vijaya Kumar Raju]

Subject. But the Central Government cannot remain a silent spectators. It has to protect the interests of farmers. We are treating the farmers too lightly. There is a wrong notion prevailing in the Country about farmers. Since farmers are exempted from the income tax, people think that they are very rich and earn lakhs and crores of Rupees. But the perception is quite wrong. No one knows the difficulties of farmers. They pay exorbitant prices for them, they toil day and night throughout the year. They face droughts and floods. In spite of all this, there is no guarantee that they if we take up the constructing of smaller projects scattered all over the country. That would ensure the assured water supply facility to the farmers. Needless to say, it contributes in increasing the production of foodgrains manifold.

Sir, I wish say a few words about the functioning of F.C.I. Farmers are being cheated by F.C.I. Food Corporation has to purchase grains from the farmers. Farmers have no other go but to sell their produce to the F.C.I. If the grain is damaged by the cyclone or heavy rains, the Food Corporation refuses to purchase grain from the farmers. Then, the middlemen slowly step in and bargain with the farmers. Finally, F.C.I. compels the farmers to pay bribes to the middlemen before it purchases the affected foodgrains. I will prove this if at all it is required. The presence of middlemen is a must if the F.C.I. has to purchase the produce from the farmers. The farmers are losing heavily on this account. The Government should take notice of this fact. Similarly, the supply of bags also depends on bribery. If you bribe them, you will get the bags. If you do not pay them, you will not get the bags. I should not be misunderstood. I am not criticising the government just for the sake of criticism. I am revealing certain truths here, to bring them to the notice of the government. So that they can take steps to correct the situation. There is one more thing that I would like to mention in this connection. Some traders in village get fertilisers from the company, through dealers and supply the same to farmers on credit at exorbitant

rates. In return they, the traders get grains from the farmers at a throw away price. They hoard the grain and dispose off the hoarded grain when the prices rule high. Thus, traders are sucking the blood of poor farmers. Farmers are suffering heavy losses on account of these unscrupulous traders. The Government must have to do something in this regard. It can bring a legislation to prevent the traders from pressing such kind of illegal activities. Traders, it may be a State subject. But the Central Government cannot remain a silent spectator. It has to protect the interests of farmers. We are treating the farmers too lightly. There is a wrong notion prevailing in the Country about farmers. Since farmers are exempted from the income tax, people think that they are very rich and earn lakhs and crores of Rupees. But the perception is quite wrong. No one knows the difficulties of farmers. They go to other place for purchasing the fertilisers. They pay exorbitant prices for them, they toil day and night throughout the year. They face droughts and floods. In spite of all this, there is no guarantee that they will reap good crops. Finally they are at the mercy of traders who pay a very low price for the produce. On the other hand, traders for doing nothing get all the benefits. Hence the Central Government, keeping the difficulties of the farmers in view, should be alert all the time, and if necessary issue guidelines to the State Governments whenever necessary to protect the interests of the farming community. Some revolutionary changes have to be introduced in the agricultural sphere to enhance the production. Even to this day our agriculture remains at the mercy of rain God. If there are no rains, there will be drought and there will be no crop. If the rains are heavy, the standing crops get washed away. The stored foodgrains get damaged. And, since the Country is of continental proportions, in one areas there will be drought and in other area, it will be floods. We failed to evolve a scientific method of cultivation during all these years. Paucity of funds come in the way of evolution of scientific method of cultivation. Well, we have done away with subsidies. It makes the Government more responsible in the matter of protecting the interests of the farming community.

