

Tenth Series, Vol. VIII, No. 3

Wednesday, February 26, 1992
Phalgun 7, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday February 26, 1992/Phalguna
7, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House with a deep sense of sorrow to the passing away of our esteemed friends, namely, Sarvashri A. Senapathi Gounder and O.V. Alagesan.

Shri A. Senapathi Gounder was a sitting Member of the House from Palani constituency of the State of Tamil Nadu. Shri Gounder passed away on the 25th February, 1992 in the early morning at Erode in Tamil Nadu at the age of 76.

Shri Gounder had also been a Member of the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha representing Palani constituency of Tamil Nadu. Earlier, he had been a Member of the former Madras State Legislative Assembly as also of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during 1952-71.

A prominent social worker, he worked ceaselessly for the upliftment of weaker

sections of the society and took keen interest in the development of his constituency.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Gounder was associated with various organisations, particularly those relating to co-operative agricultural rural bank, dairy farming, etc. He was author of several publications including those dealing with philosophy of Hinduism and modern agricultural techniques.

As a parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution thereto.

Shri O.V. Alagesan was a Member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1946-52. Later on, he represented Chingleput constituency of the erstwhile State of Madras during First and Third Lok Sabha (1952-57 and 1962-67), Tiruttani and Arakonam constituencies of Tamil Nadu during Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha (1971-79).

He served with distinction on the Union Council of Ministers and held various important portfolios. He was also our Ambassador to Ethiopia during 1968-71.

As an active parliamentarian, he left an indelible imprint on the proceedings of the House. He had also served effectively on various Committees of the House.

A versatile personality, Shri Alagesan was a reputed social reformer and a distinguished administrator. He relentlessly worked for the removal of social evils like untouchability and prohibition.

As a freedom fighter, he actively partici-

pated in freedom struggle and underwent imprisonment for several years.

Shri Alegasan was great promoter of education and Indian culture and had founded Bhaktavatsalam Educational Trust. He translated into Tamil 'Glimpses of World History' by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

In his death we have lost a devoted patriot, a freedom fighter and a link with the Gandhi-Nehru era. His contribution to the public life will be long remembered.

Shri O.V. Alagesan passed away on 3 January, 1992 at the age of 81 at Madras.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.05hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Decline in Industrial Growth Rate

*21. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Industrial growth rate declines further" appearing in the Financial Express dated December 5, 1991;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the factors leading to the decline in the Growth rate; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the Index of Industrial Production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the overall rate of growth during April-June, 1991 was (-) 2.3 per cent. The rate of growth during the period April-October, 1991 has been (-) 0.8 per cent. However, a number of industries have performed well during the current financial year. The production of infrastructure industries such as coal, steel, cement and electricity has shown a marked improvement during the current year. Similarly, jute textiles and paper and paper product industries have also performed well. The industries that have contributed most significantly to the decline are capital goods and consumer durables.

(c) There are various factors like infrastructure constraints, shortage of raw materials, particularly of imported raw-materials because of foreign exchange constraints, credit squeeze, a demand recession in the market, etc.

(d) Government has brought out a statement on Industrial Policy which was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1991. The New Industrial Policy is aimed at improving industrial production by relaxing controls and removing bureaucratic delays. Steps are being taken by the Government to make available raw materials, essential components, etc., by relaxing import restrictions. The Reserve Bank of India has already made some announcements in this regard. The Government is also trying to ensure availa-

bility of adequate credit, improve the performance of infrastructure sector and promote better industrial climate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply the Government has itself admitted a fall in the rate of industrial development, but it has not said that it is happening inspite of new economic policies of the Government. Without saying so, the Government has admitted the present situation, but the Government has said that efforts are being made to improvement the position in regard to providing loans. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that there is a deficit of Rs. 9000 crore in the availability loans in the industrial sector, and alongwith that deficit, there is a high rate of interest of nearly 22 to 24 per cent and alongwith that there is an open invitation to the Multinationals. Under such circumstances the condition of industry in the country has reached a critical stage.

I would like to know whether there would be a change in the present on economic policies which have led to the present critical situation or whether the Government is going to take some decision for making some changes or improvement in these policies?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for asking the question. I think he missed the first part of my answer. If you permit, I will repeat it. During April-June 1991, the growth rate of industrial production was (-) 2.3 per cent. During April - October 1991, the industrial production growth rate was (-) 0.8 per cent. Thus, after June 1991, there has been a positive growth in the industrial production. Further, I would like to give monhwise specific details. With me are the statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation which show that the overall growth rate of industrial production for April - June 1991 was (-) 2.3 per cent. The second part of the hon. Member's question is whether the new Industrial Policy has some

impact. The answer is here. During July - October 1991, i.e. after the announcement of the new Industrial Policy, the figure has become positive at 0.2 per cent. Another point that I would like you to bear in mind is that when the Industrial Policy announcement was made, the growth rate was negative at (-) 2.3 per cent.

And, in a couple of months after the policy announcement, we have picked up too. 2 per cent. I am not saying that we have picked up in every sector. That is not my argument. My point is that by the conclusion that the hon. Member has drawn is not born by the facts. Facts are otherwise.

Secondly, hon. Member has mentioned about the infrastructure constraints. He wanted to know whether these constraints are responsible for the decline in the industrial growth rate. Yes, they are responsible, but what about the performance of the infrastructure, both before and after the policy announcement? I have got figures with me. I will read out the performance of infrastructure during the year 1991. Last year, that is during 1990-91, the overall performance was 4.7 per cent. I have got sector-wise figures also but I will not read it for lack of time. This year (April 91 - January 92) in spite of all the constraints, the performance of the infrastructure is 6.6 per cent. So, this year there is a lot of improvement in the infrastructure performance. Though the infrastucture performance has one to one ratio with the industrial production, the impact of the infrastructure performance of the last year is seen after some time, may be next year. Therefore, one of the reasons for the decline in the industrial growth rate is the fact that last year the infrastructure performed comparatively low.

Third part of the question was about the credit. The Industry was not able to get about Rs. 9,000 crores as the finance. I fully agree with the hon. Member that there is a financial constraint but why it is so. Are we responsible for it? It is true that there is a financial constraint and I have taken up this matter with the Finance Minister to ensure that

adequate finance is given to the industry this year. That point has already been taken up with the Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has himself admitted. By and by he is admitting everything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope your question is not going to be equally long.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Ministry of Industry has sent a note to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs regarding the industrial production performance constraint. This note contains the present economic policy of Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the present Government which has been blamed for the decline in industrial growth rate. Just now they have defended it to some extent.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, please? Be brief so that there will be a pointed reply.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am coming to that question. They should clearly accept it, he is speaking about everything except this. He is saying that there has been improvement later on. It is a strange thing. Total growth rate has been -1 per (minus 1) cent, it is negative phase. Secondly, there has been 8.5 growth rate last years though the Gulf war was there besides so many internal problems. Now it has become minus one per cent.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nitishji, let us understand that this is Question Hour. There are

others also who want to ask questions. You ask pointed question and he will give pointed reply.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He has said so therefore he should furnish the full facts. I would like to ask a question about the position of small scale industry. Its growth rate in 1990-91 was 8.5 per cent and during their regime it has come down to 2-3 per cent. Is it a fact that the contribution of the small scale sector of the Indian Industry was to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh 50 thousand crore whereas the working capital is only Rs. 13,000 crore. In spite of this the growth rate which was 8.5 per cent last year has gone down to 2-3 per cent. Secondly, there is the policy of the Government to revive sick public units, under which a decision is being taken to revive only 1/3 sick units and 2/3 units are being absolutely neglected. It is being done to keep the country under the control of multi-national companies and to accommodate monopoly houses in the country. We want to say that why 2/3 part of sick public units is being neglected.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may reply to the first part of the question only. He will reply to the first part of the question only.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In the first part of his question, he has asked about the small scale sector. He wants some information. For that, he has to give separate notice. It does not come under this question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He has not mentioned whether the high interest rates in the Indian economy....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask pointed questions. Because, there are other Members also who want to ask questions. You ask pointed question and he will give pointed reply. So, it will be from both the sides.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: My question is this. May I know whether or not the high interest rate is responsible for this industrialisation. This is Part 'A'. There is a mention of demand recession. Why is this demand recession caused? Is it because of large scale retrenchment or deterioration in the conditions of living of the people in the country? This is Part 'B'. Is it true that partly this demand recession follows from external sector also. Because of this, our export opportunities have come down? This is Part 'C'. And what is the contribution of FERA companies and MRTP companies in the reduction in the growth rate of industries? This is Part 'D'.

MR. SPEAKER: I expect the Minister to reply to Part 'A' only.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, all these are questions. With your permission, I have asked the questions only.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed three questions.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Part 'A' is about high interest rates. It is certainly high. It is because, our industry has got certain problems. They have sent their representations also.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to reply to only one question. If you like to elaborate it, you can do so. But I have allowed you to answer only one question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He also feels that he should consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have the opportunity to discuss this.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, he said, it is merely growth. It is not merely growth that is important but the nature and content of growth is more important for the national economy.

So, in this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

What is the growth of the elitist goods, such as cars, air conditioners, refrigerators, etc. and what is the rate of growth of goods which are meant for the common masses such as cycles, sugar, textiles etc.? In case there is a decline in the growth rate of such articles or goods, then, will the hon. Minister assure this House- if it is not possible for him to give an assurance at the moment - that he will consider relaxing the credit and import curbs because the BOP position has become quite comfortable?

If there is any shortfall of such goods which are meant for the common masses, will he consider accelerating their production so that the people of this country do not suffer?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It is true that this sector of the industry is showing a declining trend. I agree with the hon. Member. The consumer durables have shown a growth rate of 11.7 per cent. Also the automobile especially the passenger car has shown a negative growth rate. So, these two show that the impact is more on the consumer durables and luxury items.

At the same time, as I have already mentioned in the first part of my written answer, there are many sectors which are useful to the common man where the industrial production is on the positive side.

Nuclear Power Plants in Maharashtra

*22. **SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to set up some nuclear power plants in the State to augment its power resources;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the sites selected and the plans, if any, drawn up for the same?

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

(b) and (c). Project financial sanction has been accorded by the Union Government in January, 1991 to set up additional 2 x 500 MW units at Tarapur, Maharashtra. Commencement of plant construction works at site is awaiting availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the right reply and the Government has accorded sanction to the project for which we are thankful. But they have only given an assurance without mentioning the amount. No action can be taken without finances. This project is so good that we can get foreign aid for the same. From where is the Government providing funds? Is there any project on the anvil to increase the targetted production of electricity from 5700 MW to 10,000 MW.

[*English*]

SHRI MARGARET ALVA: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the work of the preliminary kind has already started. Advance project sanction of Rs. 1000 crore was given in stages for six 500 MW units which were to start in different parts of the country; two of them are the Tarapur ones. And I must also tell him that we have already started acquiring land. Besides that, we have also invested in critical equipment and components and long delivery items so that the project can stay on schedule. Unfortunately, money was not available last year. But we are hoping that this year in the Eighth Plant necessary fund - may not be all the Rs. 2000 crore which was envisaged - at least the required amount to do substantial work will be made available.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, of the four atomic power plants the one in Narora... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please restrict yourself to Maharashtra. There is no need to talk about Narora.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Four Plants were set up - one each in Maharashtra, Narora, Kota and Madras. These plants are not showing capacity utilization. This does not mean that the plants which were set up or purchased were already damaged or were taken in return for illegal gratification.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It was not like that. We did have some thing problems in certain plants. But I want to assure the hon. Member that the generation has improved over the last year and that all the plants are showing improved capacity utilisation and production of the electricity if you compare statistics over the last five years. (1985-90).

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: This question relates to nuclear power in Maharashtra. The Tarapur Unit I and II were commissioned in 1969 and they had useful life of 25 years which ends in 1993. Tarapur III and IV which have been sanctioned are likely to be completed only in the year 2001, that too provided we make adequate financial provision for those units. These Tarapur III and IV units are of new design entirely, which has not been installed in India earlier. In view of this fact will the Tarapur I and II units be de-commissioned in 1993 or will they be run beyond their economic and design life of 25 years that is 1993? If they are closed in 1993 there is going to be a serious crisis for power in Maharashtra it has already been de-rated from 420 to 320 MW.

MR. SPEAKER: It is off the mark. I am

allowing it. If you have the information you can give.

SHRI PRIHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: This is about nuclear power in Maharashtra only.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the new plant. This is not about the old plant.

SHRI PRIHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: In view of these facts will the old plant be closed down? Will the new plant III and IV be speeded up and will priority be given to it over others?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I may say that we are not expected to shut down the plant in 1994-95; life extension is anticipated and therefore we need not worry about its closure now.

Abolition of Freight Equalisation of Coal

+
*23. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the freight equalisation of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) There is at present no Freight Equalisation Scheme for coal.

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

DR. SUDHIR RAY: It is common knowledge that freight equalisation of steel and coal ruins the industrial prospects of the Eastern region States. The Minister says that there is no freight equalisation at present. I want to know from the hon. Minister

how coal is sold at the same price at different coal depots all over India. Secondly, when was it abolished? Thirdly, what is the Government's stand on coal cess which is major source of revenue of coal producing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): There has never been freight equalisation as far as coal is concerned. Therefore, the question of abolition does not arise at all. Now, the rate of coal is fixed by the Government administered price which differs from grade to grade. That price is uniform.

As far as the freight is concerned, it depends whether the coal is transported by road or by rail and it also depends on the distance because the freight is calculated on the basis of per tonne per kilometre. So, it all depends what is the distance it is covering and what is the mode of transport.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: You have not answered the question. How is coal sold at the same price at different depots all over India and secondly what is the Government's stand on coal cess which is collected by different coal-producing States?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Coal is sold at the coal loading points from different collieries and the administered prices are fixed by the Government for different grades. So, the prices are equal. No doubt about it. But as far as transportation is concerned, it depends whether it goes by railway or by road.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What is the railway freight?

MR. SPEAKER: You reply only to the main question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As far as the railway freight is concerned, at the present rate I have collected the rates which are prevalent now - for 100 km per tonne at the moment it is Rs. 56.80, and it goes on. I will not quote all the distances. For 636 km and above the freight rate is Rs. 263 per tonne and for 1000 km it is Rs. 387 per tonne. For

1,500 kms, it is Rs. 551 per tonne. For 2,000 kms, it is Rs. 675 per tonne. It will go up from the first of April because yesterday in the Railway Budget, freight increase of four per cent has been announced. I am speaking as of today.

If you compare it by road, we find that the transportation cost by road is certainly much higher than the transportation cost by rail. I can give a comparative statement. For 600 kms and above, it comes to Rs. 263 by rail. And if the same is carried by road, it comes to Rs. 650. For 1,000 kms by rail it comes to Rs. 387.90 per tonne and by road it comes to Rs. 700 per tonne. Then, I go to the third one. For 2,000 kms and above, by rail it comes to Rs. 675.10 and by road it comes to Rs. 900. So, there is a difference and it all depends on the type of transportation.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that keeping in view of the increase in the cost of transportation, how freight equalisation in different parts of the country can be maintained. This is my first question.

The Minister has only expressed that freight rates are decided. I want to know from the Minister how has it been decided, whether by a Committee or certain terms of mileage or kilometer.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Since there is no system of freight equalisation, there is no question of bringing the freight on equal terms. That is not possible. Nor the Government has any intention of introducing the scheme of freight equalisation. That is the position.

As far as how freight rates are fixed by the Railways, I will not be able to answer this question because the Railway Ministry has to give the information.

[*Translation*]

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi

***24. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi is running in loss;

(b) whether the Union Government have sent any team to probe into the causes thereof;

(c) the details of the report submitted by the team;

(d) the time by which the action will be taken on the above report; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome the loss?

[*English*]

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) Government have taken various steps to curtail losses in HEC which include providing plan and non-plan funds and guarantee for increase in cash credit limit with the banks to obviate the present liquidity crunch and providing funds for implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme to rationalise the excess manpower.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, the hon. Minister has given reply in the affirmative to parts (a) and (b) of the question. My second question is regarding the reasons for losses incurred by the H.E.C.

Lakhs of families have been affected and there has been a lot of unnecessary expenditure. Officials of the unit are responsible for the unit's telephone bills which run into crores. Two years ago the unit had shown profits but after two years, H.E.C. is running in loss due to the mismanagement of the units. Employees are being compulsorily retired. When those people were working here, profit in crores was registered and many irregularities were found. In reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question it was said that the "question does not arise." Regarding losses in HEC, I would like to ask the hon. Minister ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, I am just coming to the question. What led to the losses in HEC? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Come to your question. If you need information you can give it to the hon. Minister in writing. If you have the information then there is no point in asking and if you don't have the information then you can ask the question.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, I am asking the question. The House should be informed as to the reason for the losses (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Sir, please apply this to everyone. On a number of occasions members have taken 30 minutes or more to explain a matter to the Minister. This is objected to by you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This applies to everyone.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, my question consists of a single sentence. He should provide the House with information about the reasons that led to the losses.

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: Sir, as I have

stated in my reply to the main question, so far as the Committee is concerned, we have not sent it to any Committee. The hon. Member wants to know about the reasons as to why it has become a loss-making unit. The reasons are:

1. Excessive manpower and poor work culture;
2. High overheads and high interest burden;
3. Reduction in cash credit limit by R.B.I. from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 102 crores;
4. Heavy outstandings from major customers to the extent of about Rs. 100 crores;
5. Working capital constraints;
6. Inadequate and imbalanced order book; and
7. Old plant and machinery and technologies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that lakhs of people are dependent on this unit for their livelihood and the hon. Minister has taken it very lightly. Keeping in mind the fact that lakhs of people are dependent on this unit for their livelihood, I just wanted to know whether the Union Government intends to order a probe into it and if so, the time by which the problem will be solved and if not, the reasons therefore? What steps the Government proposes to take to overcome the loss?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNSON: Sir, I am quite in agreement with the hon. Member that we certainly want to revive the H.E.C. For the the information of the hon. Member, I may mention that during the last six months, I have had more than 6-7 meetings with the union leaders to get their cooperation and to get their suggestions as to how best it can be

revived. I have reviewed the functioning of H.E.C. more than three times and after all this exercise H.E.C. was asked to submit a revival strategy. In that strategy they have suggested a few steps. If I may elucidate a little more, the following are the suggestions of H.E.C. in this regard:

1. Write-off of Plan loans and interest on Plan and non-Plan loans outstanding as on 1.4.1991 into equity;
2. Conversion of Plan loans outstanding as on 1.4.1991;
3. Grant-in-aid for Voluntary Retirement Scheme;
4. Funds required to meet working capital needs;
5. Cash assistance to meet deferred credit liabilities from USSR; and
6. Dis-investment in town-ship expenditure.

I have referred this proposal of H.E.C. to a committee of three members- headed by Dr. D.V. Kapoor. One of the members is a former Chairman of H.E.C. and who is also a former Chairman of B.H.E.L. The third member is an expert, Shri A.L. Kapoor. That Committee already had three meetings and they are expected to submit the recommendations very soon.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Heavy Engineering Corporation is suffering losses for the last several years. What is the total extent of the loss which this Corporation has suffered upto now and secondly whether it is also partly due to the frequent change in the top management and also due to the inter-union rivalries?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, regarding the total losses suffered so far, it is Rs. 387 crores. So far as the second part is con-

cerned, we are aware of the problems and we want to tune up the management and that is why all this exercise is going on.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Minister realise that with the present liberalisation of economic policy it is just impossible to revive the HEC? Why should he keep the country and the House in dark? You can give the salary to the people. But what the HEC will produce if all the capital goods are being imported from outside? So, why should the Minister give an illusion to the country that they are trying to revive the HEC which is well nigh impossible under the present economic policy of the Government of India?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: Sir, we are not trying to keep the country in illusion. This is absolutely a wrong blame on us by the hon. Member. We are trying to improve...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on such issues I think the Industry Minister or the Prime Minister should reply because the Government should not keep the country in dark about it. The whole economic policy indicates that you are liberalising the capital goods imports. What the HEC will produce in this country howsoever you try? You can sink some money there to say that you continuing the employment of the workers there, but you just cannot revive the HEC with the present policy of the Government of India.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I beg to differ from that view. We can revive the HEC, we can revive all the industries that are not doing well. We have to take some stern steps. They will become competitive and that is the gist of the new policy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to raise two or three points as I myself belong to that area. First of all, to meet even its own

requirement of heavy machinery, the Union Government doesn't place orders with this unit. The lower-level employees are denied promotion and people from outside are brought in on deputation. Many officials are hand in glove with multi-national companies.

Apart from this, I would like to submit before the Prime Minister that unless there is workers' participation in management and unless the workers are provided with some incentives, no public sector unit can hope to make any progress or profit. A Bill in this regard is pending in the other House. I would like to know from the Government whether it proposes to introduce the Bill concerning workers' participation in management in this House and get it passed at the earliest? *(Interruptions)* Instead of bringing in people from outside on deputation. Will the Government promote experts when the organisation is itself? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this is very unfair. This does not arise from the question. He is only trying to push his pet question into this.

Committee on Employment Generation

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*25. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has appointed a committee on employment generation for the unemployed youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its terms of reference;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made

and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the other schemes/policies adopted by the Planning Commission to generate the unemployed youth?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government have constituted a Committee of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, for boosting employment for the educated unemployed. The Committee has been assigned the functions of (i) examining proposals for generating employment for the educated youth and (ii) to continue to consider the issues relating to employment in general which were being considered by a Cabinet Sub-Committee set up in January, 1991, under the Chairmanship of the then Deputy chairman, Planning Commission. This Committee had a meeting on 6.1.1992 in which it was decided to constitute a group of officers headed by Secretary, Planning Commission, to identify areas and activities where capacity for absorption of the educated unemployed exists and the institutional support required for training and development of entrepreneurial skills etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A number of Special Employment Programmes are being implemented to generate employment in addition to that being generated in the normal development process. These programmes are meant to benefit the unemployed youth as well. Among these programmes, the scheme for Self-Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) are meant specifically for the educated unemployed youth and rural youth respectively.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, will the Government spell out the success or failure of the special employment programmes which are being implemented for generating employment, and will the Government say specifically whether these programmes are not adequate for facing the problem of unemployment? And the third part of my question is whether the Government is going to implement the assurance of the previous Government regarding ensuring the right of my question is whether the Government is going to implement the assurance of the previous Government regarding ensuring the right of employment as the Fundamental Right. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will reply only to that which is really pertaining to the question.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Yes, Sir, I will reply.

Under the Special Employment Programme, there are Programmes relating to rural areas, Integrated Rural Development Programmes. Under that, employment programmes were launched under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana started in 1989-90. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 18.2 million families were assisted and about a million rural youth were trained under TRYSEM; group economic activities were promoted and under that 28,000 groups and about 46,800 women were benefited. Then, about 3,492 million man days of employment were provided under RLEGP etc. This is with regard to rural areas and in the urban areas, there is 'Nehru Rozgar Yojana' and this programme was started in towns over a population of 10,000 and not covered by the IRDP. Under this scheme, loans upto Rs. 5,000/- were provided by the banks to the urban poor and the figures available with me show that a million persons received loans amounting to Rs. 368.49 crores since the inception of this scheme in September, 1988 upto the Seventh Plan period.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, in my question

there are two more parts which he has not answered. The Government has constituted a committee for exploring the avenues for more employment. So, I would like to know whether the programmes implemented by the Government are adequate. Then, the committee which has been appointed by the Government is going to consider the recommendations of the previous committee and the committee is also going to constitute another committee of officers and they are going to suggest recommendations. They are constituting committee after committee. When are they going to find out the avenues for new employment?

My second part of the question is about the fundamental right.

MR. SPEAKER: That is too big a question to be answered in the 'Question Hour'.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, this is pertinent to the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I rule it out.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, I can see the anxiety of the hon. Member regarding employment generation. The successive Governments headed by Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekar and the present Government have dealt with this problem at various stages. So far as the programmes are concerned, the employment potential has to be provided more and more because unemployment is growing. In September, 1990, the then Prime Minister gave a package to that extent.

MR. SPEAKER: What effective steps do you propose to take to create new employment opportunities? That is question in short.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, so far as our Government is concerned, the Prime Minister has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. That committee is charged with the duty of finding out new areas of employment. This issue was dis-

cussed in the National Development Council where all the Chief Ministers had participated and the Government has demarcated three areas of national importance. One is population, the other is employment and the third is austerity. I am very happy to state that all the Chief Ministers and this Government are finding out new areas of employment in the rural sector, health sector and various other areas which were not explored earlier. This is the new effort which the present Government has taken. I do not want to enter into what the previous Governments did. They only constituted committees and nothing concrete came out of them.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under various employment generation programmes, the Government provides grants to unemployed youth for the purchase of cattle etc. I would like to make it clear by giving an example.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please come to the question, don't give example.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. I have come from that area. Grant is given to purchase bullocks.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't cite examples.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government fixes the price of a pair of bullocks at Rs. 5000/- although the market price is just Rs. 2000/-. People fall to the temptation of 50% grant and they.....