Sir, since the time available at my disposal is very short, I would like total with rural development very briefly. Around 1920, the Indian National Congress adopted a Resolution according top priority to Rural development. As we were not independent then, we could not achieve much in the progress of rural areas. But unfortunately, even after independence, we did very little to improve our rural areas. There is some development here and there but it is very negligible. Just now, one Hon. Members from Bihar has narrated how the DRDA loans are being misused. That is the position everywhere in the Country. Often we are invited to such functions where loans are distributed as we happen to be the public representatives. Milking animals, sewing machines etc. are usually distributed on such occasions. Let me tell you, the amount is swelled by bank officials, local officials and the middlemen. Nothin is reaching the poor. The Government has withdrawn subsidy on fertilisers. Even those small befits through various schemes are not reaching the poor in the rural areas. Schemes are there but the intending beneficiaris are not deriving any benefit. Here, in this august House, we discuss about the budget, the allocation for the rural development etc. But we do not discuss about how far the allocated budget for the rural development has been utilised properly. Let me tell you, Sir, even the meager allocated amount has not been spent properly. We have to alert the administrative machinery to monitor whether allocated funds are used properly or not. we have to tone up the a administration wherever we go we find the same milking animals, the same sewing machines, the same oil engines etc. Meetings and functions are different but the distributed things remain the same. The same animals or things are distributed and redistributed. We will find false bills, false vouchers everywhere. Limitless corruption pervades in all the places. If such a situation is allowed to continue, I fail to understand how our rural areas develop. Now is the time for self-introspection. attest for our satisfaction, we have to ensure that all the welfare schemes are implemented honestly and sincerely. Sir, we disassociated with our main party, so as to support the Government

which is wedded to the upliftment of the poor. If the Government fails to uplift the poor by implementing all the measures meticulously, then it will not only be embarrassing for us, but equally embarrassing for the Government too. I hope, the Government would show utmost concern for the uliftment of the poor in the rural areas. The Hon. Minister said the Government would construct 10 lakh house for the poor. But where is the land? well, you may managed to acquire the land, that land or plots will be full of water during the rainy seasons. There will be no proper approach roads. The construction, would as usual, remain fully. They may collapse any moment endangering the life of the inmates. Hance, it is not sufficient to say that we are going to construct 10 lakh houses. the Government should see to it, that the houses are constructed properly at proper placed and the occupants would rally be happy to live in those houses. This is my request, not a criticism against the Government.

We have taken up afforestation, social forestry, constructions of roads and buildings etc under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. Now, the Surpunches and the heads of the villages are being threatened with imprisonment if the amount is misused. With the result, no one is coming forward to take up any work, funds allocated under the scheme are lying utilised. In certain cases huge amounts meant for the scheme are also being withdrawn from the banks. the Government must take appropriate measures to see that the Yojna is implemented effectively. •

Sir, I want to say a few words about the supply of protected water. I would agree with the Government that the amount allocated for the supply of protected water has been utilised properly to some extent. In coastal areas there is a need to install more desaline plants. The water now available there is saline and not fit for drinking. There is no other alliterative available in these areas to supply drinking water. Already some destine plants have been installed there. There is a need to set up more such plants so as to cover the entire coastal belt.

[Sh. B.H. Vijaya Kumar Raju]

Finally, Sir, without taking much of your time, I would briefly mention about Public Distribution and Civil Supplies. It is an important subject. It is important, because the entire economy is dependent on this system. There is already a criticism against the budget presented this year. It has been said that the budget presented this year. It has been said that the budget has ignored the down-trodden, middle and small farmers. In order to allay the fears of the people who are at the lower rung of the society foodgrains, clothes, edible oil and pulses should be supplied to these people at a cheaper price through Public distribution System. No-where in the Country the public distribution is functioning well. Poorer sections are subjected to lot of exploitation. But, in Andhra Pradesh, Public Distribution System was effective to certain extent. For this, I would laud the efforts of the former Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao. He deserves all the credit. Benefits of the public distribution system reached the poor during his tenure. Similarly P.D.S. is equally effective in Communist ruled States like West Bengal and Kerala. The Hon. Minister for Civil Supplies and Public Distribution should take all the necessary steps so as to make the system effective throughout the country. One gets a doubt whether public Distribution Systems is functioning at all in certain parts of the country. Hence I repeatedly urge the Hon. Minister to tune up the Public Distribution System as it is intimately connected with the people especially the poor in the country. The fact that the poor are beneficiaries of this systems should not be forgotten.

Sir, I will just take a minute to speak about the land reforms. Perhaps Andhra Pradesh is the only State where the land reforms were effectively implemented. They were introduced in the State when Shri P.V. Narashimha Rao was the Chief Minister of State. I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly then. But one should not jump suddenly to the conclusion that all the available surplus land has been distributed among the landless poor. Justice is yet to be done.

Many faulty declarations were filed. Cases were filed in the Courts. Lords have almost used and misused every means available to them to save their surplus land. The best way to implement the land reform effectively is to include the subject in the Ninth Schedule of the constitution. Thus, we can take away the matter from the jurisdiction of the Courts. The Government needs a political will to implement land reform effectively. Democracy awaits. The National land reforms are not implemented effectively in the near future. Hence I appeal to this government to show necessary courage and political will in implementing the land reforms and thus saving the nation from peril.

Sir, thanking you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak. I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI PALAS BARMAN (Balurghat) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture. Ours is an agricultural country. 80% of the entire population depends on agriculture. Moreover 50% of the population live below poverty line because our agrarian system depends on nature. We need proper irrigation facility, high quality of seeds for agriculture. But it is a matter of regret that the farmers are suffering even today for want of these important requisites. Except in Kerala and West Bengal land reform has not been implemented in any State. So land is still in the possession of the big farmers and Zamindars. Land has not been distributed among the poor farmers, the tillers of the soil. Here lies the failure of the Government with regard to proper implementation of land reform Act. As a result, the big farmers, the Zamindars are enjoying all the benefits while the poor farmers are at the receiving end. The irrigation facilities are far from adequate. We have till today a large portion of fallow land in our country which can be converted into fertile land by means of definite action plan. The Government have failed to initiate any developmental measure in the villages. So the rural areas have remained in darkness

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangali

even after 45 years of Independence. There is no communication, the roads or transport have not been developed or are in bad shape. Some of the villages have no road at all. There is no drinking water. Those of us, the lucky educated few who stay in the cities have no idea about the plight of the rural population. We, the educated class who can afford have shifted to big cities thus cutting off connection with the village. The rural people cannot fulfil even their minimum want, the bare necessity of life.

We know land is not increasing in preparation to population. So there is scarcity of land. In this situation, we have to grow crop not once but twice or thrice a year. Otherwise the misery of farmers will aggravate. Moreover now the farmer must take up other type of profession also. He should not depend on agriculture only. But because of lack of roads and communication, the rural people cannot change their work also. There poverty-stricken people must be engaged in some other work so that they are able to get the minimum necessities of life.

There has been widespread publicity of seeds of good quality. But the people in the villages are still using the old typed seeds. So naturally, they cannot produce high quality crop because of low quality seeds and fertilizers. Moreover, the price of fertiliser has been hiked gradually and the small farmers are feeling the pinch.

I do not feel the Government has any consideration for the small farmers, the sharecroppers. Of course, there are many schemes or projects like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. or R.L.E.G.P. But the allocation in those projects is far from adequate. If we have a round of the villages, we would find that most of the villages have not at all been benefited by these projects. But the media, the newspapers are coming out with all kinds of publicities how the lot of the farmers has been ameliorated by these projects or schemes. But in reality it has not been so. The poor farmers, the tillers of the soil who provide food to all of us have been regulated by the Government. Enough attention has not been paid to their plight by the Government. No

well-conceived plan has been evolved for their amelioration. In the budget provision for them has remained to the minimum level.

When we talk of irrigation we find that foundations have been laid in so many states for irrigation but the scheme has not started or has remained half-complete. We have Tista project in North Bengal. The Central Government had paid Rs. 5 Crore and Rs. 25 crores loan till new and West Bengal Government have spend Rs. 359 Crore. After the completion of this project, North Bengal would have a green. reevaluation. 9 lakh hectares land can have irrigation and in the Master Plan 13 lakh hectare land would get irrigation facility. Had this important project been completed in time the farmers of North Bengal would have been benefitted. But we do not know when the work of Tista Project would be over. Every project should have a time-bound programme. After starting an on-going more Project, you cannot leave that halfway. What type of programme is this? Even the village panchayat are better in this respect. If they start any scheme they complete that very scheme within a definite period of time. But our Government of India start the scheme but never complete it. So how do you expect the people to have confidence in your performance. they feel to be discriminated and that is why communalism, separatism are raising their ugly heads every where. Why it is so? People were not born to fact starvation. The poverty, the deprivation have been responsible to make people shun their inborn qualities of compassion or patience. they are losing sympathy, patience and resorting to violence. so my request is the Government must think seriously in this regard and try to complete the half-finished projects as soon as possible.