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow your question.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Please give me a patient hearing. It is a very serious matter. While the unemployed person is forced to pay Rs. 2500/- from his pocket, the remaining amount of Rs. 2500/- provided to him in the form of grant is usurped by the middlemen and the bullocks too die. What

kind of unemployment opportunities can we generate in the prevailing circumstances? Similarly, the amount allocated for various employment generation programmes are spent on the Panchayats themselves. The rural folk do not benefit from that. Therefore, my question is as to why the Government doesn't assess the price properly?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): We tried to tackle in the meeting of the National Development Council. We do not have staff at the village level, at the Block level, at the district level. We can only make a plan and make funds available. I appealed to the Chief Ministers at the NDC that this is a joint programme, a programme which has to be carried out in partnership of the Centre and the States. They were good enough to agree. Now they have also agreed that we must get these programmes on to the ground and they should do their part—take the responsibility of implementing them properly.

We will have a joint mechanism to find out how it is working. It is true that in many cases, it has been working in an excellent manner. It is also true that in some cases, there have been failures.

This is what one has to go into. This is not a Party question at all. All these programmes need to be implemented properly and that is what the Central Government and the State Governments are trying to achieve now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the implementation of these employment generation schemes is not giving full benefits to the society. Most of the targets are on the paper while they are not actually achieved in the matter of employment generation.

Apart from these Government targetted programmes, there are several number of people unemployed people who want to stand on their own legs. They should be given

security, even to the financial institutions so that the banks give them help. To our knowledge, the banks are interested only to fulfil the targets fixed by the Government whereas they are not catering to the needs of the unemployed people who come outside those targets.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government will issue suitable directions to the commercial banks and the scheduled banks to help such unemployed people when they come forward and to provide enough security also to those unemployed by giving smaller amount in the fields of tertiary sector and secondary sector.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is very difficult to answer generalised questions. But if the suggestion made by the hon. Member is found practicable, I will take it from him, what exactly he has in view. If instructions are to be given, they will be given.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to incorporate 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution, keeping in mind the sentiments of the unemployed people.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is not enough to take up a question of such magnitude. Therefore, please raise it at the time of general debate.

SHRI SURAYA NARAYAN YADAV: In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that educated unemployed youth living in urban areas have benefited from the 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. I would like to know the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the benefit of the educated unemployed living in rural areas, under the aegis of the Planning Commission?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have explained several times that employment will have to be of different kinds, employment in the villages which gives full wage to the wage earners and employment in other places, in other areas whether educated unemployed are involved. Programmes of the Government cover all these sections. It is true that they do not cover 100 per cent of all sections.

Deaf and Dumb candidates in Clerks' Grade Examinations, 1990 and 1991

*26. SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission had called applications from deaf and dumb candidates for Clerks' Grade Examination, 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the number of deaf and dumb candidates who appeared in the examinations held on February 3, 1991 and October 27, 1991 respectively;

(c) the number of deaf and dumb candidates included in the merit list for appointment as Lower Division Clerks on the basis of the above-mentioned examinations;

(d) whether one per cent quota exclusively reserved for deaf and dumb candidates was filled up on the basis of these examinations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 15658 physically handicapped candidates comprising the orthopedically handicapped and the hearing handicapped applied for the Clerks' Grade Examination, 1990 held on February 3, 1991. Information

relating to 1991 Examination held on October 27, 1991 has not yet been compiled.

(c) In the Clerks' Grade Examination, 1990, 165 candidates have qualified against the quota reserved for the physically handicapped. This includes two hearing handicapped candidates. The results of the 1991 examination have not been declared.

(d) The number of hearing handicapped candidates who have qualified in the 1990 Examination constitutes less than one per cent of the total. The results of the 1991 Examination have not been declared.

(e) Adequate number of hearing handicapped candidates did not qualify even under the relaxed standards.

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to put this question through you to the hon. Minister who has said that for physically handicapped, per cent reservation is made. But out of 3 per cent, per cent is reserved for deaf and dumb. But hon. Minister has not given any figures relating to the deaf and dumb candidates who were selected.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I said only two candidates were selected. Only two candidates qualified. I have mentioned it in the reply.

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: This letter is from 1980 i.e., since 12 years. I think two candidates have been selected for this year, 1990-91.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I may point out that the question specifically is about the examinations of 1990 and 1991. The hon. Member's question is only for two years. I have given it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister through a letter and I hope the hon. Minister has had time to read it. I had pointed out that quotas are reserved for physically disabled people—

they may be deaf or dumb or they may be orthopaedic cases, whatever it is —on the railways, for taking them in. I had also pointed out that on the railways,—particularly I knew of the cases of South-Eastern Railway Eastern railway,—these quotas are not been filled at all. The quotas are lying unfilled for a long period. The Ministry should look into it and talk to the railway administrations concerned and see that these quotas are really filled. May I know what the hon. Minister has done about it?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I did speak to the Member about the letter. We did take it up with the Ministry of Railways. The reply given to us by the Ministry of Railways is that they have from within their own workmen handicapped persons and their families who have to be given preference in employment and, therefore, they are not able to take from outside from general categories because they have more than the quota which they accommodate from within their own families of the railway workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not ask about from outside or inside. I asked whether physically disabled people up to the quota which is fixed for them are being accommodated or not. It may be from outside or it may be from inside.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From our Department, we issue guidelines. We issue the policy directions. We have compiled all the rules. It is difficult for us from our Department to monitor every local office and every Department for the quotas. That is why we take it up with the concerned Department to see that they are enforcing it. In fact, even getting category-wise information from the subordinate offices becomes difficult for us because there is one per cent quota for the visually-handicapped, one per cent for the orthopaedically-handicapped and one per cent for the hearing-handicapped. Even declaration of vacancies under the categories is not being done as required by us. We are following it up. New instructions are being issued from time to time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Crisis in Automobile Industry**

*27. **SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:**
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the automobile industry is in the grip of crises as reported in the Times of India dated January 31, 1992;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to c). There has been a fall in the production of automotive vehicles during the period April, 1991 to December, 1991 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This could be attributed to a decline in demand resulting from high credit costs and increase in prices. Government has since taken the remedial action of relaxation of import compression measures.

Marketing Policy of CIL

*28. **SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present marketing policy of the Coal India Limited is having deficiencies due to which consumers are not getting coal supplies;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make major changes in the marketing policy;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the changes in the marketing policy are proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Distribution policy for coal requires periodical reviews to adjust to the changing patterns of demand and supply in order to maximise consumer satisfaction. Such reviews are conducted as and when necessary and it may not be possible to indicate a time limit for effecting any changes consequent to the reviews. The existing distribution policy provides for allocation as well as movement of coal on priority to core sector industries/consumers like power, cement, steel, railways etc., on the basis of sponsorships by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Industries, Railways etc. The demand from consumers in the non-core sector receives a lower priority. Coal is also made freely available to all consumers, 1000 tonnes at a time, on first come served basis, from certain mines placed under 'Liberalised Sales Scheme'. Recently a decision has also been taken to release twenty million tonnes of coal from the accumulated pit-head stocks.

Nuclear Power Station at Koodankulam, Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether erstwhile USSR had offered to build a nuclear power station with a total capacity of 2000 MW in Koodankulam, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) be-

tween USSR and India on cooperation in the construction of a Nuclear Power Station of 2 x 1000 MWe capacity in India was signed in November 1988.

(b) These units are proposed to be located at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. As per the IGA a Detailed Project Report (DPR) was to be prepared by the erstwhile USSR as per agreed terms of reference. After approval of DPR by India a techno-commercial offer for implementation of the project was to be received from the Soviet side. A contract for construction was thereafter to be entered into. As per the IGA, USSR was to extend to India a credit of the amount of upto 3200 Million Roubles at 2.5% interest per annum. As of now the terms of reference of the DPR and maximum basic cost of the project have been agreed to. Further decision on the implementation of the project would depend on the recent developments in the erstwhile USSR.

Coal mines in Public Sector

*30. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines operating in the public sector during the year 1990-91;

(b) the total investment in these coal mines as on December 31, 1991;

(c) where a portion of the total investment had been obtained through loan;

(c) if so, the amount of the loan and the amount of interest being paid annually thereon; and

(e) the amount of profit earned by the coal sector during the year 1990-91?

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

(a) The number of coal mines operating in the Public Sector during 1990-91 was 510.

(b) The total investment in all coal mines of Coal India limited under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal and the Singareni Collieries Company limited under the administrative control of Government of Andhra Pradesh as at the end of December, 1991 was Rs. 9986.40 crores (provisional) and Rs 1143.35 crores (provisional) respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Company

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Loans as on 31.3.1991</i>	<i>Actual interest paid for the year 1990-91</i>
Coal India Limited	5923.33	313.64
Singareni Collieries Company Limited.	801.66	NIL

(e) Coal India Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 253.17 crores and Singareni Collieries Company Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 163.19 crores during the year 1990-91.

Review of Norms for Joint Ventures

*31. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the norms for Joint Ventures;

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the India companies and to the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The policy on foreign investment in India and foreign technology transfer from abroad has already been laid down in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. Under the Policy, automatic approvals are being given for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries. Similarly, automatic permission is being given for foreign technology agreements subject to specified parameters.

(c) Foreign investment will bring the much needed foreign exchange, additional resources for investment and employment generation. In addition, other advantages like technology transfer, marketing expertise, introduction of modern managerial practices and enhanced possibilities for exports are also expected.

[Translation]

Small and Heavy Industries in U.P. and Gujarat.

*32. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and heavy industries set up in the Public and Private Sectors in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during each of the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more small and heavy industries in these States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per the latest statistics available, 15,220 and 5,746 small scale units were registered by the Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat Directorates of Industries during the year 1989. During 1990, 24,549 and 7,142 small scale units were registered in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat respectively.

Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were granted to Public Sector Undertakings (Central, State and State Industrial Development Corporation) and Private sector for location of units in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

LETTERS OF INTENT

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	private Sector	Total
Uttar Pradesh						
1990	13	111	124	8	47	55
1991	11	97	108	2	21	23

LETTERS OF INTENT**INDUSTRIAL LICENCES**

	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>private Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gujarat						
1990	7	62	69	2	36	38
1991	6	95	101	4	30	34

(b) and (c). At present , 550 proposals for Letters of Intent from Uttar Pradesh and 61 proposals for letters of Intent from Gujarat have been received by the Deptt. of Industrial Development. As a matter of Policy, details of cases on which decisions have not been taken are not divulged. The registration of small scale industries is carried out by the State Directorate of Industries. the information on the pendency of small scale registrations is not maintained by this Department centrally.

[English]

Strike in Singareni Collieries

*33. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour unions were on strike in Singareni collieries for several days during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss of coal production as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to set right the situation and resume normal production of coal?

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

(b) There were 404 strikes insingareni Collieries Company Ltd. during the period from 1.4.91 to 31.1.92. Out of the total strikes, 11 strikes were resorted to by 5 unions, affiliated to National level federations and members of the Joint Bipartite Committee for coal industry and the remaining 393 strikes were resorted to by other unions.

(c) Production loss during the period from 1.4.91 to 31.1.92. as a result of strikes was estimated to be 12,75,790 tonnes.

(d) (i) Over the last 2 years, management of the company has, by persuasion, been able to bring together 5 major unions represented on Joint Bipartite Committee for the coal industry, on a common platform at company level to avoid inter-union rivalry and with a view to discussing and settling all major labour problems through recognised process of negotiations. (ii) Industrial Security Force has been deployed in 2 areas of Adilabad district to enhance security of Mines and other company establishments. This force is also proposed to be deployed in the remaining two areas of this district. (iii) The SCCL is in continuous touch with the State Government Police authorities to control untoward incidents.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities sold through Public Distribution System

*34. **SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:**
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of overall rise in the prices of rice, wheat and sugar sold through the Public Distribution System in the country as a result of the prices raised by the Government recently;

(b) the reasons for raising the prices of

(a)

commodity unit	Present Central	Previous Price	Percentage Increase
<i>Issue price</i>			
I. Rice (Qtl.)			
a) Common	377.00	289.00	30.4
b) Fine	437.00	349.00	25.2
c) Supper Fine	458.00	370.00	23.8
II. Wheat (Qtl.)	280.00	234.00	19.7
III. Sugar (kg)	6.90	6.10	13.1

(b) Increase in Central Issue Prices (CIP) of Rice and Wheat became inevitable in order to contain the food subsidy budget. It was necessary in order to contain the food subsidy budget. It was necessary to suitably increase the CIP of Rice and Wheat as no revision was made at the appropriate time to partially absorb the increase in support price of paddy and Wheat. The issue price of sugar was revised on account of the upward

essential commodities sold through the Public Distribution System;

(c) their overall impact on the consumer as a whole;

(d) the price index in December, 1989 and January, 1992; and

(e) whether the Government propose to reconsider the above decision?

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

revision of Zonal ex-factory levy sugar prices on 27.3.1991 and 21.1.1992.

(c) The issue prices of rice, wheat and sugar are much below the prevailing market rate. The Central Government bears a huge financial burden in the shape of food subsidy as the CIP so fixed does not cover the economic cost of the procurement of foodgrains. The CIP are fixed deliberately

below the economic cost in order to keep them within the reach of the vulnerable section of the population.
(d)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82=100)</i>	
	<i>Dec. 1989</i>	<i>Jan. 1992 (P) Provisional</i>
Rice	166.8	237.7
Wheat	151.0	238.2
Sugar	141.9	159.9
All Commodities	166.6	213.9

(e) There is at present no proposal to reconsider the decision already taken by Government.

India Limited upto the end of 1990-91 is Rs. 2498.98 crores.

Losses incurred by CIL

*35. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses incurred by the Coal India Limited upto the end of 1990-91;

(b) the main reasons for such losses;

(c) the effect of the recent increase in coal prices in bringing down the losses and the result thereof;

(d) whether unprofitable mines of the Coal India Limited are proposed to be allowed to continue to add to the losses; and

(e) if so, the quantum of losses annually on account of these mines?

(b) The main reasons for such losses are:

(i) In Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), the composition of underground production of the total production is higher. Cost of underground mining is generally higher than the cost of open-cast mining.

(ii) The average size of the mines in ECL and BCCL is small. By size of the mine determines the economics of production. By and large, due to the presence of old working and existence of various geo-mining problems, even after re-organisation of some of the mines, the average size of the mines in ECL and BCCL is small.

(iii) Most of the mines in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields have adverse geo-mining conditions and require stowing of sand in winning of coal. This adds to the cost of winning of coal.

(iv) Surplus manpower in ECL and BCCL.

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

(a) The cumulative loss incurred by Coal

(v) Problems of availability of power and acquisition of land being pronounced in areas where coal mining operations are being carried out.

(vi) Non-inclusion of certain components of cost namely interest, depreciation and return on equity in the administered price of coal on a number of occasions in the past.

(vii) Time lag between incidence of wage revision as well as escalation in price of inputs and revision in coal price.

(c) The effect of recent increase in coal price is Rs. 73/-per tonne on an average. The additional estimated revenue on account of the price increase in the year 1991-92 is Rs. 480 crores.

(d) and (e). There were 225 mines which were losing more than Rs.100/-per tonne during the year 1990-91. The aggregate loss incurred by these mines during that year was Rs. 1064 crores. Steps are being taken to reduce the losses in these mines by increasing productivity, reducing costs etc.

[Translation]

Supply of edible commodities and Sugar to Himachal Pradesh

*36. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the

STATEMENT

Allocation of Rice, Wheat, Levy Sugar and Imported Edible Oils to Himachal Pradesh Government for Distribution Through the Public Distribution System

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice	Levy Sugar	Imported edible oil
September, 91	10000	7150	2221	Nil
October, 91	10000	7150	2424	500

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have demand for more quantity of edible commodities and sugar to be distributed through the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the increased quantity agreed to by the Union Government?

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

(b) and (c). Government of Himachal Pradesh has demanded monthly allocation of 20000 tonnes of wheat, 7150 tonnes of rice, 2680 tonnes of levy sugar and 1000 tonnes of imported edible oil for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

The allocation made by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh during the past six months are given in the annexed statement.

(Figures in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Levy Sugar</i>	<i>Imported edible oil</i>
November, 91	10000	7150	2424	500
December, 91	9000	6500	2120	Nil
January, 92	9000	6500	2120	500
February, 92	10000	6500	2120	500

*[English]***Revamping of PDS**

*37. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated steps to revamp the Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of additional fair price shops to be opened in the rural and urban areas respectively, State-wise; and

(d) the estimated population, both in the rural and urban areas separately, likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Government has taken steps to

revamp the Public Distribution System (PDS) in about 1700 blocks. This has been done with a view to improve its reach to the people living in the identified areas, which are covered by various area specific programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) and certain Designated Hill Areas (DHA). The Blocks have been identified in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Towards achieving this objective, the State Governments have indicated that they propose to open about 11000 additional fair price shops; propose to issue around 23.6 lakhs ration cards. The coverage of population is estimated at 167 million. Out of this the urban population is estimated to be around 20 million.

A statement showing the state-wise detailed of the number of fair price shops proposed to be opened by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in the identified areas is annexed. Rural/Union break up has not been indicated by the State Governments. It is presumed that mostly these are proposed to be opened in the rural areas.

STATEMENT*Estimated Number of Fair Price Shops Proposed to be opened in the Identified Areas*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Additional FPS Proposed</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316
2.	Arunachal	155
3.	Assam	485
4.	Bihar	505
5.	Gujarat	122
6.	Haryana	387
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2940
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
9.	Karnataka	157
10.	Kerala	Nil
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1274
12.	Maharashtra	2940
13.	Manipur	24
14.	Meghalaya	16
15.	Mizoram	23
16.	Nagaland	
17.	Orissa	1316
18.	Rajasthan	718
19.	Sikkim	400
20.	Tamil Nadu	47
21.	Tripura	25

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Additional FPS Proposed</i>
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1130
23.	West Bengal	826
24.	A&N Island	12
25.	D & N Haveli	2
26.	Daman & Diu	
27.	Lakshadweep	5
TOTAL:		10889

In the case of Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Daman & Diu Figures indicate actual number of FPSs opened. No targets were indicated by these States.

Completion of Atomic Power Projects

*38. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether two units each of 220 MW of Kaiga atomic power project and Kakrapar project as also two units of Rajasthan atomic power project are in the final stages of construction;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to have four more units of 220 MW each at Kaiga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

MATIMARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Kaiga-1&2 are expected to achieve criticality in 1996. The first unit of Kakrapar project is in an advanced stage of commissioning and expected to achieve criticality during the first half of 1992 to be followed by the second unit in a year thereafter. RAPP-3 & RAPP-4 are expected to achieve criticality in 1996 and in 1997 respectively.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Environmental clearance of the site for setting up additional 4 x 220 MWe units at Kaiga (Kaiga-3 to 6) has been received in January 1992 from Union Ministry of Environment & Forests. Preparation of detailed cost estimates of the project is progressing to enable obtaining project financial sanction of the Government of India. Timing of Commencement of work on additional units will be based on availability of resources.

[Translation]

Annual Allocation to States

*39. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for allocating funds to the State Governments for their annual plans;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has issued directives to States to allocate a certain percentage of their budget for the development of rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Annual Plan outlays of States Governments are based on State's own contribution of resources and central assistance/support to the State's Plan budget.

(b) Expenditure on rural development receives priority. However, no specific directive to earmark any percentage has been issued to any State.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Rent of Government Accommodation

*40. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 4, 1991 to Starred Question No. 188 and state:

(a) the percentage increase in the rent of Government accommodation type-wise after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and the reasons for steep increase in the rent;

(b) the reasons for taking a decision to revise the rent once in every three years.

(c) the steps taken to review the decision so taken; and

(d) whether such additions/alterations were to be carried out in all similar residences in a standardised manner and no additional licence fee or charges were to be recovered from the allottees for such additions/alterations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) It is not possible to give the percentage increase in the rents of the government accommodation type-wise before/after the recommendations of the IVth Pay Commission since rent prior to 1.7.87 were computed for individual residential unit with reference to the standard licence fee or 10% of the pay drawn by the allottee whichever was less. However, after 1.7.87 the rents are calculated with reference to a flat rate based on the range of living area in each type of accommodation.

(b) The reasons for revising the rent over the three years is to take into account the addition in the value of the capital asset with reference to which licence fee is computed. All additions/alterations and the additions of the new residential units during the relevant period is taken into account to compute the revision of the licence fee.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) No additions/alterations of structural nature is to be made in individual houses. Such additions/alterations if considered necessary is to be carried out in all similar residences in a standardised manner. At the time of rent revision these structural additions/alterations are added to the value of the asset. Any individual alterations of non-structural nature requested for by the allottee, for example glazing, tiling, etc. are charged to the individual allottee at 10% of the actual cost, to be deposited in advance with request for such alterations.

Agro-Forestry

231. SHRI BAPU RARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop agro-forestry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to encourage the farmers and rural landless in this direction;

(d) whether 'Tree Patta' i.e. allotment of land for tree plantation is being encourage by some State Governments to boost the agro-forestry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Promotion of Agro-forestry is an ongoing activity of State government. Supply of seedlings and technical guidance is being offered by State Forest Department.

(c) Central Government is encouraging formation of tree growers' Co-operatives to stimulate Agro-forestry. In addition, activities like supply of forest seeds, seedlings and collection, storage and marketing of forest products are encouraged through financial assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(d) and (e). Yes. In pursuance to guidelines issued by Government of India in 1986, States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh have introduced tree patta schemes on the lines of model circulated by Government of India. Andhra Pradesh has its own scheme called 'Afforestation of degraded forest with family assistance' which is a modified form of the model Tree Patta Scheme. The States of Gujarat,

Karnataka and Rajasthan have introduced land leasing schemes under which beneficiary is leased out land for a certain number of years. Orissa has also launched this scheme recently. The Union Territory of Pondicherry has a tree patta scheme which was started before the introduction of model tree patta scheme by Government of India.

[Translation]

Coal Deposits

232. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits of coal in the country and for how many years it will last keeping in view the pace at which extraction of coal is going on at present;

(b) whether keeping in view the above situation the Government propose to find out other alternative of fuel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (c). The total deposits of coal in the country have been assessed by the Geological Survey of India to be about 196 billion tonnes as on 1.1.1992. Considering the mineable reserves and the growth of coal consumption in the foreseeable future, the coal deposits are adequate for more than 100 years. Besides coal, other sources of commercial energy are petroleum products, natural gas and nuclear energy etc. However, coal will continue to be the major primary source of commercial energy in the country.

Registration of New Industries in Bihar

233. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states:

(a) the number of proposals from the Government of Bihar pending with the Union Government for registration of new industries;

(b) whether the Government propose to accord sanction to these proposals; and

(c) if so, the time by which sanction is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The schemes of registration of industries have been abolished under the new Industrial Policy. Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy Package on 24th July, 1991, 27 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been filed upto 31st January, 1992 with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for setting up industries in the State of Bihar.

[English]

Amount due to Coal India Ltd.

234. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts due to be paid to the coal producing States, States-wise, by the Coal India Limited or its subsidiaries on account of royalty, cess etc., as on December 31, 1991;

(b) the amounts due to be paid by such States to the C.I.L. and its subsidiaries as on that dates; and

(c) Whether the Government have evolved a system of clearance of account at periodic intervals between the C.I.L. and the central and State authorities with which it deals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-

GOUDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra

235. SHRI MANIKRAD HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has approached the Central Government regarding the supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in that State;

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand and the allotment of coal so far made during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the quota allotted to these Thermal Power Stations, has been less as compared to the consumption; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have take lenient view in increasing the quota as per demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAM-AGDUDA): (a) to (d). All the State Electricity Boards furnish quarterly generation programmes and coores ponding coal requirements to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) who propose the linkages to be given to the individual power houses. The proposals received from the CEA are considered by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short-Term) which meets every quarter to provide the linkages to the Power Utilities depending upon the availability of coal and rail wagons. Details regarding linkages and receipts of col for thermal power stations in Maharashtra (excluding Trombay Power Station) are given below:-

(in '000 tonnes)

Maharashtra State Electricity Board

<i>Year</i>	<i>Linkage</i>	<i>Receipt</i>
1989-90	20265	15690
1990-91	21240	16626
1991-92	19695	15394

(upto Jan. '92)

From the above table it is seen that Maharashtra Power Stations have been receiving about 77% to 78% of the linkage. Increasing the linkage may not necessarily mean higher receipts. Power Stations in Maharashtra are getting coal mostly from Western Coalfields Limited which has a very high level of demand. The Parli Power Station of Maharashtra State Electricity Board is partly linked to Singareni, supplies from which at times get affected due to law and order problems.

Illegal Construction In Lal Dora Land

236. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given on December 18, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4466 regarding alleged illegal constructions and encroachment in South Delhi and state: whether the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have powers to punish the misuses of factories and shops and offices and illegal constructions in Lal Dora Land in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Delhi Development Authority is empowered under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, to punish any unauthorised construction and misuser in the Lal Dora of a village falling in its 'Development Area'. Similarly construction of fac-

tories, large scale shopping centres and office complexes are not permitted as per Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

*[Translation]***Development of 'Samata Sthala'**

337. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to develop the 'Samata Sthala' constructed in the memory of Babu Jagjivan Ram;

(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) to (c). Government of India on 4th April, 1991, has constituted Committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi with 5 other members for considering the question of development of Samata Sthal. The Committee had held two meetings, on the basis of which the Central Public Works Department are preparing necessary plans and estimates for development of Samata Sthal. The plans and estimates being prepared will be considered by the Govt. and suitable action taken.