In this a connection, I would like to draw you attention to another fact. We know 80% population stay in the villages. That means 80 crores people reside in rural area depending on agriculture as the only means for survival. I feel that if we could ameliorate the lot of this vast section of society by providing good seeds fertilisers, irrigation facilities, we would be able to increase their purchasing power. If they have the purchas-

[Sh. Palas Barman]

ing power, they can buy the industrial produce. Then the sick industries responsible for stagnant economy can be made viable. there would be no more the threat of closure or lock out. But the Government fail to Channelise plan in this direction. Their only target is for large investment in the industry without any fruitful outcome. They are not taking any initiative to increase the purchasing power of the rural population. Then how the industries would run? So we find lock out, closure in industrial field. The Government must start thinking in this regard. Ours is an agricultural country and if we could just improve the miserable condition of the poor farmers, if we could increase their purchasing power, then the economic crisis of the country can be solved. Our sick and closed industries then can be made viable. We do not have to depend on developed countries with a begging bowl. Our country is richer than many countries both in natural or mineral wealth. We need proper planning for mobilisation of resources.

So my appeal to the Government is that they must evolve well-conceived plan, must take into account the miserable condition of the vast majority of the population. It is a matter of regret that the plight of the farmers has not been looked into even after 45 years if In dependence. The upto date device has not been adopted in the field of agriculture resulting in the alarming condition of the poor farmers. Taking into account all these factors, I have no other option but to oppose the demands for grants. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI (Hissar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural development, Food and public Dissolution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all would like to; thank the hon. Prime Minister for handing over the responsibility of this agricultural country where more than 70 per cent of the total population are engaged in agriculture,

to Krishna Pandit Shri Balram Jakhar who knows the problems of the agriculturists. There are certain good indications in the present Budget which ensure that adequate attention would be paid to agriculture, the farmers profession is such that even after toiling in the fields and spending on crops, they are not sure that crops would reach their houses safe, because there is always a threat of natural calamities like hailstorms and other diseases to his profession, therefore, the Government implemented the Crop Insurance Scheme and a provision of Rs. 40 crore has been made for this. The amount of Central Crop Insurance under the General Insurance was increased from Rs. 3, 60,00,000 to Rs. 29, 55,00,000 But this amount is very meagre. A broad policy should be formulated in this regard. The village should be treated as the basic unit Under this & Crop Insurance Scheme. Sometimes it is seen that during hailstorms, half of the crop is destroyed and half is saved in a village. Some scheme should be evolved in this regard and the village should be treated as the basic unit. The allocation for horticulture has been increased to Rs. 19 crore and 30 lakhs from Rs. 1 crore allocated in the last Budget. It shows that the Government is paying proper attention to this and there will be development in this field.

Similarly, the steps taken to increase the allocation for centrally sponsored schemes from Rs. 72 crore and 88 lakhs to Rs. 112 crore and 40 lakhs and the allocation for Special Cultivation Scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Rs. 8.5 crores to Rs. 14 crore and 80 lakhs are highly commendable. Mr. Chairman, sir, there was a great expectation till now that like the industrial policy on agricultural at the earliest. It is very necessary to bring an agricultural policy like that, because agriculture, which is the biggest profession in our country, is not able to contribute to our national income as much as it should, A comprehensive policy should be formulated in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir there is a big problem for the farmers, children, particularly the educated ones who are unable to get employment. The present situation in Punjab

might have arisen due to political reasons, but economic reasons is the main reason behind it. The farmers' educated children can either go in for military service, police service or work in some office. Employment is a big problem for them. The child of a small shopkeeper or a businessman does not hesitate in booking after his shop or his business. But due to our present education system farmers' children look upon cultivation as an unremunerative profession and therefore do not want to take up cultivation. The graduate and post-graduate children of the farmers who try to educate their children as much as possible, have no interest in cultivation. Therefore, it is necessary that a net work of agro-based industries should be spread in the villages. Processing and dehydration plants should be set up in villages where potatoes and onions are produced. The educated youth of farmers should be absorbed there on priority basis. Similarly, sugar mills, spinning mills and textile mills should be set up in places where sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Industries should be set up in the villages on the basis of crops produced there. We should pay attention to encouraging agro-based industries and the farmers' children who are educated should be absorbed in them on priority basis. Only then, we can achieve some success.

So far as self-employment is concerned, schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are quite beneficial for the rural unemployed people. But, I would like to suggest that all the educated youth of this country be encouraged to set up small scale industries. Besides this the Government should also provide protection to the goods manufactured by these industries. Small items like soap, salt etc. which are also being manufactured by the big industrial houses today, should be reserved only for the small scale industries. The Government should fix minimum price of every item by working out their cost of production. If there is less consumption of their goods in the market and price of goods go down, the Government should fix a support price or make some such provision. As it is not possible to absorb all the educated youth in the jobs, the Government should pay serious attention to it. Otherwise, these

youth will be misled and used for political activities. During the last four years, lives of hundreds of educated youth had been ruined in Haryana. They were given country made guns and pistols. They have indulged in vehicles snatching or some other criminal activities. I am afraid the situation prevailing in Punjab today could also arise in Haryana and Delhi. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to provide employment to educated youth.

I am all praise for the farmers of our country for increasing the foodgrains production. Even though, our population has increased by three times since independence, the farmers have produced enough foodgrains to feed the 85 crore population of our country. They should be commended for this. From time to time, our Government has formulated various policies, under which, agricultural universities have been set up, scientific researches have been conducted. A "Lab to land" programme was also introduced by the Government. I would like to congratulate our agricultural scientists for their important contribution to this sector. But I would like to submit that in the agricultural departments in our States, I.A.S. officers are being appointed as directors. This is not proper. I would like to request the Centre to direct the State Governments to appoint agricultural experts as the directors of these departments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, agricultural graduates are also neglected. Since equal time is required to get an agriculture degree and a degree in medicine and engineering discriminations should not be made with the agricultural graduates. There is no provision of internship for them and their pay-scales and grades are also very low. Therefore, I would like to request that agricultural graduates should also be given such incentives. The target of agricultural production in the current year is 17 crore tonnes and there is possibility of increasing it more. Royalty is paid to the States which are rich in minerals. This is a natural wealth. But there should be some arrangement for farmers also, who toil hard to produce foodgrains and feed the millions of the country. The farmer has

[Sh. Narain Singh Chaudhri]

the first right to get royalty. When the F.C.I., some other Government Agency or any State buy foodgrains from any other State, the farmers of that State should be given royalty to 50 paise per kilogram of the total foodgrains purchased.

Besides this, one of our friends said a lot about sugarcane. But there is lack of sugarcane testing and training units. The newly established agricultural units in Haryana face an acute shortage of technical personnel. Therefore, keeping in mind, the large scale production of sugarcane in the State, I request the Government to set up a sugarcane testing and training unit. Even now, of the sugarcane remains to be harvested. Therefore, the situation calls for the establishment of more sugar mills.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly, the 'Murra' breed of buffalo is the best in Haryana, but this breed is gradually on the verge of extinction. To preserve this breed, the Government should set up a Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Jind. Land was acquired some-time back for this very purpose and the Government should not further delay the establishment of this farm. Further, the State faces an acute shortage of quality seeds. To overcome this problem, the Government should set up an elite Seed Testing laboratory in the State.

It has been observed that sunflower seeds are brought from Gujarat and they Cost Rs. 750/- for an acre. Even after that, there is no guarantee about the quality of the seeds. Therefore, it is very essential to pay special attention towards seeds. The most important point I would like to raise here is that despite being self-sufficient in foodgrains, it's very painful to hear people talking of importing wheat. It is my request that instead of thinking in terms of foodgrain imports, we should start looking our export potential.