*[English]***Raids on Godowns for Hoarding of foodgrains**

238. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has taken any steps to check godowns recently where large quantity of rice and wheat have been stocked with a view to hoard such large quantity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether searches have been carried out and stocks seized and some traders arrested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the steps to unearth hidden stocks is continuing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). During the period 24th January, 1992 to 1st February, 1992 the Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of Delhi Administration conducted checking of 18 traders' premises. FIR's have been lodged against two rice dealers. In addition, Delhi Police also conducted 46 checkings, which covered the premises of foodgrain traders, Fair Price Shop/kerosene Depots and Vehicles carrying foodgrains, leading to filing of FIRs in 8 cases, in the first fortnight of February, 1992.

(e) and (f). Checking of premises of licencees under various Control Orders issued under the E.C. Act, 1955 is a continuing process and forms part of the normal activity of the Union Territory Administration.

Samaj Sadan in Nanakpura, Delhi

239. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Samaj Sadan in Nanak Pura colony has been declared dangerous for the last two three years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken accord administrative approval and release funds expeditiously to enable the early completion of the repairing work of the Samaj Sadan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Only the auditorium of the Samaj Sadan in Nanak Pura colony was declared dangerous by the C.P.W.D. since July, 1990. Accordingly the Ministry has taken measures to have it repaired expeditiously by the C.P.W.D.

Uneconomical Coal Mines

240. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some uneconomical coal mines in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to re-open some of those coal mines;

(d) whether some State Governments have also expressed their keenness to run some of those coal mines;

(e) if so, the name of the States who have interest in running these mines; and

(f) whether those States have been allowed to run those uneconomical coal mines?

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

(b) State-wise details of uneconomical

coal mines under Coal India Limited are as under:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No of uneconomic coal mines</i>
Bihar	133
West Bengal	96
Madhya Pradesh	47
Orissa	16
Maharashtra	18

(c) to (f). The coal mines detailed above are in operation. Therefore, the question of their reopening does not arise. However, there are also mines which are closed for several reasons e.g. exhaustion of reserves, difficult geo-mining conditions, very high cost of production etc. Requests from States Government for running these closed mines, as and when received, are examined on merits in each case, in accordance with the provisions of law.

Rural Poverty alleviation Schemes

241. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether planners have suggested the merger of all the rural poverty alleviation schemes into integrated one;

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

(c) the financing pattern and employment generation targets in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Planning Commission has been suggesting the merger of all

rural poverty alleviation schemes into one, for the integrated development of an area. This is based on the premise that decentralised planning and implementation of these schemes will make a better impact on the problem of poverty.

(b) The details of this approach are being worked out and will be included in the Eight Five Year Plan Document.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Closure of Cement Factory in Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

242. SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the closure of the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan and since when it is lying closed;

(b) the number of workers working in this factory previously and at present;

(c) the efforts made for the revival of this factory;

(d) the time by which this factory is likely to be revived;

(e) whether workers regularly come to attend duty despite the non-payment of wages to them; and

(f) since when their wages have not been paid to them and whether there is any scheme for making payment of wages to them; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Cement factory at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan was closed in July, 1987 as it became a sick unit, incurring huge

losses. It remained in partial operation from March, 1988 to June, 1988 for grinding old stock of clinker. Since then it is lying closed.

(b) to (f). About 3,500 workers were working in the factory. The matter regarding revival/rehabilitation of the unit is before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

The proposal regarding revival/rehabilitation includes, among other things, payment of arrears of salaries to the workers.

[English]

Formation of Cartel by HCL for Jointing Kits

244. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), a public sector undertaking; has alleged that the Hindustan Cable Ltd. (HCL) has formed a cartel with six other companies to bag a huge order of jointing kits;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has adopted cartel approach to the supply against the tender floated for their jointing kits requirements.

(c) Prima facie, it can not be concluded from the material available that Hindustan Cables Limited has formed a cartel.

Public Sector Units in West Bengal

245. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major developmental works to be taken up in the Year 1992-93 as part of Eighth Plan in various public sector units under the Central sector of West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new public sector units in West Bengal during the Eighth Plan Period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

Encouragement to Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the small scale industrial units in Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be encouraged to widen their scope and to meet the needs of consumers goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The policy measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 are intended to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to Small Scale Units including consumer goods industries, all over the country including Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

Closed Industries in Bihar

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

(a) the names of the large, medium and small scale industries lying closed in Bihar at present;

(b) the details of the amount invested by financial institutions and individuals in these industries; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to revive these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to the Reserve Bank of India, 5,007 units in the small scale sector and 40 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the State of Bihar. Outstanding bank credits against these sick units are Rs. 56.42 crores and Rs. 97.22 crores, respectively. According to the latest Reserve Bank of India data, 23 non-SSI sick/weak industrial units were reported closed as at the end of September, 1990.

(c) Some of the important steps taken by the Government for revival of sick industrial units are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government of India for the Revival of Sick Industrial Units

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under

the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in the effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

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

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institution evolve rehabilitations packages for the revival of sick units.

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

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

(vi) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal services charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick Small Scale Industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(vii) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small

scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-.

(viii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitation meets in different States to help primary lending institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick Small Scale Industrial units.

[English]

Sickness of BHEL

248. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL is going to be sick;

(b) whether power equipments are being imported in huge quantity;

(c) the reasons for not placing orders with the BHEL for these equipments; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that BHEL gets orders for the supply of indigenous equipments for the power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) BHEL, at the moment, is having a lean order book. As against the

budgetted turnover of Rs. 3200 Crores for the current year, it has got orders worth about Rs. 2700 crores for execution in 1992-93. This order book is likely to affect its profitability and capacity utilisation.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad

249. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans have been finalised for three phase expansion of the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) near Maula Ali, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether it would expose the people to higher level of radiation and serious health hazards;

(c) whether the environmental clearance has been obtained;

(d) whether any demand has been made to shift the plant elsewhere; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI. MARGARET. ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for expansion of Nuclear Fuel Complex (near Moala Ali), Hyderabad by setting up 3 projects viz. New Zircaloy Fabrication Project (NZFP), New Uranium Oxide Fuel Project (NUOFP) and New Uranium Fuel Assembly Project (NUFAP) in a phased manner have been formulated been formulated for the approval of Govt.

(b) No, Sir. The proposed expansion will not expose people to higher levels of radiation as adequate measures are being incorporated by way of better designs, mecha-

nised handling and improved ventilation. The radiation exposure will be much below the internationally permissible levels.

(c) Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has given clearance for all the 3 projects to be set up at Hyderabad. While the Department of Environment, Govt. of India have already given clearance for two projects to be set up at Hyderabad viz., NZFP and NUOFP, the clearance for NU-FAP is expected shortly.

(d) and (e). Suggestions had been made for locating the new projects away from the Hyderabad city limits to avoid pollution problems. The suggestions have been considered and there is no necessity for shifting the location of the Projects on scientific and technical grounds as adequate safety measures are incorporated in the design of the plants.

State Trading in Foodgrains

250. SHRI J.CHOKKA RAO: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains are abnormally high in the open market at present even in major wheat and rice producing States;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce state trading in foodgrains eliminating the middlemen; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The price of foodgrains are generally at reasonable levels as will be evident from the statement of retail prices of foodgrains particularly, Rice, Wheat, Gram and Arhar as on 29.1.92, 5.2.92 and 12.2.92 at different centres are given in the attached Statement.

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

STATEMENT

Price of Foodgrains at Selected Centres

<i>Commodity/ Centre</i>	<i>29.1.92</i>	<i>5.2.92</i>	<i>12.2.92</i>
RICE			
Amritsar	4.80	NR	4.75
Ludhiana	5.25	NR	5.50
Karnal	5.50	5.50	5.80
Bhubaneswar	5.00	4.80	4.80
Cuttack	4.60	4.70	4.70

<i>Commodity/ Centre</i>	<i>29.1.92</i>	<i>5.2.92</i>	<i>12.2.92</i>
Hyderabad	5.60	5.80	6.00
Vijayawada	5.40	5.20	5.20
Madras	6.20	6.20	6.20
Madurai	6.00	6.00	5.90
<i>WHEAT</i>			
Hissar	4.40	4.50	3.80
Karnai	4.00	NR	4.50
Amritsar	4.25	NR	4.00
Ludhiana	4.40	4.30	4.40
Kanpur	5.00	4.90	5.10
Lucknow	5.25	5.30	4.90
Jaipur	5.00	5.00	5.15
Patna	5.50	5.25	5.25
Hyderabad	6.00	6.00	5.00
<i>GRAM</i>			
Hissar	9.00	8.50	8.50
Ludhiana	9.50	9.00	9.50
Kanpur	7.50	7.70	8.30
Ahmedabad	9.00	9.50	9.50
Rajkot	9.25	8.75	8.75
Nagpur	9.00	8.75	9.00
Jaipur	8.40	8.50	8.50

<i>Commodity/ Centre</i>	<i>29.1.92</i>	<i>5.2.92</i>	<i>12.2.92</i>
Jodhpur	8.50	8.00	8.00
<i>TUR (ARHAR)</i>			
Hissar	16.00	18.00	14.00
Ludhiana	16.00	16.00	16.00
Kanpur	14.00	13.50	13.50
Lucknow	14.00	14.00	14.00
Rajkot	17.25	16.75	17.00
Nagpur	15.00	14.50	14.40
Jaipur	17.00	17.00	17.00
Patna	16.00	16.00	16.00
Cuttack	16.00	16.00	16.00
Hyderabad	14.50	14.50	14.50
Madras	18.00	18.00	18.00

NR= Not reported.

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

Prices of pesticides

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

(a) whether prices of pesticides have been increasing continuously;

(b) the retail prices of various pesticides, itemwise, and yearwise for the last three years and in the current year;

(c) the manner in which the prices are regulated;

(d) the mechanism for ensuring quality control of the pesticides;

(e) whether due to hike in prices of pesticides the demand is decreasing leading to down the fall in agricultural production; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed to be

taken to bring down the prices of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) and (f). The prices of pesticides, insecticides and weedicides are neither fixed nor monitored by the Government.

(d) The Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder and specifications published by Bureau of Indian Standards provide a system for ensuring quality. For this purpose, States have notified important functionaries for imposition of various provisions of the Act, like Insecticides Inspectors, Analysts, Licensing Officers and Appellate authorities etc. The Central Government have also notified Central and Regional Laboratories for analysis and augmenting the States' efforts for checking quality of pesticides. Periodical review of quality control arrangements are made in the Zonal Conferences. State Government have been advised to take all possible steps for launching prosecutions under the Insecticides Act, against suppliers of sub-standard pesticides.

(e) There are no reports of decrease in demand for pesticides.

[*Translation*]

Offices without Rajbhasha Implementation Committee

252. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the offices in division Faizabad of Uttar Pradesh, under this Ministry and related public undertakings having 25 or more excluding Grade D employees;

(b) the names of offices out of these not having the Rajbhasha Implementation Committees;

(c) the number of office out of these having 80 per cent or more employees having the working knowledge of Hindi and the number of employees out of these who do 50 per cent or more of their work in Hindi;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made in all of these offices to ensure that the most of the work is done in Hindi as per the directions of the Government; and

(e) the extent to which this system has been proved to be successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) None of the offices/public sector undertakings under this Ministry has any office/branch in Faizabad Division having 25 or more than 25 employees excluding Grade 'D' employees.

(b) to (e). Question do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

[*English*]

New Industries in Gujarat

253. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries registered in Gujarat under the new industrial policy; and

(b) the number out of them registered in Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodra or any other District of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The schemes of registration of industries have been abolished under the new Industries Policy. Since the announcement of new Industrial Policy Package on 24th July, 1991, 349 Industrial Entre-

preneur Memoranda have been filed upto 31st January, 1992 with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for setting up industries in the State of Gujarat. Of these, 29 units are for District Ahmedabad, 34 units for District Surat, 37 units for District Vadodra and 249 units for other Districts.

Coal requirement

254. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal requirement of the country by 2000 A.D.;

(b) the quantity of coal proposed to be required by the power sector during that period;

(c) whether the Government have formulated schemes to produce more coal to meet the future requirements; and

(d) if so, the details of such schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is yet to be finalised. The total coal requirement of the country and the quantity of coal required by the power sector by 2000 AD can only be estimated after the targets for 1996-97, the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, are fixed. However, as per Planning Commission's recent assessment the country's total raw coal demand by 1996-97 is estimated at 309.20 million tonnes including estimated raw coal requirement of 175.30 million tonnes by the power sector.

(c) and (d). Schemes have been and are being formulated/implemented to produce coal to meet this projected demand to coal by 1996-97. The total raw coal production of the country in 1996-97 is tentatively projected by the Planning Commission at 306.00 million tonnes, the details are as follows:-

<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>production (M.T.)</i>
Coal India Limited	Existing mines	121.03
	On-going projects	121.13
	New Projects	25.84
	Total CIL	268.00
Singareni Collieries	Existing mines	12.32
Company Limited	On-going projects	15.93
Others (TISCO/IISCO/DVC)	New Projects	4.75
	Total SCCL	33.00
	Captive mines	5.00
Grand Total:		306.00

The gap between demand and production is proposed to be met by drawal from pitheads stocks by imports and of coking coal for steel plants for blending purposes.

Rural Sanitation Programme in Kerala

255. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount of funds allocated and the details of achievements made in Kerala during the last three years under the rural sanitation programme, both in the revised policy and under the previous policy, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHATH H. PATEL): No amount was released to the State Government of Kerala in 1988-89 and 1989-90 under Central Rural Sanitation Programme. However, out of releases made in the earlier years the State Government had reported an expenditure of Rs. 4.25 lakh in 1988-89 and Rs. 0.15 lakh in 1989-90. The no. of sanitary latrines constructed was 771 in 1988-89 and 73 in 1989-90. Under the revised guidelines of CRSP, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was released in March, 1991 for 1990-91. The State Government has not reported financial and physical progress so far.

Industrial Development of North East Region

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

(a) whether the Government have drawn or propose to draw any special action plan to develop the North East region of the country; particularly its industrially backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The entire North Eastern Region has been declared industrially backward and included in Category 'A' backward areas. The Government is operating a Transport Subsidy Scheme for the North Eastern States, and certain Hill Districts of the Northern States, under which subsidy ranging from 50%-90% is given for transportation of raw-materials and finished goods from selected points to the industrial units.

In addition, under the Growth Centre Scheme for promoting industrialisation of backward areas, which is currently under implementation, all the North Eastern States have been allotted a growth centre each. Assam has been allotted 3 growth centres.

Growth Rate for G.D.P.

257. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated and predicted growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product for the year 1991-92;

(b) the reasons for the difference, if any; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to project the gross Domestic Product at six per cent for the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). In making the assessment of the position in base year of the Eighth Plan i.e., 1991-92, the Planning Commission has projected growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 4% for the year. At this stage, an estimate of the GDP growth rate realised in the Year 1991-92 is not available.

(c) The Directional Paper for Eighth Plan projects a GDP growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum on an average during 1992-97 having regard to the need the resource base and the potentialities of the economy. Year to year projections have not been made.

People Below Poverty Line

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

(a) the number of people below poverty line as on December 31, 1991, State/U.T. wise;

(b) the targets to improve the economic conditions of these people and to bring them above the poverty line; and

(c) the details of poverty alleviation programmes proposed to be implemented in different States and Union Territories during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The estimates of population below poverty line as on December 12, 1991 are not available. The estimates of

number of persons who were living below poverty line in the year 1987-88, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). Implementation of development plans for raising the living standard and economic conditions of the population living below poverty line has been the main thrust of planning. These plans include investment/outlays for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation of direct employment, education & health and the implementation of direct employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In addition, there are area development plans as well as special programmes/plans under implementation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Directional Paper for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) suggests promotion of an integrated programme of local area development of selected villages for poverty alleviation through increase in employment, appropriate land reforms and meeting housing needs. The Directional Paper also sets a target of employment growth at the rate of 2.6% per annum in order to improve the economic conditions of the people and to bring them above the poverty line.

STATEMENT

Population below the Poverty Line by States 1987-88

(Provisional)

<i>Sl.No. No.</i>	<i>States and U.Ts.</i>	<i>No. of Persons (lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.70
2.	Assam	52.89

(Provisional)

<i>Sl.No. No.</i>	<i>States and U.Ts.</i>	<i>No. of Persons (lakhs)</i>
3.	Bihār	336.54
4.	Gujarat	73.25
5.	Haryana	18.15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.52
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.79
8.	Karnataka	136.46
9.	Kerala	48.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	224.97
11.	Maharashtra	214.10
12.	Orissa	135.12
13.	Punjab	13.88
14.	Rajasthan	99.54
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.85
16.	Uttar Pradesh	448.34
17.	West Bengal	173.45
18.	Small States & U.Ts.	14.2
19.	All India	2376.7

[Translation]**Jewellery Industry**

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

(a) whether the Jewellery Industry in India is in doldrums;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make this Industry more

efficient and competitive in the international market; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make international market available to the Indian Jewellery?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Various schemes for export of Gold and Silver Jewellery and articles given in Chapter XXI of the current Import-Export Policy are in operation. Gold is being supplied at International prices to the exporters under such schemes through State Bank of India, Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) and Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC). Besides, the Government has also recently notified the Scheme for allowing import of gold directly by exporters as per Public Notice No. 257-ITC (PN)/90-93, dated December 11, 1991.

[English]

Cyclone Warning Centre, Bhubaneswar

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

(a) the success rate of Cyclone Warning Centre at Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether a system of round-the-clock watch was introduced and is allowed; and

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to modernise the infrastructure for the service facilities in all sectors?

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

MARGARET ALVA): (a) On all occasions during the past five years, the Cyclone Warning Centre of the India Meteorological Department at Bhubaneswar has successfully issued timely alerts and warnings in the case of cyclone threat to Orissa coast.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A cyclone Warning Centre under the charge of a Senior Officer of the rank of Director is functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1973.

The Cyclone Warning Centre, Bhubaneswar is equipped with modern facilities which include weather and wind finding radar, satellite image reception equipment and adequate telecommunication links. A more powerful cyclone detection radar functions in Paradip Port area near the coast for early warning work.

15 Satellite based Disaster Warning sets are planned to be installed along the Orissa Coast during 1992.

Physical handing over of Surplus Land to Landless Poor

261. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the cases surplus land allotted to landless poor is only on paper and in reality the landless poor do not possess any land;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make landless poor the actual owner of the surplus land;

(c) whether some landless poor have been allotted land but they have not been issued pattas so far; and

(d) if so, the time by which pattas are proposed to be issued to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Complaints have been made from time to time that in some instances members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe have been dispossessed of their allotted surplus ceiling land by vested interest.

(b) States have been advised to ensure that possession is restored to such surplus ceiling land assignees, and also to ensure that adequate legal protection is extended to them so that they are not dispossessed in the future.

(c) Normally such situations do not arise. However, States have been directed that possession should be made over to the allottee simultaneously with the issue of pattas and mutation in the record of rights.

[Translation]

Metro Railway in Delhi

262. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRIPHOLCHAND VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce metro rail services in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this scheme during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Delhi

Administration has engaged M/s. RITES for the preparation of a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi. The Study has recommended the introduction of a Multi-Modal MRTS covering a total distance of 184.5 kms. including underground metro corridor for a distance of 27 kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5378 cr. at 1989 price levels.

The Report has been studied in great detail and number of discussions have been held. A project of this magnitude requires preparation of detailed project reports location surveys as also identification of sources of funding. It is premature to take a decision on the date of implementation.

[English]

Extension of MRTS Madras upto Mahabalipuram

264. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend Mall Railway Transit System in Madras upto Mahabalipuram in order to attract the tourists; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Vegetable Oil Mills in Gaya

265. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a vegetable oils mill in Gaya Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the name of the place selected for this purpose and the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Branches of IDPL in Backward Areas

266. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hathi Commission Report had recommended to set up the branches of I.D.P.L. in backward areas; and

(b) the details of the backward areas State-wise where the said recommendation has been implemented particularly in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry populations Known as Hathi Committee, had recommended in April, 1975 that public sector while expanding capacities and installing new capacities to fulfil the production obligation incorporated in the Committee's recommendations, should take due care that location of sites for new units for bulk drug production was dictated by reasons of economy. The Committee also felt that balanced dispersal of drug industry was essential considering the vastness of the country and also the importance of the industry. While the Committee expressed the

view that industries should not be allowed to concentrate near leading towns and cities, the States should provide sufficient incentives to the industry to develop in the backward areas. The recommendations of the Committee were for the drug industry and the public sector in general.

Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited had subsequent to the submission of the Hathi Committee Report, set up two new manufacturing units in backward areas. These are (i) Niacina-mide Plant at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and (ii) Formulation Plant at Dundaheera, Gurgaon (Haryana).

Setting up of Vegetable Oil Mill in Aligarh

267. SHRIMATI GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a vegetable oil mill in the Aligarh Parliamentary Constituency; and

(b) if so, the name of the place selected for this purpose and the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Permission for Import of Edible Oils by West Bengal

269. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested for permission to import 15,000 tonnes of edible oils till March, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the said permission has since been accorded; and

(c) 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) and (c). The State Government of West Bengal has been permitted to import 8000 MT of edible oil directly.

Statutory Authority for Granting Drug Manufacturing Licences

270. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the statutory authority to grant drug manufacturing licences and also to ensure compliance of licensing condition including good manufacturing practice norms;

(b) whether the verdict of the Statutory Authority can be rejected or ignored by any Government Department:

(c) whether any statutory powers to check licensing conditions particularly GMP norms have been delegated under Section 21 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to Director General, Quality Assurance under Ministry of Defence; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The power to grant industrial licences under I (D & R) Act for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals vests with the Ministry of Industry. In addition as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules there under which

are administered by the Ministry of Health, the State Drugs Controller, appointed by the State/UT Govt. is the statutory authority to grant licences to manufacture drugs and ensure compliance of the licensing conditions, including Good Manufacturing practices.

(b) Under Rule 84-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the appeal against the orders of the licensing authority lies with the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Extension of Metro Railway in Calcutta

271. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since approved the proposals for the extension of Metro Railways in Calcutta from Tollygunj to Garia and from Salt Lake to Howrah; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Govt. of West Bengal have proposed the extension of the Metro Railway from Tollygunj to Garia. After examination it was felt that the feasibility Report in respect of the above project needed updating and the funding pattern of the project required to be worded out. The matter was therefore referred back to the Government of West Bengal. The Govt. of West Bengal have engaged M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. for updating the existing feasibility study. At present there is no proposal for provision of Metro System from Salt Lake to Howrah.

Import of Drugs from Russia

272. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the details of the drugs being imported from Commonwealth of Independent States of Russia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): The import of drugs from individual countries is not monitored by this Department.

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of Essential Commodities

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

(a) whether the rates of common consumer commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil, coal and L.P.G. etc. have been increased on several occasions since January 1991 till date;

(b) if so, the state-wise details of the alterations made in the rates of these commodities so far since January, 1991 even after increasing their prices on several occasions;

(c) the reasons for such increase in the rates of foodgrains and the Statewise details of the loss compensated so far by the Government through said increases; and

(d) the quantity and names of the commodities being imported from abroad during the current financial year and the month-wise/commodity-wise details of the foreign exchange likely to be spent on them, separately, and the quantity of foodgrains proposed to be imported by the Government from various countries?

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

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Price (Rs.)</i>
I. Rice			
a) Common	Qtl.	28.12.91	377.00
b) Fine			437.00
c) Superfine			458.00
II. Wheat	Qtl.	28.12.91	280.00
III. Sugar	Kg.	24.7.91	6.10
		21.1.92	6.90
IV. Imported Edible Oils	Mts.		

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Price (Rs.)</i>
a) Bulk		26.1.91	16,500.00
		4.1.91	22,000.00
b) 15 Kg.		26.1.91	19,000.00
		4.1.92	25,000.00
V. Coal			
(Average Pit-head prices)			
C.I.L.	Tonne	28.12.91	322.00
S.C.F.L.	Tonne	28.12.91	388.00
VI. L.P.G.			

(b) and (c). The issue prices are determined by the Central Govt. from time to time and these are uniform throughout the country. However, the consumer retail prices are fixed by the State Governments themselves and these differs from State to State. The increase in the Central issue prices of foodgrains are made to partially absorb for increase in the support prices of these items and to contain the food subsidy budget. However, the Central issue prices are much below the prevailing market rates.

(d) Statement - II showing the quantity and value of commodities imported in the month of October, 91 (latest available) and in the current financial year (April-October, 91) is enclosed at Statement.II. The foreign exchange component differs from commodity to commodity, origin of the country from where imported and other factors. Government takes an overall view of the need to import essential items and makes arrangement for meeting the requirement from time to time.

STATEMENT-I

Price of LPG (Domestic)

Rs./14.2 Kg. Cyl.

Sl. No.	State	Location	Prior to 25.7.1991	As on 25.7.1991	As on 1.1.1992
1	2	3	4	5	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	66.35	77.55	78.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	54.30	64.50	64.50
3.	Assam	Guwahati	56.25	66.85	67.15
4.	Bihar	Patna	60.20	71.10	71.85
5.	Goa	Panjim	69.15	70.70	70.70
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	63.45	75.15	76.45
7.	Haryana	Chandigarh	64.75	74.20	74.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	56.10	66.85	66.85
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	56.45	67.10	67.10
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	64.05	75.30	76.00
11.	Kerala	Trivandrum	64.45	76.10	80.15

Rs./14.2 Kg. Cyl.

Sl. No.	State	Location	Prior to 25.7.1991	As on 25.7.1991	As on 1.1.1992
1	2	3	4	5	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	66.05	77.40	77.40
13.	Maharashtra	Bombay	56.16	66.35	66.60
14.	Manipur	Imphal	58.10	69.00	69.00
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong	58.20	69.10	71.05
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl	54.40	64.60	64.60
17.	Nagaland	Kohima	57.55	68.35	68.35
18.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	64.95	76.20	77.20
19.	Punjab	Chandigarh	64.75	74.20	74.20
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	61.10	71.85	71.85
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok	57.05	67.70	57.70
22.	Tamilnadu	Madras	57.45	68.15	71.05
23.	Tripura	Agartala	60.95	72.35	72.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	61.30	72.05	72.05

Rs./14.2 Kg. Cyl.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Prior to 25.7.1991</i>	<i>As on 25.7.1991</i>	<i>As on 1.1.1992</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>
25.	West Bengal	Calcutta	63.20	74.45	77.20
	<i>U.T.</i>	<i>Location</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair	57.95	68.35	68.35
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	64.75	74.20	74.20
3.	Delhi	Delhi	57.60	67.90	67.90
4.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	60.25	70.95	70.95

Source for the above information is IOC.

Prices have been rounded to the nearest 5 Paise.

STATEMENT-II

India's Import of Principal Commodities

(Provisional Figures; value in Rs. Lakhs) Oct. 91 Apr. 91 Oct. 91

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice	Ton	29	3.55	9308	765.71
2.	Other cereal	Ton	114	1.23	634	9.63
3.	Cereal preparation	Ton	12069	1752.95	77874	7775.10
4.	Milk & Cream	Ton			766	310
5.	Cashew Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts			1027.43		4667.77
6.	Sugar	Ton			650	18.79
7.	Wool, Raw	Ton	1957	1595.00	15742	10414.51
8.	Oil Seeds			24.15		215.44
9.	Natural Rubber	Ton	246	52.81	10940	2056.27
10.	Synthetic & Reclaimed Rubber	Ton	2534	1054.52	19915	7049.04
11.	Pulp & Waste paper	Ton	37464	3792.89	218703	17091.05

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Wood & Wood Products		3921.98			18512.90
13.	Silk Raw	Ton	197	1440.67	1029	6941.46
14.	Synthetic & Regenerated Fibres	Ton	1273	522.45	8804	3197.58
15.	Vegitable & Animal Fats	Ton	17	3.80	268	45.61
16.	Pulses	Ton	18240	1841.71	189153	15372.73
17.	FertilizersCrude	Ton	292702	6384.24	1553590	16951.64
18.	Sulphr & Unrcstd Iron Pyrts	Ton	85833	2995.85	500665	16802.82
19.	Other crude minerals			1969.89		991.98
20.	Metalifers Ores& Metals Scrap			4405.13		46683.68
21.	Coal, Coke & Briqulties Etc.	Ton	525494	10403.20	3156362	53876.87
22.	Petroleum, Crude & Products			121426.36		659840.81
23.	Vegetable Oils	Ton	23615	2866.25	80580	8997.13
24.	Organic Chemicals			15800.91		78413.39

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Matra Quantity</i>	<i>Moolya Value</i>	<i>Matra Quantity</i>	<i>Moolya Value</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Inorganic chemicals			18152.84		108893.20
26.	Dyeng, Tanng, Colmg Matris.			1236.16		8918.04
27.	Medicinal & Pharmacutici Prodtis				4979.44	22589.76
28.	Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	402172	20926.22	2254745	105914.08
29.	Artici Resins, Plastic Matris. Etc.			11979.01		77907.07
30.	Chemical Matri & Products.			2329.42		14801.00
31.	Newsprint	Ton	13520	2251.42	155430	22822.25
32.	Paper Board & Manufactures	Ton	2164	1038.78	22835	8602.17
33.	Printed Books, Newspapers, Jnlis etc.			637.52		6158.80
34.	Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup Articles			2988.54		21470.85
35.	Cement	Ton	78	3.84	627	39.03
36.	Perlis Prcus Semiprcs			58213.01		275256.63
37.	Non-Metall Manf's Excl Perlis			1493.17		11747.71
38.	Primary Steel, Pig Iron	Ton	39903	3307.56	129802	13155.96

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value	Matra Quantity	Moolya Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Iron & Steel	Ton	91808	14272.21	1174894	113616.70
40.	Non-Ferrous Metals			7875.67		41543.72
41.	Manufactures of metals			2122.52		19284.44
42.	Machine Tools			3163.14		24928.90
43.	Machinery except elec & Machine Tool			22473.56		199392.31
44.	Electrical Machinery			10835		75285.60
45.	Transport equipments			6247.56		55097.16
46.	Project Goods			15638.44		175556.12
47.	Profess Instr, Optcl Goods etc.			9588.70		55698.33
48.	Other Commodities			12570.20		80928.83
49.	Errors & Omissions			2573.71		1392.26
Grand Total				420859.00		2547344.00

**Supply of Ration to Villages under
I.T.D.P. in Orissa**

275. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages selected in each district of Orissa under the Integrated Tribal Development Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of ration supplied under

this last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) During the year 1991, 170575 tonnes of rice, 43719 tonnes of wheat were distributed in the integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa.

STATEMENT

Number of Villages covered under ITDP in Orissa.

District	Number of Villages
1. Balasore	146
2. Ganjam	1332
3. Mayurbhanj	4001
4. Sundargarh	1724
5. Keonjhar	1616
6. Sambalpur	510
7. Korapat	6350
8. Phulbani	2497
9. Kalahandi	767

**Letter of Intent of Gas Distribution
System in U.P.**

**276. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:**

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttar Pradesh to issue letter of intent for the gas distribution system of Firozabad, Agra, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Khurja and NOIDA areas; and

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Losses by Civil Supplies Corporation

277. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Corporation has incurred losses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the losses year-wise with reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which these losses affected the price of foodgrains distributed through the Public Distribution System; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid such losses in further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). There is no Civil Supplies Corporation directly under the administrative control of the Central Government. Many State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have established Civil Supplies Corporations. Information relating to profit and loss incurred by these Civil Supplies Corporations are not maintained in this Ministry.

Nuclear Technology for Waste Management

278. SHRI BHOJY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have nuclear technology for Waste Management;

(b) if so, whether this dual facility of garbage disposal and sludge hygienisation is proposed to be extended to all the metropolitan cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Government has no definite proposal to use Nuclear Technology for city wastes/garbage management on routine basis. However, a demonstration plant has been set up at Baroda by BARC which is capable of disinfecting half the municipal sewage sludge generated in Baroda city.

(b) and (c). Setting up of further plants in the Metropolitan cities would depend on the performance of the demonstration plant, the need of the other municipal corporations and the availability of funds.

Demands of JE Association

279. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD Junior Engineers' Association (India) submitted a charter of demands on August 20, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Demand	Action taken by Government
1	2	3
1.	Pay scales per duties and responsibilities and affect of higher scale w.e.f. 1.1.1986 atleast.	<p>Government have issued orders on 22nd March, 1991 with regard to two scale of pay for Junior Engineers/ Sectional Officers (Horticulture) viz. Rs.1400-2300 at the entry grade and Rs. 1400-2900 on completion of 5 years of service. This decision regarding placement in the scale of Rs. 1600-2900 after 5 years is effective from 1.1.1980. Junior Engineers/Assistant Director (Horticulture) will be allowed the scale of Assistant Engineer/Assistant Director (Horticulture). This personal promotion after 15 years of service will be effective from 1.1.1991.</p> <p>It has not been possible for the Government to accede to the demand for giving the personal promotion in the grade of Rs. 2900-3500 w.e.f. 1.1.1986.</p>
2.	Payment of 37 days deducted wages like other Central Government Department and removal of victimisation as per agreement.	<p>This matter had been considered by the Government earlier and this could not be agreed to. However, Government proposes to re-Consider the matter.</p>
3.	Removal of stagnation in the Cadre of JE and AE and approval of 2nd Cadre review.	<p>Second Cadre review has been undertaken and decision of the Government is expected to be taken shortly.</p>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Action taken by Government</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Sanction of Fixed Travelling Allowance (Fixed T.A.)	This matter has been considered in the Departmental Council (JCM) of Ministry of Urban Development and has to be considered by the Departmental Council.
5.	Scrapping of provision of Rule 3(a) CES and CEES Class-II Recruitment Rules (i.e. direct Recruitment of AEs from CEs and CEES Class-II Recruitment Rules)	The Government propose to consider amendment of the rules keeping in view the requirements of the departments for sufficient number of Graduate Engineers including at the level Junior Engineers.
6.	Filling up of the allvacant posts of Assistant Engineers i.e. Examination quota (through) UPSC) and Reserved Quota.	The matter regarding holding of the limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion of Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers has again been taken up with the UPSC. Orders have been issued regarding promotion of 105 Junior Engineers (Electrical) to the Grade of Assistant Engineers.
7.	Expansion of the Department to create the promotional avenue.	Expansion of the Department is to be considered keeping in view the overall work load and not for promotional avenues.
8.	Miscellaneous (Formation of fair Transfer Policy in the matter of local and inter-regional transfer.	The Department is having transfer policy. A Hard Case Committee also exists to sort out problems in the matter of transfer.

[Translation]

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

**Water Supply Scheme in Darbhanga,
Bihar with world Bank Assistance**

280. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
FATMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched
some projects or schemes for water supply
in Darbhanga and some other parts of Bihar
with the help of World Bank or any other
International Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved on each of
the projects separately and the year by which
these are likely to be completed;

(d) whether work on these projects is
being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Target for Coal Production

281. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH;
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to
state:

(a) the target for coal production fixed
for various coal companies for the year 1991;

(b) whether the fixed target was ade-
quate to meet the requirements; and

(c) if not, the special efforts being made
by the Government to increase the target
with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-
GOUDA): (a) The raw coal production target
fixed for various coal companies for the year
1991-92 is as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	24.50
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	28.00
Central Coalfields Ltd.	31.00
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	31.60
Western Coalfields Ltd.	24.60
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	62.60
North Eastern Coalfields	0.70
Total Coal India Ltd.	203.00
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	20.50
Captive mines of TISCO/IISCO/DVC	4.50
Grand Total:	228.00

(b) and (c). The raw coal demand of the country for 1991-92 as assessed recently by the Planning Commission is 235.20 million tonnes. The gap, if any, between demand materialisation and production is proposed to be met by drawal from pithead stocks and in the case of coking coal for steel plants by imports for blending purposes.

Quota of Foodgrains to States

282. SHRI SATYANARAYAN

JATIYA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH

YADAV:

SHRI RAM KAPSE:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

SHRIMATI BASAV. RAJES-

WARI:

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.

TOPIWALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quote of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils sanctioned to the States for the last six months upto January, 1992, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the quantity actually supplied to each State State-wise;

(c) whether some States have requested for increase in the quota;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to supply the essential commodities as per the demands of the States;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the targets fixed for 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the allocation and lifting of rice, wheat, levy sugar and imported edible oils from July till December month-wise and state-wise is given in statement - I. Another statement showing the allocation of these commodities to States/UTs for the month of January, 1992 is given in Statement - II

(c) and (d). Several State Governments/UT Administrations have asked for increase in the quota from time to time.

(e) to (g). Allocations of Key Public Distribution System commodities, viz. rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils are made on a month to month basis taking into account the stocks with the Central Government market availability of the commodities, seasonal factors, and interse requirements of States/UTs. During August - November, 1991, the Central Government made an adhoc increase in the allocations of rice to State Governments/UTs. Administrations keeping in view the lean season for kharif cereals. Levy sugar allocation was increased by 5% on an ad-hoc basis to the State Government/UT Administrations in addition to the normal levy sugar quota from August, 1991. Government made arrangements to import some quantity of edible oils from distribution under the Public Distribution System and the allocations have been resumed since October, 1991.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Allocation & Lifting of Wheat, Rice, Edible Oils Sugar from July, 1991 to December, 1991 Distributed Through PDS.

Figures in thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice		Levy Sugar	Imported Ed.Oils	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118.0	78.8	1252.0	1150.6	165.6	3.1	3.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.7	3.2	56.5	38.6	2.1	0.1	0.0
3.	Assam	169.0	152.5	243.8	223.6	63.0	0.6	0.3
4.	Bihar	267.3	262.8	83.0	48.0	219.2	3.0	0.9
5.	Goa	21.0	18.7	32.0	25.1	3.3	0.9	0.3
6.	Gujarat	389.3	351.5	180.0	168.2	106.1	3.1	4.0
7.	Haryana	117.0	80.1	22.0	13.4	41.8	1.2	0.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	59.0	54.9	41.6	39.1	13.2	1.0	0.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	118.0	73.0	249.0	145.9	18.5	1.4	0.5
10.	Karnataka	236.0	229.7	317.0	314.7	116.4	2.7	2.8
11.	Kerala	177.0	176.2	905.0	924.7	78.3	3.0	3.0

Figures is thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice		Levy Sugar	Imported Ed.Oils	
		Alloc.	Lft	Alloc.	Lft	Alloc.	Alloc.	Lft.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	191.5	192.3	184.0	146.2	164.0	2.4	0.0
13.	Maharashtra	710.0	715.9	300.0	299.3	196.1	4.1	3.9
14.	Manipur	17.7	18.4	58.5	34.1	4.5	0.4	0.0
15.	Meghalaya	16.3	16.2	78.0	58.6	4.3	0.6	0.2
16.	Mizoram	8.4	7.8	58.5	43.0	1.7	0.8	0.2
17.	Nagaland	36.9	40.7	75.5	69.3	2.8	0.4	0.3
18.	Orissa	147.5	134.1	221.0	152.2	81.2	2.0	2.1
19.	Punjab	87.5	51.2	11.0	3.4	52.0	1.4	0.2
20.	Rajasthan	432.5	406.5	23.0	14.1	110.8	1.4	0.4
21.	Sikkim	3.5	2.0	31.0	20.0	1.1	0.3	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	177.0	120.7	490.0	502.0	147.7	3.0	1.0
23.	Tripura	14.8	10.0	99.1	77.7	6.6	0.4	0.0

Figures in thousand Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat		Rice		Levy Sugar	Imported Ed.Oils	
		Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Alloc.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	319.0	348.9	203.0	203.8	346.7	3.0	0.6
25.	West Bengal	531.0	438.0	464.0	383.3	169.6	3.0	2.9
26.	Andman & Nickobar Islands	4.2	6.8	9.0	12.7	1.6	0.2	0.1
27.	Chandigarh	10.6	9.3	8.9	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.0
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
29.	Daman & Diu	0.9	0.1	5.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
30.	Delhi	424.8	269.1	148.0	90.4	56.8	3.1	1.4
31.	Lakshdweep	0.2	0.0	6.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
32.	Pandicherry	4.4	0.0	16.0	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.5

Note: Lifting of Sugar is assumed to be 100%

STATEMENT-II
Statewise allocation of rice, wheat, imported edible oils and levy sugar for the mont of January, 1992.
('in 000 tonnes)

<i>SL No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Levy Sugar</i>	<i>Imported Ed.Oils</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.0	170.0	26.5	1.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.72	8.0	0.3	0.1
3.	Assam	25.0	35.3	10.1	0.2
4.	Bihar	42.3	15.0	35.1	1.5
5.	Goa	3.15	4.5	0.5	0.3
6.	Gujarat	60.3	28.0	17.0	1.5
7.	Haryana	27.0	3.0	6.7	0.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.0	6.5	2.1	0.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.0	35.0	3.0	0.5
10.	Karnataka	36.0	45.0	18.7	1.2
11.	Kerala	27.0	150.0	12.6	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31.5	23.0	26.3	1.2
13.	Maharashtra	138.0	65.0	31.4	4.0

(In 000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat	Rice	Levy Sugar	Imported Ed.Oils
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	2.7	7.0	0.7	0.2
15.	Meghalaya	2.25	10.0	0.7	0.2
16.	Mizoram	1.25	6.0	0.3	0.2
17.	Nagaland	6.0	9.25	0.4	0.2
18.	Orissa	22.5	25.0	13.0	1.0
19.	Punjab	22.5	1.5	8.3	0.7
20.	Rajasthan	72.5	3.0	17.8	0.7
21.	Sikkim	0.54	4.5	0.2	0.2
22.	Tamil Nadu	27.0	81.0	23.7	Nil
23.	Tripura	2.25	16.85	1.1	0.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54.0	28.0	55.6	1.5
25.	West Bengal	81.0	69.0	27.2	1.5
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.1	4.5	0.3	0.1

(in 000 tonnes)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat	Rice	Levy Sugar	Imported Ed.Oils
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Chandigarh	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
28.	Dadra & Nagar H.	0.18	0.5	0.1	0.1
29.	Daman& Diu	0.13	0.5	Nil	0.1
30.	Delhi	64.8	20.0	9.2	1.5
31.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	0.1	0.1
32.	Pondicherry	0.67	2.0	0.4	0.3

[English]

Study to identify bogus ration cards in Delhi

283. SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted so far to identify the bogus ration cards in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective measures initiated in this regard; and

(d) the estimated amount the Government spend on bogus ration cards per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration regularly undertakes checks and surprise visits to eliminate inflated sugar units/cereals units. Special drives to illuminate inflated units are also undertaken by the Department from time to time. During a special drive in May-June, 1991, about 5.5 lakh sugar units were deleted. No specific study to identify bogus ration cards in Delhi has been conducted.

Closure of Haldia and Durgapur Fertilizer Units

284. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since decided to close down the Haldia and Durgapur fertilizer units owned by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the interests of the employees of these units;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce the policy of 'Golden Shake Hand' instead of retrenchment in case of partial or complete closure of the plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). There is no decision for partial or complete closure of these units.

Privatisation of Maruti Udyog Limited

285. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSH-MARIA:
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATH-ERIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has been privatised raising the share of its parent Japanese Company, Suzuki from 40 to 50 percent;

(b) if so, the details of other changes made in the management board of the company, and

(c) the reasons for the privatisation of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government has approved a proposal to increase the foreign equity participation of M/s. Suzuki Motor Corpn. in Maruti Udyog Ltd. from 40% to 50% to facilitate financing of Company's expansion projects and international competitiveness. No change has so far been made in the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings in M.P.

286. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector units fallen sick in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to close down these sick public sector units; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investment made in these units;

(d) the year since when these units started incurring losses; and

(e) the steps taken to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Amongst the Public Sector units which have their registered offices in the State of M.P., M/s. National Textile Corporation (M.P.) Ltd., has been identified as chronically sick Public Sector Enterprise.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Investment made in the enterprises

as on 31.3.1990, upto which period only the information is available, was Rs. 198.87 crores.

(d) The enterprise has been incurring loss since 1983-84.

(e) Selective modernisation and Voluntary Retirement Scheme have been resorted to

Unviable Public Sector Units

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to weed out the inefficient public sector units;

(b) if so, the names of such units;

(c) the achievements expected to be made by this move;

(d) whether the Union Government also propose to safeguard the interests of the employees working in these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government are contemplating to revive and rehabilitate the inefficient public sector units to achieve improvement in performance.

(d) and (e). The Government/BIFR is expected to draw up suitable rehabilitation plans after taking into consideration the interests of the employees. The National Renewal Fund shall also safeguard the interests of the employees working in these units.

F.P.S. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) functioning in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the items supplied through Public Distribution System (PDS) through Fair Price Shops therein;

(c) whether all the FPS are drawing the PDS items regularly; and

(d) whether the Government have received complaints against the functioning of PDS therein and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The number of Fair price Shops functioning in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 325.

(b) Rice, Wheat, Imported Edible Oil, Levy Sugar, Kerosene Oil and Controlled Cloth are supplied through the Fair Price Shops.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ut Administration has reported that there are no complaints at present.

[Translation]

Annual Plan outlays of States 1992-93

289. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI RAMKRISHAN KUSMARIA:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. A.K. PATEL:

KUMARI UMA BHARTI:

SHRI LALIT ORAON:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) the annual plan outlays for 1992-93 of each State/Union Territory, item-wise;

(b) the amount sought by each State Government for 1992-93;

(c) the comparative figures of the annual plan outlays of each State/Union Territory for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(d) the reasons for reducing the size of annual plan outlays of each State for 1992-93, if any; and

(e) the criteria adopted while finalising the annual plan outlays of various States for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e). A statement (Statement - I) on annual plan outlays of States/UTs

for the years 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 is attached.

Another Statement (Statement - II) of the annual plan outlays for 1991-92 proposed by the States and Union Territories and the outlays agreed to is also attached. The outlays for Punjab and U.P. have not

been decided. Itemwise outlays will be available only in the respective State budgets. These Annual Plan outlays of State Governments are based on State's own contribution of resources and central assistance/support to the State's Plan budget. Reduction in some cases has been due to the resource position of the state.

STATEMENT - I

Annual Plans - 1989-90 to 1991-92 - Approved Outlays - States/UTs

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State /UT	Originally Agreed Outlays		
		Annual Plan 1989-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5
I. STATES				
	Andhra Pradesh	1300.00	1323.00	1410.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	183.00	235.00
	Assam	635.00	675.00	805.00
	Bihar	1800.00	1805.00	2251.00
	Goa	110.00	130.00	172.50
	Gujarat	1400.00	1451.00	1755.00
	Haryana	676.00	700.00	765.00
	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	360.00	410.00
	Jammu & Kashmir	520.00	650.00	723.00
	Karnataka	1040.00	1120.00	1510.00
	Kerala	526.00	635.00	807.00
	Madhya Pradesh	1840.00	2000.00	2426.00

(Rs. crores)

		<i>Originally Agreed Outlays</i>		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State /UT</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1989-90</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1990-91</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92*</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Maharashtra	2640.00	2450.00	2500.00
	Manipur	142.00	170.00	200.00
	Meghalaya	150.00	175.00	210.00
	Mizoram	102.00	125.00	152.00
	Nagaland	132.00	145.00	170.00
	Orissa	925.00	1250.00	1402.00 1/
	Punjab	789.00	905.00	1010.00
	Rajasthan	795.00	956.00	1170.00
	Sikkim	71.00	76.00	96.00
	Tamil Nadu	1360.00	1450.00	1605.00
	Tripura	167.00	200.00	227.00
	Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	3200.00	3710.00 2/
	West Bengal	1115.00	1328.00	1486.00 3/
II. UNION TERRITORIES				
	A & N Islands	80.00	97.00	154.50
	Chandigarh	51.50	55.97	65.36
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.06	12.99	21.50
	Daman & Diu	12.34	12.58	16.18
	Delhi	620.00	800.00	920.00

(Rs. crores)

<i>Originally Agreed Outlays</i>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State /UT</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1989-90</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1990-91</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92*</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Lakshadweep	21.00	22.00	22.96
	Pondicherry	63.00	70.00	85.00

Includes provision for schemes of 'Model villages' and 'Equity-base' for Cooperatives which have since been dropped.

- 1/ Includes an amount of Rs. 150. crores on account of 'Plan Loan' counted earlier subject to approval by the Ministry of Finance.
- 2/ Includes an amount of Rs. 787 crores on account of 'Plan Loan' counted earlier subject to approval by the Ministry of Finance.
- 3/ Includes an amount of Rs. 135 crores on account of 'Plan Loan' counted earlier subject to approval by the Ministry of Finance.

STATEMENT - II*Annual Plan - 1992-93 - Approved outlays - States/UTs*

(Rs. crores)

Annual Plan - 1992-93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Proposed by State/UT</i>	<i>Agreed outlays</i>
1	2	3	4
I. STATES			
	Andhra Pradesh	2744.05	1660.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	571.86	245.00
	Assam	1398.36	960.00
	Bihar	2200.00	2202.73

(Rs. crores)

Annual Plan - 1992-93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Proposed by State/UT</i>	<i>Agreed outlays</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	Goa	225.09	152.50
	Gujarat	1783.00	1875.00
	Haryana	916.88	830.00
	Himachal Pradesh	534.54	486.00
	Jammu & Kashmir	870.00	820.00
	Karnataka	1810.00	1915.00
	Kerala	913.00	913.00
	Madhya Pradesh	2503.51	2400.00
	Maharashtra	3484.16	3160.00
	Manipur	307.55	210.00
	Meghalaya	311.55	241.00
	Mizoram	206.89	160.00
	Nagaland	322.62	185.00
	Orissa	1750.00	1405.00
	Punjab	1500.10	.
	Rajasthan	1630.51	1400.00
	Sikkim	160.19	110.00
	Tamil Nadu	1751.39	1751.00
	Tripura	360.51	282.00

(Rs. crores)

Annual Plan - 1992-93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Proposed by State/UT</i>	<i>Agreed outlays</i>
1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh	4034.42	*
	West Bengal	1634.33	1501.00
II. UNION TERRITORIES			
	A & N Islands	182.42	155.00
	Chandigarh	95.00	68.00
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.97	18.15
	Daman & Diu	28.95	14.50
	Delhi	1259.17	920.00
	Lakshadweep	30.35	25.00
	Pondicherry	200.00	90.00

* Plan not finalised.