Apart from this, the agricultural crop loan, which is a soft loan should be made available at an interest rate of 6% and duty on agricultural implements should be re-

duced and made available to the farmers at reasonable rates.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, although I wanted to say a lot more, I shall conclude as per your directions and I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I had hoped that I would be able to say all the points I had in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You took seven minutes more than others.

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: All right, Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (Domariaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Departments of agricultural Development and Food and Civil Supplies. As many of the hon. Members correctly observed, agriculture is India's mainstay and the majority of our population lives in the villages and agriculture is their main source of livelihood. Sir, although it is said that we are self-sufficient in foodgrains, yet the condition of our farmer is very pitiable. Their children are not able to receive good education from schools or colleges in the cities. This is primarily because the farmers don't receive remunerative prices for their produces. the Cost of agricultural imputes including water, fertilizer, power tractor etc. have undergone manifold increase, but the prices of foodgrains have not gone up at the same ratio. The prices have not gone up at the same ration like the prices of essential commodities including clothing. As a result, agriculture is in miserable condition. The standard of living of rickshaw pullers in the cities is much better than that of the farmers in the villages of Uttar Pradesh. It is because the farmers don't have the necessary funds and are not able to do their work in time.

It is my request to the hon Agriculture Minister to fix remunerative prices or agricultural produces and stop exploitation of farmers. If an agricultural policy is formulated and honestly pursued, I see no reason why the farmers should not get remunerative prices. If proper irrigational facilities are provided

and remunerative prices are paid to farmers, there will never be foodgrain shortage in the country. Then this country will never have to import wheat, rather we would start talking in terms of exporting foodgrains.

Further, the agricultural research under taken in the universities should filter down to the villages. No doubt, demonstrations are at present held in development blocks and also are agricultural fairs, but this is not enough. The agricultural scientists should be encouraged so that they contribute towards increased production.

Along with this comes the issue of food. There are many sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. However, much of the sugarcane remains to be harvested. Many applications for licenses to open new sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are ending before the Centre. They have not yet been sanctioned. Similarly the sugar mills have not received money for their modernisation programmes, as a result of which crushing of sugarcane has come to a standstill. The sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, on an average are able to crush less than 35% of the total produce and the farmers are forced to sell the rest to crushers. Although the procurement price of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh is Rs.42/- to Rs. 45/- per quintal, the farmers are faced to sell their produce to the crushers Rs.30 to Rs. 32 per quintal. The farmers are helpless and are not able to get their produce crushed in the expellers. It is my humble request that the government should set up more modernised sugar mills at appropriate places in the country.

There is not a single sugar mill in the Siddharth Nagar district in my constituency. The sugarcane produce of the area were therefore sold to sugar mills in Basi, Waterganj, Khalilabad etc. The sugar mills at Khalilabad have also been closed. As a result the weighing machine was not installed during November-December.. With great difficulty, the sugarcane produce was lifted. Even now, more than 50% of the produce is lying in the fields. It is my request that new sugar units should be set up in my constituency. I would also like to mention here that the farmers don't receive the prices

for their produce even after three years. The Government should make proper arrangements for the reimbursement of arrears. One shall not forget that the farmers chalk out their future programmes, including that of marriages in the family and provision for the forthcoming year's production etc., on the basis of the price they receive for their produce. It all depends upon price they get for their produce. If they don't get their money in time, they won't be able to do their work.

Just now, it was said here that sugarcane production during the year 1989-90 was 109.8 lakh metric tonnes and that during 1990-91, it was 119.5 lakh metric tonnes. Certainly, there has been an increase. We have such an abundant sugarcane production in the country that if more sugar mills are opened and proper arrangements are made for the crushing of sugarcane, then we shall be able to export sugar and earn valuable foreign exchange.