English]

Representation from All India Small Paper Mills Association on Import of Waste Papers

290. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the RIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the All India mail Paper Mills Association regarding the colition of customs duty on the import of aste papers and the review of excise duty abs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Government have been receiving representations from All India Small Paper Mills Association for various reliefs for small paper mills from time to time. Among other reliefs, this Association has demanded abolition of customs duty on the import of waste paper and a preferential treatment in the matter of levy of excise duty for the small paper mills vis-a-vis large paper mills. Undertaking suitable measures for the sustained growth of the paper industry as a whole is a continuous process. During the

year 1991, the customs duty on the import of waste paper was reduced from 40% to 20%.

Development of MRTS in Delhi

291. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration is all set to develop the mass rapid transport system for the capital to meet the growing transport problem of the city;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to allocate funds to Delhi Administration for the said project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which work of the MRTS is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Delhi Administration engaged M/s. RITES for the preparation of a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi. The Study has recommended the introduction of multi-model MRTS covering a total distance of 184.5 kms. including underground metro corridors for a distance of 27 kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5378 cr. at 1989 price levels.

The planning Commission has made a provision for a sum of Rs. 25 cr. for land acquisition purpose for MRTS in the budget proposals of the Delhi Administration for 1992-93.

The Report has been studied in great

detail and a number of discussions have been held. A project of this magnitude requires preparation of detailed project reports, location surveys as also identification of sources for funding. It is premature to take a decision on the date of implementation.

Review of Sick Public Sector Undertakings

292. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been conducted by the Government in respect of public sector undertakings; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of sick private sector units taken over by the Public sector; and

(c) whether the workers representatives are generally consulted while revitalizing the sick sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Performance status of Central Public Sector Enterprises was submitted before the Parliament last session in the form of a Monograph.

(b) 19% as on 31.3.1990.

(c) The revival/rehabilitation plans take into accounts views of the workers' representatives.

Housing Problem in Delhi

293. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide land to private developers in Delhi in order to solve the housing problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix monetary limit on business undertaken and or commission taken by the industrial private developers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Government is considering the involvement of Private developers in order to solve the housing problems in Delhi. Details of the same are still in a stage of formulation.

Foreign Collaboration in Science and Technology

294. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate a new national policy on Science and Technology in view of the liberalised policy in various spheres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of USA, Germany, France, U.K. and Japan have been approached for suitable collaborations in the field of Science and Technology; and

(d) if so, the details of concrete proposals for effective foreign collaboration?

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

MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Government is not at present considering the formulation of any such new policy in science and technology.

(c) and (d). India has bilateral arrangements with these countries, under which proposals are considered for cooperation in science and technology. programmes are formulated from time to time on the basis of mutuality of interests involving joint research projects, joint workshops etc. The focus of approach remains interactions in areas of national interest.

Moratorium on Strike

295. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to have moratorium on strike and any form of trade union movement; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Import of M.S.G. from Japan

296. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,000 tonne Mono Sodium Glutamate (M.S.G.) is imported from Japan annually;

(b) whether ban has been imposed in most of the countries on mixing of this chemical into edible material;

(c) whether there is a possibility of spreading various diseases due to mixing of this chemical into edible material;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to impose a ban on import of this chemical; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

[English]

Dealership for Public Sector Undertakings to SC/ST

297. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3258 dated December 11, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Department of Industry have examined the provision of 25 per cent reservation in the dealership/distributionship in the various public sector undertakings including the Maruti dealership/distributionship;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the terms and conditions are proposed to be finalised by the Government?

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

THUNGON): (a) to (d). Issue regarding reservation in dealership/distributorship for SC/ST in respect of various PSUs under the Deptt. of Heavy Industry is still under consideration of the Government.

Winding up of Certain Fertiliser Units

298. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CH-
OUDHURY:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported move to wind up certain public sector fertiliser units is in accordance with the country's agricultural need for more nutrients to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to reconsider its decision to wind up public sector fertiliser units; and

(c) if so, the expenditure likely to be involved in reviving these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The viability of chronically sick public sector fertilizer units is being examined, particularly in the context of budgetary constraints to meet the ever growing losses of such units. However, no decision has been taken to wind up any public sector fertilizer unit. The need for providing more nutrients to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, as also the likely expenditure for reviving such units, will be kept in view while considering any such proposal.

Power Generation by Nuclear Power Plants

299. SHRI. V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation has a Plan to produce 8,200 M.W. of power in the next 10 years;

(b) the details of the existing power generation capacity of atomic power plants in the country;

(c) whether sufficient allocation has been made in the Eighth Plan to increase the generation of atomic power; and

(d) 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 had drawn up a plan to generate 10,000 MWe nuclear power by the turn of the century. However, the actual attainment would depend upon timely availability of resources.

(b) The present installed capacity of nuclear power stations in operation is 1500 MWe. The details are:

	<i>Rated Capacity in MWe</i>
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	2 x 160
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	1 x 100
	1 x 200
Madras Atomic Power Station	2 x 220
Narora Atomic Power Station	2 x 220

(c) and (d). DAE have proposed outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan consistent with the requirements for achieving 800 MW around by 2002 A.D. The proposed outlays also include projects for production of nuclear fuel and heavy water. The Eighth Five Year Plan allocation is yet to be finalised. Setting up of new projects will depend upon availability of funds including Government budgetary support to Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and mobilisation of market borrowings by NPCIL. Due to the present resource crunch, the indications are that availability of funds will be a severe constraint in pursuing a programme of the size proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Change in the system of stocking of Foodgrains

300. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to change the present system of stocking the food grains at one place to that of stocking at the procurement areas;

(b) whether any survey conducted to pin point the main reasons for the bottlenecks in the present civil supplies distribution; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There is no change in the present policy of stocking of foodgrains. The Food Corpora-

tion of India (FCI) has godowns for storage purposes at many places in the country. In places where such facilities are not available, the FCI hires godown capacity.

(b) and (c). No Specific survey has been conducted to identify the reasons for the bottlenecks in this regard.

[Translations]

**Complaints Received by Commission
Against FPSs.**

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

(a) the total number of complaints received in the control room of the office of the Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration made by the consumers against the fair price shops during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the each such complaint and the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). 1918 complaints were received during the last three years in the Control Room. Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration undertake regular checks and surprise visits to Fair Price Shops to curb unfair trade practices. Every complaint received in the Control Room is sent to the concerned Field Officers or to the enforcement branch for enquiry and necessary action.

[English]

Fertilizer units in the Country

302. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Fertilizer Units working in the country;

(b) whether these units can meet the entire need of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The particulars of fertilizer plants in the country are as follows:-

No. of Units	Capacity of	Production of nutrients in lakh MT 'N' + 'P'	nutrients in lakh MT 'N + P 1990-91
1) Major Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Plants	46	100.19 products)	69.93 (including by-
2) SSP	83	8.37 (for 'P' only)	5.82 (for 'P' only)

(b) and (c). The fertilizer plants in the country cannot meet the entire requirements

of the country, since the country does not have the raw materials for potassic fertiliz-

ers; for phosphatic fertilizers, most of the raw materials/intermediates have to be imported. In the case of nitrogenous fertilizers, most of the requirement is met by indigenous production.

Export of cars by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

303. SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the export of cars and other motor vehicles by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. during 1991-92 and the expected exports envisaged during 1992-93;

	Year	No. of vehicles
Expected export	1991-92	24,000
	1992-93	25,000

(b) Foreign exchange earning from exports:-

1990-91 US \$ 18.17 million

1991-92 US \$ 80.00 million

(expected)

(c) Foreign exchange spent on importing components for vehicles exported:-

1990-91 US \$ 7.06 million

1991-92 US \$ 31.00 million

(likely)

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to brick kilns

304. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned through these exports in 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent on importing parts and other components for the number of vehicles exported, and how much foreign exchange has gone into the cost of production of one such Maruti vehicle?

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

(a) whether some private coal dump holders have been appointed for the supply of coal to brick kilns, concrete kilns, earthen pots kilns, cottage and small scale kilns;

(b) whether Scheduled Castes persons have been included among the coal dump holders appointed in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the procedure being followed while appointing such coal dump holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUODA): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by Coal India Limited they have not appointed any private coal holders for supply of coal to Brick Kilns, concrete kilns, cottage and Small Scale Kilns etc. Such dump holders have been appointed by some State sponsoring authorities. As such neither the Government nor Coal India Limited

have any information about the representation being given to the scheduled caste persons in such appointments.

However, Coal India Limited operates coal stockyards in various parts of the country. For operating Coal India Limited stockyards from time to time open tenders are invited. Applications received in the response to these tenders are scrutinised by a duly constituted Committee. The plots offered by the various tenderers are inspected for suitability for operating a stockyard. On the basis of the rates quoted by the tenderers and suitability of the plots offered by them contracts are awarded by Coal India Limited for operating a stockyard. From such stockyards coal is being released to the consumers of Small Scale sectors including Brick kilns etc. as per availability.

Delicensing of Drug Industry

**305. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to do away with the licencing policy in respect of drug industry;

(b) if so, whether there is possibility of its affecting the common people's programmes such as health facilities by 2000 A.D.;

(c) the number of units running in the country under the loans licence system;

(d) the number of industries likely to be closed down as a result of doing away with the loan licence policy; and

(e) the measures adopted by the Government to ensure satisfactory drug production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) (b) and (e). The Drug Policy, 1986 is under review. The objective of the Drug Policy will continue to be to ensure abundant availability of good quality medicines at reasonable prices to the common man.

(c) and (d). Approvals for availing the loan licensing facility are given by the State Drug Controllers. Several of the existing units availed this facility in addition to their own activities.

[English]

Taking over of Government of India Text Book Press at Mysore

306. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed to Karnataka Government to take over the Government of India Text Book Press situated at Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no proposal at present for the transfer of Government of India Text Book Press at Mysore to the Karnataka Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Workers Retrenchments due to New Industrial Policy

307. DR. ASIM BALA: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers and employees likely to be retrenched in Public Sector

Undertaking, private and semipublic organisations in the coming years as a result of the new fiscal and industrial policies;

(b) the number of lock-outs, closures and voluntary retirements during 1990-91 and 1991-92, state-wise;

(c) the conditions of "Golden Handshake" and the number of cases taken place during the last year; and

(d) the latest figures of different categories of unemployment as registered in the employment exchanges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) In the new industrial policy announced by the Government of India, retrenchment, per se, of workers has not been envisaged.

(b) Statements (I) and (II) on number of lockouts and closures are attached. The information on voluntary retirement is not maintained.

(c) The Government have not evolved any Golden Handshake scheme.

(d) Statement III is attached.

STATEMENT I

No. of lockouts during 1990 and 1991 (Provisional) in selected states.

States	1990	1991
Andhra Pradesh	34	189
Bihar	17	10
Delhi	6	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	1
Gujarat	27	20
Haryana	4	9
Karnataka	5	1
Kerala	12	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	1
Maharashtra	64	52
Orissa	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—
Punjab	4	3

<i>States</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Rajasthan	13	21
Tamil Nadu	30	22
Uttar Pradesh	23	20
West Bengal	116	96
Others	6	—
Total	366	445

— = Nil

.. = Not available

Source = Labour Bureau Shimla

STATEMENT II

Number of closures during 1990 and 1991 in States (Provisional)

<i>States</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Andhra Pradesh	8	8
Arunachal Pradesh	—	..
Assam	3	—
Bihar	—	1
Goa	1	4
Gujarat	30	26
Haryana	16	5
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	—	—

States	1990	1991
Kerala	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	—
Maharashtra	52	30
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya
Mizoram	..	—
Nagaland
Orissa	—	2
Punjab	2	6
Rajasthan	6	4
Sikkim	..	—
Tamil Nadu	1	—
Tripura	22	17
Uttar Pradesh	3	..
West Bengal	—	..
A & N Islands	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	..
Delhi	—	2
Daman & Diu	—	—
Lakshdweep	—	—
Pondicherry	7	7
Total	154	115

— = Nil

.. = Not available

Source = Labour Bureau Shimla

STATEMENT III

Number of category-wise job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country

<i>Category of job-seekers</i>	<i>Year/Period (at the end of)</i>	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>
1. All jobseekers	1991	36299.7
2. Women	1991	7307.7
3. Educated (Matric & above)	1990 (June)	20122.5
4. Scheduled Castes	1991 (June)	4560.1
5. Scheduled Tribes	1991 (June)	1167.8
6. Physically Handicapped	1991 (June)	303.0

Incentives to units using bagasse for paper production

308. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives being given by the Union Government to the Units using Bagasse for paper production;

(b) whether these incentives are adequate; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to increase the incentives to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Undertaking measures for the sustained growth of the paper industry is a continuous process. Government encourage the use of bagasse for manufacture of paper and have exempted units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse and other non-conventional raw materials, from industrial licensing. Manu-

facture of writing, printing and kraft paper from minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse is fully exempted from excise duty.

[Translation]

Allotment of Government Flats to IAS Officers

309. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of Government flats on tenure basis in Delhi is meant for only I.A.S. officers and not for the officers of the Central Services Working on central deputation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove this discrimination?

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

Tenure pool accommodation is earmarked all India services officers of LAIAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service Officers, in view of the fact that officers of these services come on posting to Delhi on a fixed tenure.

(c) A proposal to extend the scope of the tenure pool to officers of Central Services Working on central deputation is under examination.

[English]

Amendment to IAS Recruitment Rules

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a policy by revising the existing rules not to allow class I officers who have been appointed in allied services to appear for IAS/IFS/IPS etc. from this year; 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.

[Translation]

Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana

311. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction and allotment under the 'Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana' of Delhi Development Authority is likely to be completed;

(b) whether all the housing units are

proposed to be constructed at one place on the Delhi border or at different places;

(c) whether the process of construction and allotment is likely to be completed by the proposed date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). No separate houses are proposed to be constructed for allotment to the registrants of Ambedkar Awas Yojana. The scheme envisages allotment of 20,000 flats in different areas to the registrants as per quota fixed for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes out of the flats which will be constructed under New Pattern Scheme, 1979.

All the 20,000 person registered/to be registered under this scheme are likely to be allotted flats by 1994-95.

[English]

Development of Fringe Areas around cities

312. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of regulating the development of fringe areas around big cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Land and Town Planning activities are State subjects and hence laws to regulate development of fringe areas of big cities etc. are enacted by the State regulations. The State

Governments while taking up planning and development of big cities consider the issue of fringe areas also. Major steps taken by the State Governments are in the nature of formulation of Metropolitan Regional Development Plans, constitution of Metropolitan Development Authorities, etc.

Acceptance of Family Planning programmes by Beneficiaries of L.R.D.P. etc.

313. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined any proposal to confine the IRDP, DRDA, etc., schemes to only such persons who have accepted family planning programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Quality of bulbs

315. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Poor quality bulbs; whose baby' appearing in the *Time of India* dated January 31, 1992;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government regarding the complaints of no guarantee of quality of bulbs having ISI marks and bulbs selling either without ISI marks or with an initiation seal of BIS; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Government are aware of the news item. The Government, *vide* the "General Service Electric Lamps (Quality Control) Order, 1989" issued on 24th April, 1989 stipulated that BIS mark certification would be compulsory on Tungsten Filament General Service Electric Lamps. Any contravention of the provisions of this Order shall be punishable. BIS has an established procedure for investigating complaints relating to alleged poor quality of GLS Lamps carrying BIS certification for taking corrective and punitive actions as necessary. Whenever instances of spurious BIS mark as detected by BIS or brought to notice of BIS by enforcement agencies of the State Government and other agencies, appropriate action is initiated by BIS after due investigation. Further, the State Governments who enforce the said Quality Control Order, take appropriate action to prevent the sale of GLS Lamps not carrying the BIS certification mark.

[Translation]

Committees for Price Control

316. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Committees constituted for price control and the name of the State where such committees have been constituted;

(b) the number of housewives included in each such Committee; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The monitoring of prices is being done by various State Governments. The Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has not been supplied by the States with information regarding the constitution of Committees for price control, number of Housewives included in the Committee and the criteria adopted for their selection.

At the centre, A Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister reviews the price situation regularly. A special Action Committee on Monitoring of prices also monitors the price situation of essential and other commodities.

Development Schemes for U.P.

317. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for introducing development schemes with the assistance of World Bank or some other International Organisations in the economically backward districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Development of an area within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is considering some

projects in various sectors for being proposed for financial assistance from the World bank and other international organisations in the industrially backward districts of the State.

[English]

Aravali Ranges of Rajasthan to be Included in Hill Areas Development Programme

318. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had sent a working group to conduct a survey in Rajasthan to check the expansion of desert of Aravali Ranges of Rajasthan towards East and inclusion of this area under the Hill Areas Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has received the report of working group;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the working group; and

(d) the decision taken by the Planning Commission on the recommendations?

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

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

[Translation]

Classification of districts of U.P. for Industrialisation

319. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have classified various districts of Uttar Pradesh in regard to their industrialisation;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for this classification; and

(c) whether Lakhimpurkheri and Hardoi districts have been classified as developed districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Based on a set of criteria recommended by the Planning Commission, certain Districts in the country including those of Uttar Pradesh were identified as industrially backward. The criteria adopted for identification of industrially backward districts were:

- i) Per capita food grains/ commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of food grains/cash crops. (for inter-district comparisons rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- iii) Per capita industrial output.
- iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- v) per capita consumption of electricity.

vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(c) Hardoi district has been declared as industrially backward.

[English]

Review of Appointments made in Public Sector Undertakings

320. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the reasons for delay in reviewing the matter of appointments made during the last general elections days to various central public sector undertakings;

(b) whether such a delay has caused deterioration on the performance of concerned industries/public sectors;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether serious complaints against some of the incumbents amongst those appointees have also been received by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the review is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Review in respect of eighteen out of the twenty one appointments of Chief Executives of Public Sector Enterprises made during the last General Election

period has been completed. Review in respect of the remaining three cases is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Some representations have been received about the working of the British India Corporation Limited which is headed by one of the Chief Executives whose appointment is still under review.

District Science and Technology Centres

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up District Science and Technology Centres in the country for implementing various action plans in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have sent any proposals in this direction to help the rural masses in the field of science and technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any master plan has been chalked out by the Government to impart the latest technological and scientific developments to the rural masses for their upliftment and developments of rural areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of the Tripartite Committee of C.T. Us.

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

(a) whether a meeting of the special Tripartite Committee of Central Trade Unions was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision arrived at the said meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). A special Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives from the Government, Central Trade Union organisations and employers' organisations has been constituted to consider the impact of new industrial policy on the problems affecting Labour and other related matters. The first meeting of the Committee was held in Bombay on 21.12.1991, in which it was decided that industrial committees on various industries should be reconstituted to review the sick Industrial Units. It was also decided that the Special Tripartite Committee would consider the general principles for rehabilitation of chronically sick public sector undertakings.

The second meeting of the committee was held in New Delhi on 21.1.1992 in which it was decided that the reconstituted industrial committees would take up unit-wise review of sick industrial units and suggest steps for their revival.

[Translation]

Urban Development Schemes of Bihar and Gujarat

323 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some urban development projects of Bihar and Gujarat are lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No Urban Development Projects are pending with the Govt. of India. However, the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns is an on-going scheme for which towns are selected every year based on the list of prioritised towns along with the detailed project reports sent by various State Governments. The final selection of towns for assistance for the financial year 1991-92 has not been made.

Mixing of Stone in Coal

324. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any action to prevent mixing of stones in coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be

taken by the Government to counter the adverse effect thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) to (c). In certain mines, thin bands of clay and stone occur interbedded in the coal seams. While mining coal from such seams, the bands get mixed with coal. Following steps are taken to minimise the quantity of stones and shales in coal sent to consumers:

1. While loading coal at the face in underground mines, these 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.

Gradation of Coal

325. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI
TRIPATHI:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has upgraded the coal produced by its establishments during the last three years;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) whether the prices of coal have also increased due to this upgradation;

(d) if so, the prices of various grades of coal;

(e) the excess amount of money received by the Coal India Ltd. upto Dec. 31, 1991 as a result thereof; and

(f) the extent of increase made in the prices during the last three years till date and the dates on which these prices were increased?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
Production Mix**

**MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-
GOUDA):** (a) and (b). The Coal companies are authorised to revise the grades of coal on the basis of samples drawn and analysis of quality carried out in conformity with the standards and methods laid down by the Coal Controller. Grade-wise production of coal by Coal India Limited as per notified grades of mines/ seams for the last 3 years is given below:-

(Million Tonnes)

Grade

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Assam Coal	0.90	0.84	0.68
A	2.96	3.07	2.96
B	22.61	21.88	21.97
C	32.54	34.01	37.85
D	22.77	20.71	17.71
E	24.50	25.03	25.82
F	26.91	32.99	39.01
G	1.42	1.41	4.03
Total Non Coking (a)	134.61	139.94	150.03
Steel grade			
Steel Grade I	0.26	0.03	0.03
Steel Grade II	0.52	0.49	0.34
Washery Grade I	2.94	2.30	1.42
Washery Grade II	2.98	1.52	1.57
Washery Grade III	10.79	12.86	12.95
Washery Grade IV	18.90	20.79	22.75

Production MIX*(Million Tonnes)***Grade**

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Semi Coking I	0.33	0.47	0.55
Semi Coking II	0.19	0.17	—
Total Coking (B)	36.91	38.63	39.61
Grand Total (A) + (B)	171.52	178.57	19.64

(c) to (f). The prices of various grades of coal were last revised w.e.f. 28.12.91. The average price of coal of Coal India Limited based on declared grades for the last three years is as follows:

<i>Rs. per tonne</i>		
1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
274.20	268.70	262.89

[English]

**National Wage Policy and Welfare
Policy for Migrants**

326.SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to formulate a National Wage Policy and an Integrated Welfare Policy for migrate labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated quantum of migrant labour as on 1st January, 1992 Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 provides that an inter-state migrant shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. It further provides that it shall be the duty of every contractor employing inter-state migrant workmen in connection with the work of an establishment to which this Act applies,-

- (a) to ensure regular payment of wages to such workmen;
- (b) to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex;
- (c) to ensure suitable condition of work to such workmen having regard to the fact that they are required to work in a State different from their own State;
- (d) to provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation to such workmen during the period of their employment;
- (e) to provide the prescribed

medical facilities to the workmen, free of charge;

(f) to provide such protective clothing to the workmen as may be prescribed; and

(g) in case of fatal accident or serious bodily injury to any such workman, to report to the specified authorities of both the States and also the next-of-kin of the workman.

(c) No statistics of quantum of migrant labour is maintained by the Government.

Change of Floor/Locality of Flats/ Allotted by D.D.A.

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

(a) whether there is any provision for

change of floor/locality of the flats allotted by DDA and sale of the flats to their near relatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such requests received by the DDA in the preceding three years and the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) to (c). The request for change of floor/locality in respect of flats allotted by the DDA are considered by the competent authority as per policy guidelines and availability of flats. Requests for sale of flats are considered by the competent authority on payment of prescribed unearned increase and submission of other documents by the allottees. The details of such requests received by the DDA in the preceding three years and action taken thereon are indicated as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Total No. of requests received</i>	<i>No. of requests approved</i>	<i>No. of requests rejected</i>	<i>No. of requests under process</i>
1.	Change of locality/ floor	208	97	77	34
2.	Sale permission	209	87	—	122

[Translation]

Schemes of Space

328. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and scheme-wise amount spent on the various schemes of Ministry/Department of space during the last two years; and

(b) the details of achievements made under these schemes scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The amount spent on the development of Space Research in the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below. The individual Projects and programmes come under these categories:-

(Rupees in Crores)

Broad Scheme	1989-90	1990-91
Launch Vehicle Technology	147.41	181.29
Satellite Technology	138.92	118.00
Space Applications	73.24	66.05
Space Sciences	8.48	9.46

(b) The benefits of the space programme reach the entire country including its remotest corner in every state. The space system provide operational services in vital areas for national development such as communication, Meteorology and resource survey. The required infrastructure and facilities for using these services to derive maximum benefit from Space are available in the country. The notable achievements made under the above schemes include:

Space Application

- Operational Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System, INSAT-1D, launched successfully on 12th June 1990 to replace INSAT-1B, providing continuity in the nation wide services in telecommunication meteorological data relay, TV coverage including regional telecast disaster warning and on a variety of applications covering administrative, business, computer communications, rural telegraphy and data communication links between state capitals, district headquarters and central government departments.
- Operational National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) with Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A/IRS-1B) as the Space Segment sup-

porting the resources management covering diverse fields such as agriculture, crop acreage and yield estimation, drought warning and assessment, flood control and damage assessment, land use/land cover mapping for agro-climatic planning, wasteland management, water resources management ocean and marine resource survey and management, urban development, mineral prospecting and forest resources survey and management.

Satellite Technology

- Successful launch of IRS-1B spacecraft on 29th August 1991, which will continue, and augment, the services being provided by IRS-1A. Considerable progress in the developmental tasks for the second generation IRS-1C/1D spacecraft which will provide better technologies such as additional spectral bands and improved spatial resolutions, on board recording stereo viewing and more frequent revisits.
- Completion of the indigenous development of the second generation INSAT-2 Spacecraft with augmented capacity and readi-

ness of the first flight model (INSAT-2) scheduled for launch in June 1992 on board ARIANE. The second flight model (INSAT-2B) nearing completion for launch one year after the launch of INSAT-2A.

Launch Vehicle Technology

- Realisation of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D3) launch in the first half of 1992 after incorporating the modifications and improvements necessitated by the experiences gained in the ASLV-D1 and D2 missions
- After completion of all the required simulation and testing of the sub-systems/stages, PSLV is expected to be ready for launch in the second half of 1992.
- Initiation of the development of Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) in a project mode including cryogenic upperstage for launch in 1995-96.

Space Science

- Basic research carried out in space science has contributed immensely to gain latest knowledge and understanding of various phenomena in astronomy, astrophysics, planetary atmosphere, aeronomy and theoretical physics. A Mesosphere, Stratosphere & Troposphere (MST) Radar has been established.

Quantity of Item Distributed to Rural and Urban Areas

329. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANG-

WAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of the items distributed to the rural and urban folks under the Public Distribution System is uniform; and

(b) if not, the ratio in which these items are directed to be distributed and the reasons for difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Central Government allocates key essential commodities viz. rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for distribution through Public Distribution System. Internal allocations of PDS items, among various areas, such as rural and urban, in the State/UT, for distribution to the consumers is done by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments and Ut Administrations also decide the scale of entitlement, within their jurisdiction.

[English]

Implementation of Major Infrastructure Projects

331. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement major infrastructure projects which had been shelved for more than ten years;

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

(c) the time by which the projects are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUN-ACHALAM): (a) There are no such major urban infrastructure projects with the Central Government which have been shelved for more than ten years. .

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

Review of Jry

332. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and its various aspects of implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major achievements and problems faced during its implementation; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to make it more meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Review of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a regular ongoing activity which the Government keeps on doing from time to time in the light of implementation problems observed during the course of its constant monitoring and supervision. The Government of India has also taken up the work of Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rojgar

Yojana (JRY) through independent institutions/organisations to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to stated objectives of the programme. In the Concurrent Evaluation, which has already been launched, the impact of programme on the type of assets created under JRY, its usefulness to the society, in general, and to poor sections of the community, in particular and the contribution of the JRY to the welfare of the family below the poverty line are the main points of the evaluation.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has also undertaken a Quick Study of JRY in 10 major States of the country to assess the extent of employment provided, quality and usefulness of the assets created etc.

(c) The JRY was launched with effect from 1.4.89 with the main (primary) objective of generating additional employment for the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas. The year wise financial and physical achievements of the programme are given in the attached statement - I

The programme has also fulfilled its secondary objective of creating useful socio-economic assets in the rural areas the details of which are given in the attached Statement - II

Delayed and untimely releases of funds by some of the States/UTs to the implementing agencies are the major problems encountered in the implementation of JRY.

(d) The Government will restructure the programme if the results of the Concurrent Evaluation and Quick Study undertaken by the P.E.O. of the Planning Commission warrant it.

STATEMENT-I**Financial and Physical Achievement under JRY During 1989-90 to 1991-92**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. in crores)			Employment generation(lakh mandays)		
		Resources released	Resources utilised	%age utilisation	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1989-90	2689.71	2458.54	91.41	8757.25	8643.87	98.71
2.	1990-91	2529.18	2586.48	102.27	9291.04	8732.29	93.99
3.	1991-92	2267.94	1544.82@	68.12@	8152.90	4877.58@	57.83@

@- provisional figures based on reports upto January, 1992 in respect of most of the State/UTs.

STATEMENT-II

Physical Assets Created under JRY under 1989-90 to 1991-92

Year	Social Forestry		Works	Minor Irriga-	Soil	Contruc-	Land	Drinking	Rural
	Area	Trees	Benefi-	tion	Conser-	tion	Deve-	Water	Roads
	(Hect)	(Lakh No.)	tting	Flood Pro-	vation	Village	lopment	Wells	Ponds etc.
			(Nos.)	SC/ST	tection	Works	Tanks		
	(Hect)	(Lakh No.)	(Nos.)	(Hect)	works	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1989-90	188389.79	2917.27	488511	54024.12	43001.32	20869	13444.73	154228	180238.16
1990-91	244751.80	2066.61	379598	36092.38	16266.41	10656	12058.27	73926	130488.96
1991-92 (upto Sept. 91)	20181.64	771.85	261901	1609.49	7961.17	3018	6151.73	22085	44245.15
Total:	453323.23	5755.73		92725.99	67228.90		31654.73	250239	354972.27

	<i>Schools Building</i>	<i>Develop- ment of Houses</i>	<i>Construc- tions of Houses</i>	<i>Panchayat Ghar</i>	<i>Mahila Mandals</i>	<i>Sanitary Latrins</i>	<i>Constru- ction of Wells under M.W.S.</i>	<i>Constru- ction of Houses under IAY</i>	<i>Other Works</i>
	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1989-90	34674	9782	57938	9287	1620	34396	87417	182242	213473
1990-91	36594	12813	75137	11381	1477	32304	56396	170805	196773
1991-92 (Upto Sept. 91)	12250	5759	21707	3259	413	8537	106899	12789	70791
Total:	83518	28354	154782	23927	3510	75237	250712	481036	481037

Demand and Supply of Edible Oils

333. **SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:**
SHRIMAT SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of edible oils in the country particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the gap between demand and supply is widening;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to bring the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). On All-India basis, the gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country is estimated to be around 7 lakh tonnes this years.

As regards the State of Gujarat which is a major oilseeds producing State the supply of edible oils on the basis of oilseeds production in the State is to exceed the demand for edible oils. However in reality this mostly does not happen as the oilseed produced are not necessarily processed in the State or even the oils produced in the State are not necessarily consumed within the State.

The gap between the demand and supply in the country is, however, not widening.

(d) Government is importing edible oil to bridge the gap between the supply and demand, apart from taking steps to increase the production of edible oils in the country.

[Translation]

Funds to Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh for Development of Slums

334. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:**
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have demanded special assistance for development of slums in the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted during the last two years for development of slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Project proposals for improvement of slums in Varanasi and Agra had been received from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for O.D. Assistance of Rs. 52.05 crores and Rs. 44.89 crores respectively. Since as a matter of policy only one project in one State can be posed for external assistance, the project proposal of Varanasi which was received earlier than the project proposal of Agra has been forwarded for O.D.A.'s approval.

No proposal for slum upgrading in Gujarat has been received from the State Government.

[English]**Eighth Plan Proposals by Karnataka**

335. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka 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; and

(c) the extent to which it will be more than previous years?

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

(b) The details of the 13 new irrigation projects and 5 new power projects likely to be taken up are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The approved Annual Plan 1991-92 outlay for the Power Sector is Rs. 373.60 crores and for Irrigation (including Command Area Development) Rs. 246.43 crores which are likely to increase to Rs. 494.07 crores and Rs. 296.71 crores, respectively.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Particulars	Estimated Cost	8th Plan 1992-97 (proposed outlay)	Annual Plan 1992-93 (proposed outlay)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	IRRIGATION PROJECTS			
	<i>New Schemes</i>			
1.	Markandaya	13977	600	100
2.	Ramthal Lift	10430	600	100
3.	Bheema Flow	12949	600	100
4.	Bheema Lift	7548	600	100
5.	Upper Badra	56870	600	90
6.	Mahadayi Diversion	9680	600	100
7.	Upper Thunga	36300	1307	300
8.	Singatlur	6141	1000	200
9.	Dandavathi	3700	100	20
10.	Manjra Lift	9228	100	20
11.	Kagna	4148	600	100

Sl. No.	Particulars	Estimated Cost	8th Plan 1992-97 (proposed outlay)	Annual Plan 1992-93 (proposed outlay)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Netravathi	N.A.	500	100
13.	Renovation of Old River Channel (Mysore)	6835	600	100
II. POWER PROJECTS				
New Schemes				
1.	Energy Conservation	125	225	18
2.	Sarpadi Barrage Hydro-Electric Project.	16632	13528	150
3.	Raichur Thermal Power Station-Stage-III-Unit. 5	62813	21520	20
4.	Mahadayi Hydel Project	31200	3000	20
5.	Shivasamudram Seasonal Scheme	17500	4000	100

[*Translation*]

New Industries in North Bihar

336. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up any new industries in north Bihar;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Ministry of Industry do not have any proposal at present to set up any new industries in North Bihar. The responsibility for developing industries in a State or a region thereof lies primarily with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. However, 11 letters of intent and 8 industrial licences in 1990 and 7 letters of intent and 5 industrial licences in 1991 were issued for setting up industries in the State of Bihar. From July 1991 to 31 January 1992, 27 industrial entrepreneurs memoranda have been filed by the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Bihar. The Central Government have also approved five growth Centres at Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Jasoria, Muzzafarpur and Purnea Kasba for creating various infrastructural facilities for the speedy industrial development of the State.

[*English*]

Cheating by Construction Companies

337. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

of the frauds committed by many construction companies in the capital and cheating people in the name of providing houses in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken to prevent this cheating of people by these companies;

(c) whether the Government have identified these defaulting companies; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Such cheating of the people by the construction companies are covered under the Indian Penal Code, and details of such cases are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy to Various Industries

338. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy being given to various industries by the Union Government; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Governments to promote new industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) At present the Government is operating a Transport Subsidy Scheme which is applicable to the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and certain hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under the scheme, subsidy upto 90% is given for transportation of raw-materials and finished goods from se-

lected points to the industrial units.

(b) A number of State Governments are offering several incentives such as the capital investment subsidy, sales-tax exemption, land subsidy, exemption from electricity duty for a specified number of years etc. for promotion of industrialisation.

Starting of Rameshwar Nagar and Jogighopa Units of Ashoka Paper Mills

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

(a) the steps being taken to start the Rameshwar Nagar and Jogighopa units of Ashoka Paper Mills Limited;

(b) the suggestions and decision of the Government of Bihar and Assam respectively for starting both the units and the steps being taken by the Union Government with regard thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to reconsider the suggestion given by the Government of Bihar in 1982-83 regarding manufacturing pulp from rags and to establish its own power generation unit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). As per the agreement arrived at between the State Governments of Assam and Bihar before the proceedings in the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, the respective State Governments were required to nationalise the units of the Ashoka Paper Mills in their State. The State Government of Assam has nationalised the Jogighopa Unit in Assam of M/s.

Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. (APM). Action to re-start the unit is to be taken by the State Government.

As regards the Rameshwar Nagar Unit of APM, similar action has to be taken by Government of Bihar.

Government of Bihar had sent a draft ordinance for nationalising the Rameshwar Nagar unit of APM for receiving President's instructions thereon before promulgating the ordinance. Certain observations/suggestions on behalf of the Government of India have been conveyed to Government of Bihar for their comments which are awaited. Further steps leading to the re-opening of the unit are to be taken by the State Government of Bihar.

(c) The original application of APM proposing, inter-alia, substantial expansion in the capacity of rag pulp and installation of a captive power unit was rejected in the year 1989. No further proposal has been received thereafter by Government of India.

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

[English]

NRI's Investment in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether there is any response from NRI's for setting up of industries in the State of Maharashtra as a result of liberalisation of industrial policy and encouraging NRI's for setting up of Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the overall response from NRI's for setting up of industries in the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Since the announcement of the new liberalised industrial policy on 24.7.1991, the Special Approval Commit-

tee (Non Resident Indians) has approved four proposals for setting up industries in Maharashtra, the details of which are as under:—

<i>Name of NRI</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Approval/Item of Manufacture</i>
Sh. Dhansukh Jethalal Shah.	Pune, Maharashtra.	Import of cranes for erection of Cement. Petro—Chemical Plants etc.
Sh. A.S. Hussain	Thane, Maharashtra,	Metal Printing on job work basis, crown caps tin sheets.
Sh. Kishor Chinchwadkar	Nagpur, Maharashtra.	Electronic Security System.
Sh. J.N. Jewellers	Boravalli, Maharashtra	Gold Jewellery

(c) The overall response from NRI's for setting up industries in the country is expected to be encouraging, with the liberalisation of the economic policies.

[*Translation*]

Control of Price of Cement

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to control the price of cement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take steps to control the price of cement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). With a view to contain cement prices, strategy of Government has been on maximising cement production as also minimising the regional imbalances in its availability. For this purpose, infrastructural support to the industry, particularly in respect of availability of coal, power and rail wagons for movement of coal and cement is being closely monitored and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

[*English*]

Granting of Loan by NHDC

342. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Development Corporation provides funds to

builders to promote housing in the country;

(b) if so, the criteria followed for granting loans to the builders by H.D.C. and

(c) the rate of interests charged by National Housing Development Corporation on these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Govt. of India is not aware of the existence of any institution called National Housing Development Corporation under their purview/control.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Persons Belowpoverty Line in U.P.

343. SHRI ANNAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of population living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of people brought above poverty line by the Government during the last five year plan;

(c) the target fixed for the poverty eradication and the percentage of achievement made thereof; and

(d) the amount proposed to be allocated under various programmes of poverty eradication in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). In Uttar Pradesh

there were 530.61 lakhs persons living below poverty line in 1983-84 compared to 448.34 lakhs in 1987-88.

(c) The States fix their own targets for the schemes/programmes for poverty alleviation and implement a number of developmental schemes/programmes for creation of income and employment through growth in agriculture, industry and services etc. These include programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as well as some special programmes for the development of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Programme-wise allocations for the Eight Five Year Plan have not been determined yet.

Setting up of Industries in Uttar Pradesh

344. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raw material being supplied from the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh to plain areas for the industries;

(b) whether any industry based on the raw materials produced in Uttar Pradesh has been set up or propose to be set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(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) The raw material being supplied from the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh to plain areas for industries are Resin, Wood, Fruits, Vegetables, Herbs, Magnesite ore, Dead burnt magnesite, Soap, stone, wool, Lime stone etc.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Industries based on these raw materials like Turpentine, Varnish, Murabba, Pickle, Sauce, Jam, Jelly, Pulp of fruits, Wooden furniture and allied items, Saw mills, Herbs collection, Sports Goods, Drugs etc, are established in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Not applicable.

Closed Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh

345. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the locations of the industrial units lying closed in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made for their revival and the outcome thereof;

(d) the time by which these units are likely to be revived; and

(e) the number of employees and workers rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to the Reserve Bank of India, 27,862 units in the small scale sector and 84 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. 60 sick units in the non-small scale sector are reported closed as at the end of September, 1990.

(b) The major causes for sickness as reported by banks related to technical problems, non-availability of raw materials, labour problems, power shortage, natural calamities, transport and financial bottlenecks.

(c) Out of the 27,862 sick units in the small scale sector, 343 units were found to be potentially viable and 27,458 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 61 units is yet to be decided, Out of 343 potentially viable sick units in the small scale sector, 238 were put under nursing programmes as at the end of March, 1990. Out of 60 sick units in the non small scale sector, 4 units were put under nursing programmes as at the end of September, 1990.

(d) No time-frame within which the viable units could be revived can be indicated.

(a) Such data are not centrally maintained.

[English]

Development of Calcutta City

346. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Urbanisation under the Chairmanship of Charles Correa have suggested assumption of financial responsibilities of the Union Government for the development of city of Calcutta and other national cities;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to allocate necessary fund for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Industrial Dispute Cases in Karnataka

347. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes and other cases pending adjudication before Central Government Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the reasons for delay in adjudication of cases; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy disposal of all the pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to information available 267 industrial disputes and 6 applications were pending as on 31.1.1992 before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Bangalore in the State of Karnataka.

(b) The reasons identified generally for delay in disposal of cases are, *inter alia*, heavy work load, procedural impediments such as absence of advocates, adjournments for furnishing information, stay orders of superior courts, or attempt to make an out of court settlement etc.

(c) The steps in hand for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter alia* the following:-

- (i) Improving and strengthening of conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;

- (iii) Holding of Lok Adalats, where possible.

Expenditure of Import of Fertilizers

348. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange requirement for the import of fertilizers in 1992-93;

(b) the total sum required to revamp the public sector fertilizer units proposed to be wind up for being sick; and

(c) which of the above two is beneficial and economical to meet the requirement of the fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) The broad assessment indicates that the over-all requirements of foreign exchange for the import of fertilizers, intermediates and raw-materials in 1992-93 is expected to be around Rs. 6000 crores. The exact requirement, however, would depend on the level of actual consumption in the current year and the opening stock available in the system as on 1.4.92.

(b) and (c). Final decision has not been taken by Government to wind up the sick units.

Demolition of Unauthorised Constructions

349. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of illegal and unauthorised houses, flats, jhuggis, shops buildings etc. have been demolished in various parts of Delhi during 1.11.1989 to 31.12.1991.

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

(c) the alternative arrangement of site and plots or compensation given to them who have been rendered homeless?

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

(b) It has been reported by DDA and other agencies that unauthorised and illegal houses, flats, shops, buildings etc. were demolished as they encroached upon either public or private land, some of which were required for projects of public utilities. Details are given in the attached Statement.

(c) Alternative relocation was provided to 2014 eligible persons by DDA.

STATEMENT

Demolitions carried out by various authorities in Delhi during 1.11.1989 to 31.12.1991.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Authority concerned</i>	<i>Type of illegal and unauthorised Constructions</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Delhi Cantonement Board	Boundary walls, fencing, bathrooms etc.	29
2.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Jhuggies	50
3.	Delhi Development Authority	Thatched structure, khokas, piao, boundary wall, dairies, shops staircase, tin-shed, plots, houses, jhuggies etc.	13538
4.	Central Public Works Department	Jhuggies, unauthorised extension of shops, unauthorised construction at terrace of servant quarters in govt. accommodations, tarpauline covered shops.	99
5.	Municipal Corporation, Delhi	Shops, residential houses and deviations from sanctioned plan.	396
Total:			14112

[*Translation*]

**Complaints Against Recruitment Staff
of Autonomous Bodies**

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

(a) whether the Government have re-
ceived complaints against the recruitment
staff of the autonomous bodies;

(b) whether the Government propose to
set up a Recruitment Commission for the
autonomous bodies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) Affairs of various
Autonomous Bodies are looked after by
respective Administrative Ministers/Depart-
ments. Such information is not available
centrally.

(b) to (d). Autonomous Bodies recruit
their staff under their own arrangements.
There is no proposal for setting up a Recruit-
ment Commission for Autonomous Bodies.

[*English*]

**Demand for Hike in Salary Khadi
Producing Employees**

351. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether workers employed in the
various institutions and voluntary organisa-
tions, engaged in the production and sale of
Khadi have been demanding salary and

other facilities at par with these provided to
the employees of the Khadi and Village
Industries Commission;

(b) whether a committee constituted by
the Government in June, 1990 had recom-
mended a minimum starting pay of Rs. 750
per month as also D.A and other facilities for
every worker working in the institutions and
voluntary organisations engaged in the pro-
duction and sale of khadi;

(c) the decision taken by the Govern-
ment in the matter; and

(d) the other recommendations made
by the Committee?

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

(b) No Sir. However, the Committee had
recommended that the salaries of various
workers engaged in institutions and volun-
tary organisations aided by KVIC should be
at par with the salaries under Shops and
Commercial Establishments Act in force in
the area of operation of the institutions.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of
the Committee relating to Workers' demand
etc. are under consideration of the Govern-
ment.

New Industries in Tamil Nadu

352. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries regis-
tered in Tamil Nadu after the announcement
of the new industrial policy;

(b) out of these the number of industries
registered for foreign collaboration in the
country and in Tamil Nadu in particular; and

(c) the types of industries registered in Tamil Nadu after the new industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The schemes of registration of industries have been abolished under the new Industrial Policy. Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy Package on 24th July, 1991, 168 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda have been filed up to 31st January 1992 with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for setting up industries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Data regarding Foreign Collaboration approvals granted location-wise is not being centrally maintained. Since the announcement of new Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1991, 491 approvals have been granted by the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals and 269 by the Reserve Bank of India for foreign investment/Technology agreements in the country.

(c) The main industries for which the Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda have been filed for Tamil Nadu are Metallurgical Industries, Chemicals (other than fertilizers), Textiles, Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi, Telecommunications, Electrical Equipments etc.

Revision in Rates of Royalty on Coal

353. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have urged the Union Government for revision in the rates of Royalty for different grades of coal;

(b) whether the rates of royalty for coal was raised as demanded by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the

study group constituted by the department of Mines with regard to the revision of Royalty rate and the steps taken by the Union Government to implement these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the demands of some State Governments for increase in coal royalty and its effect on consumers, the royalty rates on coal were revised from an average of Rs. 5.30 per tonne to an average of Rs. 70.00 per tonne w.e.f. 1.8.1991 except for the coal produced in the States of Assam and West Bengal.

(c) Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to the Study Group constituted by the then Department of Coal some of the main recommendations of the Study Group constituted in February, 1991 by the then Department of Coal were (1) The rates of royalty on coal can not be enhanced to meet the entire loss of revenue to individual States like Bihar and West Bengal where the rates of cess were more than 25 times the rates of royalty. But it may be possible to increase the royalty such that over all revenue to the States from coal is protected (2) To pass legislation by Parliament to validate cesses on coal already collected by State Governments. (3) To increase the rates of royalty on Coal from an average of Rs. 5.30 per tonne to an average of Rs. 70.00 per tonne.

While the rates of royalty on coal have been revised, the Ministry of Mines is taking action to enact the requisite legislation.

Drought Prone Areas in Andhra Pradesh

354. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought prone areas of

Andhra Pradesh constitute an important sensitive eco-system; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to identify and develop these areas?

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

(b) A Centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Drought Prone Areas Programme is under implementation in 69 blocks of 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh covering an area of 77150 sq. kms. The Programme aims at integrated area development through optimum utilization of land, water livestock and human resources and for restoration of ecological balance to mitigate the effects of droughts. Since inception till December, 1991 an expenditure of Rs. 162.13 crores has been incurred in Andhra Pradesh on various activities covering DPAP.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests have also initiated a scheme of decentralised nursery scheme under which a subsidy of 45 paise (now 70 paise) is being given to nursery person per plant raised. During 1991-92, total subsidy of Rs. 2 crores has been released to the State of Andhra

Pradesh for this purpose.

Financial Assistance/Loans to Sick Units

355. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick industries to which financial assistance/loans were given during the last six months to keep them running; and

(b) the steps being taken to make such industries viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The details of financial assistance/loans given to sick industrial units by some of the lead financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), are given in the attached Statement I.

(b) Some of the important steps taken by the Government for revival of sick industrial units are given in the attached Statement II.

STATEMENT I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the lead financial Institution</i>	<i>No. of assisted sick units</i>	<i>Amount of assistance sanctioned (Rs. crores)</i>
(1)	IDBI	11	13.58 (Apr. – Dec. '91)
(2)	IRBI	18	19.69 (Jul. – Dec. '91)
(3)	IFCI	7	9.15 (Apr. – Dec. '91)
(4)	ICICI	5	4.07 (Jul. – Dec. '91)

STATEMENT II***Steps taken by the Government of India for the revival of Sick Industrial Units.***

- (i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely. The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)" has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- (iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.
- (v) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional

Committees (SLICs) in all States under the chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

- (vi) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal services charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.
- (vii) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme of revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-
- (viii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established in April, 1990 to function as Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitation meets in different states to help Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) and promoters in drawing up mutually acceptable rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets were organised at 14 centres where cases of over 250 units were discussed. The response from the PLIs and borrowers to such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Scientists Willing to Work in Indian Laboratories

356. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign scientists are willing to work in Indian Laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to permit them to work in the country;

(d) if so, under what terms and conditions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Foreign scientists visit to work in Indian laboratories under various international programmes in science and technology. Their number is determined by the projects concerned and the availability of funds.

(e) The question does not arise.

[*English*]

Discovery of New Coal Deposits in Kantibanji Area

357. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTNAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messers Coal India Limited has discovered new coal deposits in Kantibanji area of Bolangir district (Orissa);

(b) if so, whether the Government have

formulated any programme to exploit the coal reserves; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). No new coal deposits have been discovered by Coal India Limited in Kantabanji area of Bolangir district in Orissa. Geological Survey of India has also not carried out any regional drilling in this area. However, Directorate of Mining & Geology, Government of Orissa had carried out some drilling during 1988-89 in the nearby areas. This drilling did not reveal any positive coal occurrences from the point of view of commercial exploitation.