Earlier, it was stated that 50% of the budgetary provision would be kept aside for rural development, but the present allocation is inadequate. This won't help in all round development of the rural areas. The hon. Minister said that under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana roads are constructed, 60% of, and the remaining funds under the scheme is spent on employment and the remaining 40% is preceded in the form of material. Some work is certainly being done under the aegis of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, but not upto the optimum level. This calls for proper monitoring. Under the Government's arrangement for undertaking free boring, pipes are made available to the farmers, but they are of inferior quality and the farmers are compelled to take them. Therefore, an arrangement should be made wherein boring work is done and some money is given to the farmers, in place of these inferior quality pipes. In my opinion it would be better if the remaining amount is given, upon receipt of a completion report to the effect that the boring work is being done in an excellent way. There is a provision to instal 10 lakh tubewells under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Similarly, there is also a provision under the aforesaid scheme to repair and renovate ponds and other

[Sh. Rampai Singh]

[English]

irrigational facilities in the villages, 50% of which should be for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The villages are not benefiting much from it, because the villages Pradhans (headmen) and others, using their money and muscle power, are taking the money, by presenting bogus documents pertaining to the repair of ponds etc. Therefore, proper arrangements should be made in this regard. Further instead of wasting money on the 10 lakh tubewells by digging ditches and ponds, the money should be spent on the repair of irrational facilities, whether it be drainage, tubewell or canal.

With regard to the rural water supply scheme, the hon. Minister said that arrangements for the same have been made in a number of villages. Now, Mark India pumps have been installed for the same, but in our area, there are certain places where the water bearing strata is not such that the pumps can go as deep as 100-150 feet down. Hence, these places acute water shortage. In the expanding Shchartgarh-Kakkarhak area on the Indo-Nepal border, the water available in the upper strata is unfit for human consumption. One has to go down. The Government should get a survey conducted in the area, allocate more money wherever necessary and drinking water available.

The upliftment of women remains a distant dream. Under the Indira Awas Yojana linked to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, there is a provision of only Rs. 8,000 for one dwelling unit. This provision was made at the time of the launching of the programme. The prices of all commodities have gone up and it has become difficult to build a house with Rs. 8000/- Consequently, some of these units remain incomplete and those completed are built with sub-standard material. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into it and see to it that dwelling units are built in the space provided for. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia):
Sir, I like to oppose the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplies.

Sir, 69 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas and live on agriculture. So, no basic problem in our country can be solved without making any structural changes in the land ownership pattern and there are no alternative measures to land reforms.

In the sixth Plan a promise was made for a time-bound programme and also for enacting necessary legislation to impose a ceiling, taking over and distributing the surplus lands. In the Seventh Plan a new concept was introduced, and it was conjunctive. That meant that the land reforms will be a part of the poverty alleviation programme and land reforms will be the basic means of production.

Land is a State subject, but the Union government also has some responsibility. So many land reforms legislations have been passed in different States, a total of 222 land reform legislations have been passed in different Assemblies. But except West Bengal, Kerala and some areas of Andhra the enforcement of land ceiling laws and distribution of the surplus lands was not done properly.

Sir, about 74.5 per cent of the cultivable land holders operate only 26.7 per cent of the land, while 22.6 per cent of the land is concentrated in a group of landlords holding two to four per cent of the holdings. In this situation the Union Government should monitor the distribution of lands done by the State Governments.

Besides there is a problem regarding the cultivators.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahato, please take your seat for a minute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SRI RANGARAJAN
KUMAR MANGALAM):

I know Dr. Laxminaryan Pandeya may
not like it. But there are two or three speakers
who would like to speak on the subject and
who are going out of station. They want to
speak now. They have made a request to
permit them to speak now. It is for the consid-
eration of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD
(Saiepur): What is this joke. Do we have
quorum in the House?

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): There are many Speakers from
our side as well. If you can sit, we will call
them. As you suggested, we are prepared to
sit for another two hours till 8'0 Clock.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-

MANGALAM: All right, if you don't support
the idea, let us postpone it for tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you say so, we will
adjourn at eight O' Clock. How much time
more do you want, Shri Mahato?

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: I will take
some time more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you take two
more minutes?

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: I will take
ten more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue
your speech tomorrow.

Now the House stands adjourned to
meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

20.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, April 9, 1992/
Chaitra 20, 1914 (Saka)*