Expansion of HMT Unit of Kalamassery

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the HMT unit at Kalamassery in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). In the current Annual Plan only renewals and replacement programmes are envisaged for HMT IV, Kalamassery. Funds allocation for additional investments have yet to be finalised.

Ceiling on Prices of Groundnut Oil

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there was a voluntary ceiling on the price of groundnut oil by the traders from Decem-

ber 9, 1991 as reported in the Indian Express dated December, 1991;

(b) if so, whether this ceiling was lifted and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government made an appeal to the traders to observe restraint and protect the consumers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the appeal was honoured by the traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). No Sir. There was no ceiling on prices. The traders had only positively responded to Government's appeal and agreed to bring down the prices by 4 or 5 rupees per kilogram of loose groundnut oil at retail stage. At Ahmedabad and Bombay, prices again went out of control of the traders and they ultimately declared their helplessness. However, since third week of January, 1992, the prices of groundnut oil have registered a considerable fall and at some places even below the prices voluntarily agreed upon by the traders earlier in December, 1991.

Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

360. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given in Starred Question No. 592 on August 28, 1991 and state:

(a) whether a high powered working group constituted by the Government has submitted its report/suggestion for implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and purposeful, specifically in Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The High Powered Working Group constituted by the Government has submitted its report and has made a number of recommendations to make the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and purposeful. The main recommendations pertain to extending the scope of the Act and enhancing the power of the redressal agencies which when implemented will result in a qualitative improvement in the enforcement of the Act all over the country.

Proposal to establish Lignite based Ancillary Units around NLC

361. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to approve the proposals sent by NLC to establish lignite based ancillary units in and around the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) if so, the facilities proposed to be provided by NLC to the entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) NLC have not submitted any proposal to the Government in the Ministry of Coal in this regard.

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

Request for Enhanced Essential Commodities by Kerala

363. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
SHRI A. CHARLES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to allot more rice, sugar, wheat and edible oils;

(b) if so, the total quantity requested by the State Government;

(c) the quantity of rice, sugar, wheat and edible allotted during 1991-92;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to allot additional quota of rice, sugar, wheat and edible oils during 1991-92; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerala Government has demanded 2.36 lakh tonnes of rice, 50,000 tonnes of wheat, and 25000 tonnes of levy Sugar per month. They have demanded for increase in allocation of imported edible oils also.

(c) A statement in annexed.

(d) and (e). Allocation of PDS commodi-
ties is made, on a month to month basis,
taking into account the stocks with the
Central Government, market availability,
seasonal factors and inter-se requirements
of various States. During the year 1991-92,
the Central Government made ad-hoc in-
crease in the allocation of rice in August,
September, October and November, 1991.
In case of levy sugar, a 5% ad-hoc increase
in the allocation of levy sugar quota was also
given since August, 1991.

STATEMENT

Monthwise allocation and lifting of Wheat, Price, Sugar and imported Edible Oils to Kerala Distributed through P.D.S.

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Wheat	Rice	Imported Edible Oil	Levy Sugar
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	April, 1991	30.0	142.5	Nil	11.953
2.	May, 1991	30.0	142.5	Nil	11.953
3.	June, 1991	30.0	142.5	0.56	11.953
4.	July, 1991	30.0	142.5	Nil	11.953
5.	August, 1991	30.0	162.5	0.1	13.753
6.	Sept., 1991	30.0	150.0	Nil	14.949
7.	October, 1991	30.0	150.0	1.0	12.551
8.	November, 1991	30.0	150.0	1.0	12.551
9.	December, 1991	27.0	150.0	1.0	12.551
10.	January, 1992	27.0	150.0	Nil	12.551
11.	February, 1992	30.0	150.0	Nil	12.551

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

364. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population in Delhi living in jhuggi-jhopdi areas;

(b) whether any concrete plan is chalked out for the rehabilitation of jhuggi-dwellers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) It is estimated that 13 to 14 lac people are living in the jhuggies jhopri areas of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For dealing with the problems of jhuggie jhopri clusters in Delhi, a three pronged strategy has been drawn up by Delhi Administration with effect from 1990-91.

Strategy - I - Deals with the rehabilitation of those eligible jhuggie households in alternate sites where the land owning agencies are in a position to implement the projects on the encroached land pockets in the larger public interest and submit request to DDA for clearances of jhuggie jhopri clusters.

Strategy - II - Contemplates in-situ upgradation of eligible JJ clusters and informal shelters in case of those land pockets where the land owning agencies issue No Objection Certificates to the Slum Wing for utilisation of the encroached land pockets for squatters. This project envisages re-adjustment of jhuggie households in an

improved/modified layout by equitable distribution of land amongst the squatter families.

Strategy - III - Contemplates provision of minimum basic civic amenities under the scheme of Environment I. Improvement in eligible Jhuggie Clusters.

(d) Does not arise.

Industries Based on NRIs Investment

365. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries coming up with NRIs investment consequent upon liberalisation policy of the Govt; and

(b) the amount of NRIs investment for various industrial units, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Special Approval Committee (Non-Resident Indians) has approved 49 proposals upto 31 st December, 1991 for setting up of industries in various fields like Engineering, Automobiles, Chemicals, Electricals etc., involving a total projected investment of Rs. 2968.71 million.

The details of the approvals of NRI proposals, including location, are published in the monthly newsletter of the Indian Investment Centre, the copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

[Translation]

Effects of Pesticides on Mankind

367. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have even conducted a survey to find out adverse effects of pesticides on mankind; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Import of Potash by Indian potash Limited

368. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Potash imported during 1990-91 and orders placed for 1991-92 by the Indian Potash Limited;

(b) whether there is any other agency allowed to import Potash apart from IPL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the terms and conditions laid by IPL for allotting distributorship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). MMTC is the canalizing agency for import of fertilizer including potash for Government of India. MMTC, during 1990-91 contracted 19.88 lakh tonnes of potash. During 1991-92 contracts have been finalized by MMTC so far for importing 21.75 lakh tonnes of potash.

(d) According to Indian Potash Limited the distributorship is given on the basis of financial capability of the party, his experience and background and infrastructure facility available with him to market and

distribute the product efficiently.

Conventions of ILO

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

(a) the number and nature of conventions adopted by I. L. O. during the last three years;

(b) how many of these conventions have been ratified by the Government so far;

(c) whether any other conventions are under consideration of the Government for ratification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). During the last three years, the ILO has adopted the following four Conventions viz.

- Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989;
- Convention No. 170 concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work, 1990;
- Convention No. 171 concerning Night Work, 1990;
- Convention No. 172 concerning Working Conditions in Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments, 1991.

The Government of India has not ratified any of these Conventions so far.

(c) and (d). The Government has decided to ratify Convention No. 160 concern-

ing Labour Statistics by accepting obligation in respect of Article 8 of the Convention. This Article is regarding compilation of statistics on the structure and distribution of the economically active population.

[Translation]

Persons Below Poverty Line in Bihar

370. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

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

(a) the number of persons living below poverty line in Bihar according to the latest survey;

(b) the comparative percentage of other States in this regard;

(c) the details of different schemes under implementation to bring those persons above the poverty line;

(d) whether the Planning Commission proposes to implement some more schemes in Bihar keeping in view the backwardness of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) According to the latest available estimates for the year 1987-88, 336.54 lakhs persons were living below poverty line in Bihar.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The Government of Bihar has been implementing development plans for raising the living standard of the population living

below poverty line. These plans include investment/outlay for the development of infrastructure, industry, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, education and health, and also the implementation of direct employment general and poverty alleviation programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(d) and (e). The Directional Paper for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 suggests promotion of an integrated programme of local area development of selected villages through increase in employment, appropriate land reforms and meeting housing needs.

STATEMENT

*Percentage of Population below the
Poverty Line by States 1987-88
(Povisional)*

Sl. No.	States & U. Ts.	% of Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.7
2.	Assam	22.8
3.	Bihar	40.8
4.	Gujarat	18.4
5.	Haryana	11.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.9
8.	Karnataka	32.1
9.	Kerala	17.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36.7
11.	Maharashtra	29.2

Sl. No.	States & U. Ts.	% of Persons
1	2	3
12.	Orissa	44.7
13.	Punjab	7.2
14.	Rajasthan	24.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	35.1
17.	West Bengal	27.6
18.	Small States & UTs.	7.7
19.	All India	29.9

[English]

Retail Price of Rice, Wheat and Sugar through Public Distribution System

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

(a) the average retail price of major items distributed by the P.D.S. namely, rice, Wheat, sugar and kerosene during 1990-91 and the element of subsidy included therein;

(b) the revised prices of these items during 1991-92 and the element of subsidy induced therein;

(c) whether it is proposed gradually to eliminate subsidy or to restrict the Public Distribution System to the economically backward sections of the people; and

(d) if so, the criteria to be adopted for identification of such sections or families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). A statement showing the Central Issue Price of Rice, Wheat, Levy Sugar and Kerosene for distribution through the Public Distribution System is annexed.

The Central Government makes available to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations key essential commodities namely rice, wheat, levy sugar and kerosene for distribution through the PDS at Central Issue Prices which are distributed to the consumers within their jurisdiction by the respective State Governments. They fix the end retail prices by adding incidentals such as transportation and handling costs, local levies and margins to the Fair Price Shops etc. to the Central Issue Price of these commodities.

The element of subsidy on the distribution of these commodities borne by the Central Government in 1990-91 is as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)
Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat)	2142
Levy Sugar	308
Kerosene	2310

The subsidy for 1991-92 is yet to be estimated.

The Public Distribution System is universal in character. The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments and UT Administrations have identified around 1700 blocks which are covered by various area specific programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP); Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) and certain Designated Hill Areas

(DHA) for improving the reach of PDS commodities in these areas. They have been requested to strengthen the doorstep delivery of the commodities at Fair Price Shops,

issue additional ration cards to people who have not been issued such cards so far and open additional Fair Price Shops wherever necessary in those areas.

STATEMENT

Central Issue Price of Rice, Wheat, Levy Sugar and Kerosene

		(Rs. per quintal)				
Sl. No.	Rice	W.E.F. 25.6.90	W.E.F. 28.12.91	Wheat	W.E.F. 1.5.90	W.E.F. 28.12.91
1.	Coarse	289	377		244	280
2.	Medium	349	437			
3.	S. Fine	370	458			
<i>Central Issue Price for ITDP areas</i>						
4.	Rice			Wheat	184	230
5.	Coarse	239	327			
6.	Fine	299	387			
7.	S. Fine	329	408			
<i>Consumer Price of Sugar (Levy) (Rs. per kg.)</i>						
8.	Levy Sugar	1.1.89	24.7.1991	21.1.1992		

(Rs. per quintal)						
Sl. No.	Rice	W.E.F. 25.6.90	W.E.F. 28.12.91	Wheat	W.E.F. 1.5.90	W.E.F. 28.12.91
		5.25	6.10	6.90		

Basic Ceiling Selling Price of Kerosene (Rs. per kilo liter)

In Bulk	(Ex-storage point)		
15.10.90	2446.16	2446.16	2446.16
25.7.91	2201.54	2201.54	2201.54

Emigration Agents

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

(a) the number of recognised emigration agents as on April 4, 1991, State-wise;

(b) whether any emigration agents have been de-registered or black-listed during 1991-92;

(c) whether any additional emigration agents have been registered during the current year; and

(d) the average number of emigrants handled per agent during 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of Recruiting Agents registered with the Ministry of Labour as on 4.4.91 State-wise is given in the attached Statement.

(b) The Emigration Act, 1983, provides for suspension and cancellation of Registration Certificates of erring recruiting agencies. During the years 1991 and 1992 (upto 20.2.92), five Registration Certificates were suspended. No Registration Certificate was cancelled during this period.

(c) During the current (calendar) year 1992 (upto 20.2.92), 28 Registration Certificates have been issued.

(d) The average number of emigrants handled per agent during the year 1990 and 1991 was 82 and 112 respectively.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No of Recruiting Agents registered
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1. Andhra Pradesh 35

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No of Recruiting Agents registered
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Chandigarh	33
4.	Delhi	343
5.	Goa	5
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Kerala	35
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	896
13.	Orissa	3
14.	Punjab	59
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Tamil Nadu	59
17.	Uttar Pradesh	23
18.	West Bengal	6
Total		1540

Concept Paper on National Renewal Fund

373. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the central trade unions have rejected outright the Government concept paper on the proposed National Renewal Fund;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to hand over the sick public sector undertakings to workers' co-operatives and write off their past liabilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of trade unions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Labour side of the Special Tripartite Committee at its meeting held on 20.1.1992 opposed the Concept Paper on National Renewal Fund as it felt that the Paper did not reflect the views expressed by the parties and it related only to retrenchment compensation.

(c) to (e). At the meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee held on 20.1.1992 it was suggested by certain trade union organisations that it might be possible for workers' cooperatives to take over the sick public sector undertakings if their past liabilities could be written off and workers could be allowed to invest in the equity shares of such units.

Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

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

(a) whether the III and IV units of Nuclear Power Plant, Kaiga are yet to receive environmental clearance; and

(b) if so, the time by which clearance is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Environment & Forests have accorded clearance to Units III and IV as well as Units V and VI of Kaiga Nuclear Power Station.

[Translation]

Alleged Manipulation in the Funds of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

375. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints alleging manipulations in the funds of Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A complaint alleging financial irregularities, mainly in the matter of (i) fabrication of mobile vans; and (ii) publication of sub-standard high priced books, has been received.

(c) Since the complaint was purportedly from one of the Scientists of the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) itself, action to verify its authenticity has been taken as a first step to proceed in the matter.

*[English]***Investment by CIL**

376. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment by the Coal India Limited to date and the order of its working capital;

(b) the amount invested towards purchase of the capital machinery and other heavy equipments;

(c) the number of mines which are working with hired equipments; and

(d) whether mechanisation of mining operations has helped in improving the situation by corresponding reduction of manpower?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited, the total investment in mines and other facilities in Coal India Limited and subsidiaries and working capital of Coal India and its subsidiaries as on 31.3.1991 was Rs. 11041.67 crores and Rs. 977.61 crores respectively.

(b) The value of plant and machinery (Gross before depreciation), including heavy equipment as on 31.3.1991 was Rs. 7033 crores.

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

Unprofitable Coal Mines

377. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the list of coal mines which continue

to be unprofitable even after the recent hike in coal prices;

(b) whether such mines are proposed to continue;

(c) if so, the justifications therefor; and

(d) the measures necessary for improving output per manshift (OMS)?

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

Planning for Population Control

378. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested effective decentralised area specific micro planning for population control;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have issued directions to the State Governments also in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has formulated an action plan which has already been endorsed by N.D.C. in its meeting held from 23 – 24 December, 1991 and the Conference of Ministers in-charge of Health & Family Welfare held on 6th and 7th January, 1992 for giving the requisite

thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme. The action Plan has already been sent to Secretaries in-charge of Family Welfare of States and UTs for operationalising the different components of the Action Plan. Further action in this regard is to be taken by State Governments.

ESI Hospital in Karnataka

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

(a) the number of ESI hospitals/dispensaries in Karnataka; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the proposal for setting up new ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There are 7 E.S.I. Hospitals and 137 Dispensaries in Karnataka.

(b) No proposal for opening new E.S.I. Hospital/Dispensary is pending. Hospitals at Shahabad and Belgaun are under construction.

Export of Medicinal Plants

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

(a) whether medicinal plants are being exported from the country;

(b) if so, the places from where those medicinal plants are procured;

(c) whether Government are aware that medicinal plants are seen in large number on the hills of Mahendragiri, Gandhawardan and Shimilipal in Orissa;

(d) if so, the steps taken to procure them from these hills for the purpose of manufacturing drugs as well as for export;

(e) whether some new medicinal plants have recently been identified for export purpose; and

(f) 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) These plants are procured mainly from Eastern and Western Himalayan Regions, High Hills of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Terai Regions of Uttar Pradesh, Forests of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) As a result of Plant Resources Survey of these hilly areas of Orissa undertaken by Regional research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar, about one hundred potential medicinal and other economic plants have been identified.

(d) The findings of the survey have been passed on to the State Government for proper exploitation of these plants for export as well as other purposes.

(e) Now new medicinal plant has been identified for the export purpose from the area.

(f) Does not arise.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Rural Development

381. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the "Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology" by different

institutions and societies for rural development grants during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the particulars of institutions and societies to which grants were given during the above period and the amount of grants so given in each case; and

(c) the amount of money utilised so far by each of these institutions out of the said grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The number of applications received during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 were 2428, 2987 and 4836 respectively.

(b) The grants were provided to 1257, 1154 and 1157 institutions and societies during the year 1988-90 and 1990-91 respectively. The amounts of grants sanctioned to these institutions and societies were Rs. 28.26 crores, Rs. 20.84 crores and Rs. 17.34 crores during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(c) CAPART has released Rs. 17.71 crores, Rs. 17.47 crores and Rs. 16.93 crores to these institutions and societies during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. After sanction of the projects, funds are released in instalments. On receipt of the progress report a scrutiny is made as to the implementation of the project according to prescribed norms. If the execution of the project is found to be carried on as per the norms, second instalment is released. In many cases a monitor is deputed to guide the voluntary agency after seeing the physical performance. After completion of the project the voluntary agency is required to send the final progress report and the audited statement of accounts along with the utilization certificate.

Contracts awarded to Foreign Firms

382. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts awarded to foreign firms in the coal sector in the country during the last two years;

(b) the number of the contracts which have since been executed along with the number of the on-going contracts;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the work of above firms and found the same to be satisfactory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to award such contracts to Indian firms instead of awarding them to foreign ones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUODA): (a) The number of contracts awarded to foreign firms in the coal sector during the last two years is 23.

(b) Out of the above 23 contracts, 8 contracts have since been executed and the balance 15 are on-going contracts.

(c) and (d). The progress of these contracts is closely reviewed from time to time at the Coal Company and Government levels. The progress of these contracts has generally been found to be satisfactory.

(e) For the introduction of new technology and to improve production, productivity, safety and higher rate of coal recovery, selective bilateral cooperation is sought from other countries having such expertise. Contracts are awarded to foreign firms after the Govt. is satisfied that the technology and equipment proposed to be imported are not

indigenously available and where financial assistance is made available by the collaborating country.

Separate Policy for Tiny Sector

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

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a separate policy for the tiny industrial sector to free it from all controls;

(b) if so, whether the aim of the policy is to eliminate the inspector Raj and free the sector from the shackles of bureaucratic controls; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village industries announced in Parliament on 6th August 1991 envisages to review and modify, wherever necessary, all statutes, regulations and procedures to ensure their smooth functioning.

Central Assistance to States

384. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States had expressed diverse views on the formula for

distribution on Central Assistance and also on the proposal for transfer of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes in the meeting of the National Development Council held in December 1991 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Keeping in view the suggestions made by some of the Chief Ministers, the NDC approved the formula for Distribution of Central assistance as follows:

I. From the total Central assistance, setting apart the funds required for externally-aided-schemes, as is now being done;

II. Providing from the balance, reasonable amounts for Special Area Programmes, viz.,

(a) Hill Areas;

(b) Tribal areas;

(c) Border areas; and

(d) N.E.C.;

III. keeping from the balance 30% for the ten Special Category States; and

IV. allocating the balance among the fifteen non-Special Category States as per the following criteria:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
I. Population (1971)	60%
II. Per capita income of which:	

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
(a) According to the 'deviation' method— covering only the States with per capita SDP below the national average	20%
(b) According to the 'distance' method— covering all the fifteen States	5%
III. <i>Performance</i>	7.5%
of which:	
(a) According to "Tax effort" as defined in the previous' formula	2.5%
(b) According to Fiscal Management, as defined in the previous revised formula; and	2.5%
(c) According to progress in respect of national objectives	2.5%
IV. <i>Special Problems</i>	7.5%

Under the criterion of the performance in respect of certain programmes of national priority the approved formula covers four objectives viz., (i) population control; (ii) elimination of illiteracy; (iii) on-time completion of externally aided projects; and (iv) success in land reforms.

Furthermore, it was agreed that 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as suggested by the Narasimha Rao Committee, may be transferred to the States alongwith Central share in funding as Central assistance in addition to the formulabased Central assistance for the State Plans.

Holding Back the Ocean Data by U.S.

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

(a) whether the American Oceanographers have not revealed to their Indian counterparts a pieces of vital information pertaining to an experiment in Indian Ocean last year in which India was one of the participants;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Americans

holding back vital ocean data from Indian Scientists; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The entire experiment was carried on board Indian vessel and all pertinent data is in our custody. There was some delay in receiving the original signal amplitude data due to postal delay. However, this information is not significant since back calculations are normal routine exercise in this experiment.

(b) The data is not vital. However, the same has since been received.

(c) This was cooperative experiment and each country was supposed to collect its own data.

Cooperative Movement in Industrial Sector in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to encourage co-operative movements in the industrial Sector in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the employment generation potential of the co-operative industrial movement in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(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) The Government have always encouraged Co-operatives in the Industrial Sector. Such encouragement has also been extended in the State of Himachal Pradesh. As a result of such continuous encouragement, Industrial Co-operatives are playing a significant role in processing of various agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, etc. Government has also encouraged co-operatives in development of traditional crafts and industries like Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and other village industries. National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Khadi and Village Industries Commission have financed cooperatives in the State.

(b) No such Study has been conducted by the this Department.

(c) In view of (b) above, this does not arise,

(d) The Government is striving to promote the industry in rural areas including industrial Co-operatives for a number of reasons including employment generations. Some studies have also been conducted in this behalf. However, a separate Study of the type mentioned in (b) above for Himachal Pradesh has not been considered necessary.

[Translation]

Supply of Substandard Coal to Power Plants

388. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from power plants of the country to the effect that substandard coal is

being supplied to them and the supply is not in time;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality of coal and supply thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) Power Stations have made complaints about delays in supply of coal as also about quality of coal, receipt of over-sized coal and presence of stones, shales and other extraneous material.

(b) Highest priority is being accorded in allocation and despatch of coal to Power Utilities. Further, in order to ensure loading of uniform size of coal, free from extraneous material, coal handling plants are being provided at loading points. Coal India is now laying great stress on quality control. Complaints received from consumers are monitored and corrective measures taken. The supervision of wagon loading at the collieries has also been tightened and Power Utilities are being offered the facility for supervising the loading at the loading point itself.

[English]

Meeting of PHCCI with Ambassador of Swaziland

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

(a) whether some meeting between office bearers of the Punjab-Haryana Chamber of Commerce and industry and Ambassador of Swaziland has been held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether the Government of Swaziland propose to offer favourable environment for private enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details of initiatives proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIAN): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. The Swaziland High Commissioner to India, who is based in Seoul, visited India and had discussions with a small delegation of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 27th January, 1992. The High Commissioner of Swaziland informed about the facilities available in his country for investment and also discussed issues relating to the economy of Swaziland, the potential areas of trade, Collaborations and technology transfer between the two countries. Initiatives to promote joint ventures etc. is taken by the entrepreneurs of both the countries.

Seminars by Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology

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

(a) whether the Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology proposes to organise a series of seminars in all metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some suggestions on career opportunities in informative industry have been offered by the Association;

(d) if so, the details thereof together with the steps proposed to be taken to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT) has conducted seminars in Bangalore and Madras and propose to hold

seminars in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. The objectives of these seminars include: collection of views of academic, business and industrial community regarding manpower requirement, development of requisite manpower and assessment of manpower supply-demand gap.

(c) and (d). While some suggestions have emerged, MAIT is to prepare a consolidated list of suggestions after all the five seminars envisaged are completed, together with the steps to be taken to implement the suggestions.

Meeting of National Productivity Council

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

(a) whether the meeting of the National Productivity Council has been held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details, of the issues discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether the meeting was attended by some selected participants;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure implementation of the suggestion made in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). The National Productivity Council, is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry. The membership of the Council is drawn from government departments, organisations of employers, organisations of workers, representatives of technical organisations, representatives of local productivity

organisations and coopted members.

The Council met in New Delhi on January 25, 1992. The meeting was attended by 35 members including five representing trade unions.

The meeting adopted the Annual Report and Annual Accounts for the year 1990-91, revised budget estimates for 1991-92 and budget estimates for 1992-93 besides discussing various suggestions to strengthen the productivity movement in the country.

Coal Stockyard for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

392. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Coal Stockyard/Dump has been sanctioned by the Coal India Limited in Andaman and Nicobar Islands if so, the date sanction; and the quantity of coal drawn from Coal India Limited for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) whether any coal was sanctioned against any company from the Coal India Limited for Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years and if so, the names of the companies and the quantities of the coal drawn therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited the invited tenders in 1991 for operation of a stockyard in Port Blair. As the response was inadequate, no operation could be carried out. The question of coal being drawn therefor does not arise.

(b) No Sir.

[Translation]

Monitoring Agencies to Promote small and Rural Industries

393. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATH-
ERIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up some special Monitoring Agencies to promote and strengthen the small and rural industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A special monitoring agency as envisaged in para .1. of the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.91 has not yet been set up.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Increase in the Prices of Essential Commodities

394. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI E. AHAMED:
SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR DEEPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the prices of different Essential Commodities as on December, 1991 and January, 1992;

(b) the step taken/being taken by the Government to check the price rise; and

(c) the results achieved thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement showing the percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index of essential commodities during December, 1991 and January, 1992, is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The Cabinet Committee on Prices under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister reviews the supply and prices of essential commodities at regular intervals and takes appropriate action to correct the imbalances in the demand and supply. Towards this end, the import of palmolen against exim scrips through State Trading Corporation has been allowed and the State Governments have also been allowed to import Palmolein oil with foreign exchange earned by them. Efforts are also being made to augment the production of pulses and oilseeds in the country. The Public Distribution System has been revamped and extended to far flung areas, disadvantaged areas to help the poorer sections of the society in getting essential items at reasonable prices. Nearly 1700

blocks located in desert areas, hilly areas etc. have been selected.

The Government have intensified the action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against hoarders, blackmarketeers etc. As many as 158387 raids made, 5374 persons arrested, 6591 persons prosecuted, 280 persons convicted and goods worth Rs.

2505.17 lakhs confiscated, have been reported during the period 1.1.1991 to 31.1.1992.

As a result of various measures taken by Government there has been a decline in the prices of essential commodities such as Groundnut oil, Mustard oil, Vanaspati, Gram dal, Tur dal, Sugr, Tea, Potatoes and Onions during last seven weeks.

STATEMENT

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Percentage Variation During</i>	
	<i>December, 1991</i>	<i>January, 1992</i>
Rice	+ 1.9	+ 4.3
Wheat	+ 6.1	+ 10.8
Jowar	+ 9.9	+ 3.5
Bajra	+ 8.4	+ 6.4
Gram	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Arhar	- 3.5	+ 1.0
Moong	- 0.9	Steady
Urad	- 4.7	+ 0.9
Potatoes	- 17.2	- 27.8
Onions	- 37.0	- 19.6
Milk	+ 1.1	- 1.7
Fish	- 2.2	+ 8.3
Mutton	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Chillies	- 0.5	- 5.9
Tea	- 3.6	1.9
Coke	+ 8.7	+ 23.9

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Percentage Variation During</i>	
	<i>December, 1991</i>	<i>January, 1992</i>
Kerosene	Steady	+ 0.2
Atta	+ 4.8	+ 0.5
Sugar	- 0.4	+ 2.2
Gur	- 9.5	- 4.3
Salt	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Vanaspati	+ 1.0	- 0.4
Mustrd Oil	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Coconut oil	+ 6.4	+ 4.6
Groundnut cil	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	+ 0.1	Steady
Laundry Soad	+ 2.3	+ 6.8
Sfety Matches	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
<i>All Commodities</i>	+ 0.4	+ 1.2

Compensation of Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

395. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to give financial compensation to the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted to give financial compensation to the victims; and

(c) the time by which adequate compensation is likely to be paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985 gives power to the Central Government to determine the total amount of compensation to be apportioned for each category of claims and quantum fo compensation payable in general in redaction to each type of injury or

loss. It is not proposed to issue detailed guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner. However, a proposal is under consideration to give indicative guidelines which he may keep in view while preparing detailed internal guidelines. The adjudication proceedings have commenced. It is difficult to indicate exact time required by Commissioners for disbursing compensation to all victims.

Creation of Jobs during the last 6 months

396. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to create 10,00,000 jobs every year;

(b) if so, the number of jobs created during the last six months; and

(c) the number of youths employed during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) It is the goal of the Government to generate new employment opportunities of the order of 10 million per year on the average, in the development process over next ten years.

(b) and (c). Estimates of jobs created during the last six months are not available.

[Translation]

397. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the villages in Bihar are the most backward in the matter of

poverty and unemployment;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken/being taken for development of these villages;

(c) whether Government propose to allocate special funds for the rural development of these villages of Bihar on the basis of their population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) In the absence of the comparative figures of village-wise data about poverty and unemployment in different States, it is not possible to confirm or deny as to whether most of the villages in Bihar are the most backward in the matters of poverty and unemployment. However, the figures for the State as a whole are available. The last survey in respect of poverty and unemployment was conducted in the year 1987-88 during the 43rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS). According to the data of the 43rd Round of NSS, Bihar is not the State which has the highest incidence of poverty and unemployment and, therefore, cannot be said to be the most backward in the matter of poverty and unemployment.

(b) to (d). In view of the reply to part (a) of the question, allocation of special funds for development of villages in Bihar is not envisaged. However, in order to develop socio-economic infrastructure of the villages, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) funds are allotted to the States on the basis of the proportion of rural poor in State to the total rural poor in the country. The funds are further allocated amongst the districts on the basis of a specially framed backwardness index and thereon to the villages. The funds to the villages are allocated on prescribed criteria which is substantially related to the total population of the village with emphasis

on the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population of the village.

Bagasse Based Paper Mill In North Bihar

399. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for setting up a paper mill based on bagasse in Champaran district in North Bihar is under the consideration of the Union Government;

(b) whether the site for the said paper mill has been selected by the Hindustan Paper Mills Limited; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up of this paper mill?

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

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

[English]

Out of turn allotment of D.D.A. Flats/Plots to SCs/STs

400. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 8, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 441, regarding out of turn allotment of DDA flats/plots and state:

(a) the number of flats/plots out of 167, allotted to SCs/STs on out of turn basis;

(b) whether the DDA has allotted out of turn flats/plots thereafter also;

(c) if so, the details of all the out of turn allottees including the SC/ST allottees;

(d) whether the handicapped and the deserving members of SC/ST who fulfil conditions of out of turn allotment are ignored; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) DDA has allotted flats on out-of-turn basis.

Fertilizer Policy

401. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present Fertilizer Policy;

(b) the details of the additional fertilizer capacities installed during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposals to be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand of the fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The strategy of the Government as regards fertilizer production is as follows:-

(i) To achieve maximum degree of self-sufficiency in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers based on utilisation of indigenous feedstock.

(ii) Since the constraints in the availability of indigenous raw materials do not permit self-sufficiency in respect of phos-

phatic fertilizers, there will be a production mix involving.

(a) domestic production based on indigenous rock phosphate and imported rock phosphate and sulphur,

(b) domestic production based on imported intermediates such as ammonia and phosphoric acid, and

(c) import of DAP.

(iii) Potassic fertilizers will have to be imported totally since there are no known sources of potassic reserves in the country.

(b) The year-wise details of additional fertilizer capacities installed during the last 3 years in respect of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are as follows:-

	'N'	'P'
1988-89	11,15,000 MT	3,87,000 MT
1989-90	-	1,00,000 MT
1990-91	1,12,000 MT	32,775 MI

(c) By the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1996-97) it has been proposed to increase the nitrogen capacity from 82.50 lakh tonnes to 113.17 lakh tonnes per annum. Similarly, it is proposed to increase the phosphatic fertilizer capacity from 27.51 lakh tonnes to 37.67 lakh tonnes per annum.

Metro Rail Transport System

402. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the routes on which metro railway system is operating in the country at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to add metro rail system; especially in Bombay and other metropolitan cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Underground Metro Rail System is function-

ing in Calcutta between Tollygunj-Esplanade (7.64 Kms.) and Dum Dum-Belgachia (2.15 Kms.). In respect of Delhi, M/s RITES were entrusted to carry out a techno economic feasibility study in April, 1989. In their report, submitted to Delhi Administration, M/s. RITES have recommended two under-ground Metro corridors in the East-West direction and the North-South directions totalling 27 Kms.

At present there is no other proposal to introduce Metro Rail system for any other metropolitan city.

[Translation]

Corruption in Public Distribution System

403. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that poor people are not receiving commodi-

ties at Fair Prices due to corruption in Public Distribution System and because of which lower income group are in acute distress;

(b) if so, whether the Government have constituted an enquiry team for improvement in this system; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government for improvement in the system and providing commodities at fair prices to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Central Government procures, stores and transports key essential commodities and makes them available to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations for further distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS). The internal distribution including decisions regarding scale of entitlement, and retail prices, periodicity of availability at the Fair Price shops, monitoring the supply and availability at the FPS level, supervision and checks on proper distribution is the responsibility of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. In an operation of such a magnitude, where millions of tonnes of PDS commodities are distributed through a vast network of Fair Price Shops, the possibility of occasional dislocation in the supply and availability cannot altogether be ruled out. However, the PDS has a vital role in providing basic essential commodities to the people at large at reasonable prices, especially subsidised foodgrains. Officers of the State Governments undertake checks and surprise visits to the Fair Price Shops. The State Governments and U.T. Administrations have also been requested to set up Vigilance Committees at FPS level/village level by involving Women Organisations, Voluntary and Consumer Organisations, elected representatives of the people, so that unfair trade prac-

tices indulged in by some traders are checked. Vigilance Committees are reported to have been set up by many State Governments and U.T. Administrations.

Report of Hathi Commission on Price of Life Saving Drugs

404. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recommendation was made in the Hathi Commission Report to reduce the price of life saving drugs;

(b) if so, the extent to which the recommendation has actually been implemented; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the recommendation in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). In its report on pricing of drugs and pharmaceuticals, the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, Popularly known as Hathi Committee, had recommended that more selectivity in the system of price regulation with a view to ensuring fair prices in respect of drugs and pharmaceuticals would be desirable rather than on all drugs and pharmaceuticals irrespective of their importance. This has been the guiding principle behind the promulgation of DPCO, 1979 and 1987.

[English]

Meeting of Indian Science Congress on Population Problem

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

(a) whether the Indian Science Con-

gress at its three day meet on January 3-5, 1992, discussed the problem of burgeoning population;

(b) if so, whether any modalities were worked out to tackle the population problem effectively; 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.

The Indian Science Congress met in Vadodara for 6 days between 3rd and 8th January, 1992 and deliberated the focal theme "Science, Population and Development."

(b) and (c). The final recommendations from the Indian Science Congress Association (ISC), which holds the Science Congress, have not been received by Government. On receipt, the recommendations are processed through an inter-ministerial task force set up for the purpose, to enable appropriate actions by the concerned departments and agencies. Salient aspects of the actions taken are also reported to the next session of the Science Congress through the release of the Task Force Report and a session thereon.

[*Translation*]

Loss incurred by Public Undertakings

407. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Public Undertakings;

(b) the number of Undertakings incurring loss and the total amount of loss incurred by these undertakings by the end of 1990-91;

(c) the total investment made by the Government and other financial institutions in these undertakings by the end of 1990-91; and

(d) the total number of employees working in these undertakings, the average monthly pay etc. paid to these employees and the average monthly expenditure of these undertakings in lump sum on the maintenance, and other administrative expenditure except pay etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Out of 233 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises during 1989-90, upto which period only the information is available, 98 enterprises incurred a net loss of Rs. 1959.09 crores.

(c) Total investment made in the enterprises as on 31.3.1990 was Rs. 99,315.31 crores.

(d) There were 23.17 lakh employees working in the undertakings as on 31.3.1990. Average monthly per capita emoluments of 22.36 lakhs regular employees were Rs. 3639 and the gross expenditure on the maintenance, administration, township and social overheads as on 31.3.1990 was Rs. 1354.19 crores.

Curtailment In Funds for Rural Development Plans

408. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rural Development Plan slashed by Rs. 500 crore" appearing in *The Economic Times* dated February 3, 1992;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be curtailed from the funds allocated for the

implementation of Rural development schemes during the current year;

(c) whether it is proposed to curtail the funds allocated for on-going development schemes for rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes, State-wise, likely to be affected thereby by the extent of cut proposed to be made on each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Government is aware of the news-item published in '*The Economic Times*' dated February 3, 1992 regarding curtailment in funds for rural development schemes in 1991-92.

(b) to (d). The revised provisions for the Rural Development Schemes during the current year will be placed before Parliament along with the Budget Estimates for 1992-93.

Measures to streamline Public Distribution System

409 SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI JEEVAN SHRMA:
SHRI TARA CHAND KANDEL-
WAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "FPS supply being diverted: Admn" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated January 5, 1992;

(b) if so, the total number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi as on December, 1991 and the number of shops raided during July, 1991 to January, 1992;

(c) the number of shopkeepers found guilty and the quantity of foodgrains for which proof for irregularities was found;

(d) the action taken against the persons/officials responsible for such malpractices;

(e) whether the Government propose to carry out basic changes in Department of Inspection to streamline Public Distribution System; and

(f) 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) There are 3546 Fair Price Shops (FPS) in Delhi (as on 31.12.91). During the period July, 1991 to January, 1992, a total number of 542 FPSs were checked by the Food Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department of Delhi Administration.

(c) Irregularities were observed in 301 cases involving a quantity of 1265 quintals of specified food articles.

(d) FIRs were lodged against 28 Fair Price Shops and departmental action was initiated against 184 Fair Price Shops holders. Delhi Administration has reported that the malpractices observed during the course of checkings were not attributable to officials.

(e) and (f). State Governments and U.T. Administrations have been asked to ensure that PDS items reach those for whom they are meant, and to take severe action against persons indulging in diversion and to intensify action to check hoarding and other malpractices.

Savings due to cut in Fertilizers Subsidy

410. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of the subsidy likely to be saved due to hike in prices of fertilizers in 1991;

(b) whether this target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if so, the amount of subsidy on fertilizers likely to be given during the current year on the basis of the observations made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) When the prices of fertilizers were increased by 30% on an average w.e.f. 14.8.91, it was estimated that there would be a saving of approximately Rs. 1350 crores in fertilizer subsidy.

(b) The savings in respect of subsidy on indigenous fertilizers on account of price increase as above is likely to be about Rs. 885 crores.

The exact amount of savings during the current year in the subsidy on imported fertilizers on account of price increase is not precisely ascertainable at present due to a variety of variable factors.

(c) So far, an amount of Rs. 4250 crores has been provided for the current year towards subsidy on fertilizers. The revised Budget Estimates for the current year are awaited.

Trade Unions in Coal Companies

411. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether no recognised trade unions exist in coal companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government during the last two years in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUODA): (a) to (c). No Sir, there are recognised trade unions in the coal companies. In addition, all the trade unions affiliated to Indian National Trade Unions Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh are considered as recognised trade unions and negotiations are held with them at colliery/area, subsidiary Hqrs. as well as at Coal India Limited level.

Setting up of Industries In U.P.

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

(a) the salient features of the Industrial Policy of 1980;

(b) the total number of industries set up in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the sectors in which these industries were set up and the names of goods produced by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Statement on Industrial Policy of 23rd July, 1980 had the following socio-economic objectives:-

- Optimum utilisation of the installed capacity.
- Maximising production and achieving higher productivity.

- Higher employment generation.

Correction of regional imbalances through preferential development of industrially backward areas.

Strengthening of the agricultural base by according a preferential treatment to agrobased industries, and promoting optimum inter-sectoral relationship.

Faster promotion of export oriented and import substitution industries.

Promoting economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment and the dispersal of returns amongst widely spread over small but growing units in rural as well as urban areas.

- Consumer protection against high prices and bad quality.

(b) and (c). Under the provision of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951, 130 industrial licences have been issued during the period 1989 to January, 1992 for setting up of industries in Uttar Pradesh. Details such as name and address of the undertakings, locations, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of industrial licences granted are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of the publications are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Licences and Letters of Intent issued to Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the number of new industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Union

Government to Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) the number of applications still pending with the Union Government for issue of industrial licences; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely to be finalised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 15 Industrial Licences and 60 Letters of Intent were granted during 1st April, 1991 to 31st January, 1992 for setting up industries in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) 550 applications for grant of Letters of Intent were pending consideration as on 21.2.1992.

(c) There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within the specified time limit.

Loss making Public Sector Undertakings in U.P.

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

(a) whether the Union Government have identified those public sector undertakings of Uttar Pradesh which have not been functioning properly for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; the reasons for incurring losses; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the efficiency of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have identified the enterprises which have eroded their net worth and incurring financial losses. Enterprise specific remedial action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department, in the sphere of financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, technological upgradation, modernisation, etc. A system of MOU is being implemented to confer greater autonomy and commensurate accountability on enterprises and evaluate their performance comprehensively on the basis of an understanding. However, public sector enterprises which are unlikely to be turned around may for the formulation of the revival/rehabilitation schemes be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

Alleged Irregularities in Super Bazar

415. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual accounts and audit reports of the Super Bazar for 1990-91 have pointed out gross irregularities in finances and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed by the Government for mismanagement therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Audit Report on the Accounts for 1990-91 does not point out gross irregu-

larities in finance and mismanagement. The Audit Report contains routine observations on the day-to-day working of the Store.

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

Compliance of the suggestions made by audit will be watched by the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar.

Fake/Sub-Standard Automobile Parts

416. SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that a large percentage automobile parts sold in the country are fake and of sub-standard quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No specific complaints have been received by the Ministry about supply of unreliable components by any licensed/registered automotive component makers.

Revival of Pharmaceutical Units

417. SHRI SUDARSAN RAY
CHAUDHURI:
SHRI AJOY MUKHO-
PADHYAY:
PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts to revive three Central public sector pharmaceutical units were made before being referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction;

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

(c) whether any fresh proposal to revive those units has come from any quarter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). The question presumably refers to the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bengal Immunity Ltd. and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. All these three companies have been incurring heavy cash losses over the years. The rehabilitation plans prepared in consultation with the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India in respect of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Bengal Immunity Ltd. indicate that it would require sizeable injection of plan and non-plan funds besides writing-off the accumulated losses and Government loans. The rehabilitation plan in respect of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which is yet to be finalised, would also involve substantial investment besides writing off the accumulated losses and Government loans. Voluntary Retirement Scheme which is an integral part of the proposed rehabilitation of these units, has already been introduced with a view to reducing excess manpower and thereby bringing down the fixed cost. These companies have not yet been referred either by the Department or by the Management of the company to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

Cases Registered by CBI

418. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered by the CBI against public servants and private persons during 1990-91;

(b) the number of gazetted officers and non-gazetted officers amongst them;

(c) the number of cases disposed so far; of these, the number of cases that involved conviction by the courts and the number of cases that involved departmental action; and

(d) the total amount of savings accruing to the Government during 1990 by way of fines imposed by the courts and recoveries from the public servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Total number of cases registered by CBI against public servants and private persons during the relevant years is as follows:

i)	1990	-	1116
ii)	1991	-	1180
<hr/>			
(b)		<i>Gazetted</i>	<i>Non-gazetted</i>
i)	1990	1364	861
ii)	1991	1872	771

(c) Out of 1116 cases registered in 1990, the investigation has been completed in 788 cases. Out of this, 234 cases have been sent for trial and departmental proceedings have been recommended in 343 cases. Out of 234 cases sent for trial, 16 cases have ended in conviction. Similarly, out of 343 cases referred to the administrative authorities for departmental proceedings, 24 cases have ended in punishment.

Out of the 1180 cases registered during the year 1991, investigation is complete in 424 cases. Of this, 99 cases were sent for trial and 211 cases recommended to the administrative authorities for Regular Departmental Auction. Of the 99 cases sent for trial, one case has ended in conviction and out of 211 cases recommended for Regular Departmental Action, one case has ended in punishment.

(d) Total amount accrued to the Government during 1990, by way of fines imposed by the Courts and recoveries made in Regular Departmental Cases against public servants, is as follows:

<i>Fines</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>
Rs. 55,700/-	Rs. 16,954/-

Madras Atomic Power Station

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

(a) the quantum of electricity generated by Madras Atomic Power Station during 1990-91;

(b) the re rated capacity and availability factor of this atomic power station;

(c) whether both the factors are inconsistent with each other; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The two units of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) generated a total of 2075 MUs (MUs-Million Kilowatt hours) of electricity during the financial year 1990-91.

(b) The present re-rated capacity of MAPS is 2 x 220 MWe with effect from 1.1.1992. The station achieved an overall average availability factor of 79% during the year 90-91.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Urban Basic Services Scheme

420. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored programme of Urban Basic Services was introduced in 1986 with the assistance of UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provision made during the Seventh Plan period and the amount earmarked during 1990-91 under this programme; and

(d) the number of towns covered during the Seventh Plan period and the towns to be covered during the Eighth Plan period?

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

(b) In 1986, the scheme of Urban Basic Services (UBS) was introduced by the Central Government on a pilot basis in collaboration with UNICEF and State Government on a 20:40:40 funding pattern. The major thrust of the programme was on developing neighbourhood committees of slum dwellers for the convergent implementation of development programmes aiming at women and child development through pre-school learning and health care, provision of low cost water supply and sanitation and training for income supplementation.

(c) Based on the experience gained during the pilot phase of UBS, a revised scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was launched in 1991 which emphasized functional specialization and convergent provision of social services, physical amenities and income generation opportunities. During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs. 3.09 Crores was released as Central Government's share to the States and UTs — A sum of Rs. 24.85 Crores was allotted by the Central Government to the State Governments/UTs during 1990-91 for the implementation of the UBS/UBSP programmes.

(d) The UBS Scheme was implemented in 168 towns in 37 districts of the country during the 7th plan period. The coverage of towns during the Eighth Plan period has been left to the State Governments/UTs. The actual coverage will depend upon the size/class of towns selected and the total outlay that would be given in the Eighth Plan. At present, 271 towns have been tentatively selected by the States/UTs for coverage under UBSP.

Public Sector Undertakings

421. SHR DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified public sector undertakings having their registered offices in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Gujarat that are not functioning satisfactorily for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the workings of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have identified the enterprises which have eroded their net worth and incurring financial losses. Enterprise specific remedial action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department, in the sphere of financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, technological upgradation, modernisation, etc. A system of MOU is being implemented to confer greater autonomy and commensurate accountability on enterprises and evaluate their performance comprehensively on the basis of an understanding. However, public sector enterprises which are unlikely to be turned around may for the formulation of the revival/rehabilitation schemes be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

Implementation of Urban Basic Services Scheme in States

422. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities taken up for development under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the names of cities selected for implementation of the said scheme in the above States during 1991-92 and the total funds allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Urban Basic Services (UBS)

was reviewed in 1990 and a revised scheme called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) was launched in the said year. The names of cities covered under UBS and UBSP in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat from 1988-89 to 1991-92 and State-wise funds allocated for 1991-92 are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

(A) Towns Selected:

<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-gong Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
1. <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	Mahboobnagar	Hindpur
	Gadwal	Guntakal
	Wanaparthy	Vijayanagaram
	Narayanpet	Bobbili
	Ananthapur	Parvatipuram
	Tadiparthy	Salur
	Kadri	Amdelavattsa
	Dharmavaram	Lehephuram
	Rayadhurg	Nizamabad
	Cuddapah	Bodhan
	Proddathur	
	Nalgonda	
	Suryapet	
	Bhongir	

<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-gong Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
	Mirydaguda	
	Srikakulam	
2. <i>Bihar</i>	Patna	Patna
	Danapur	Muzaffarpur
	Barh	Darbanga
	Khagaul	Munger
	Mokamah	Chapra
	Fatuhaa	Bokaro"
	Khashroopur	Simdega
	Masaurhi	Jamtara
	Maner	Lapehar
	Phulwari-Sharif	Kharsawa
	Bakhtiarpur	Ranchi
	Danapur Cantonment	Gaya
		Bhagalpur
		Bihar-Sharif
		Jamshedpur
		Arah
		Katihar
		Dhanbad
3. <i>Gujarat</i>	Rajkot	Ahmedabad

<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-going Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
	Upleta	Surat
	Dhoraji	Jamnagar
	Jetpur	Bhavnagar
	Gondal	Mehsana
	Morbi	Kalol
	Wankaner	Nadiad
	Baroda	Palanpur
	Dabhoi	Anjar
		Junagadh
	Padra	Visnagar
		Anand
		Bharuch
		Ankleshwar
		Rajpipla
		Jambusar
		Disa
		Surevdranagar
		Dhrangadhra
		Wadhwan
		Limbdi

<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-gong Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
		Veraval
		Porbandar
		Una
		Keshod
		Mangrol
		Wulbardoli
		Vyara
4. <i>Maharashtra</i>	No Scheme	Parbhani
		Beed
		Chandrapur
		Osmanabad
		Akola
		Dhule
		Malegaon
		Nammad
		Bhandara
		Gondia
		Bhusawal
		Chalisgaon
		Jalana
		Latur

	<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-going Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
5.	<i>Rajasthan</i>	Banswara	Chopda
		Kushal Garh	Jaipur
		Bhilwara	Sanganer
		Gulabpura	Phulera
		Jahajpur	Chomu
		Mandalgarh	Kothputli
		Shahpura	Dausa
		Mandal	Lalsoth
		Gangpur	Dholpur
		Asind	Rajakhera
6.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	Lucknow	Badi
		Malihabad	Lucknow
		Kakori	Kanpur
			Agra
			Allahabad
			Varanasi
			Meerut
			Bareilly
			Gorakhpur
			Faizabad
			Fathapur

<i>State</i>	<i>UBS Towns On-going Scheme (1988-89 & 89-90)</i>	<i>UBSP Towns New Scheme (1990-91 & 1991-92)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
		Farrukhabad
		Balia
		Aligarh
		Moradabad
		Mirzapur
		Shajhanpur
		Ghaziabad
		Hapur
		Firozabad
		Hardoi
		Gonda
		Mathura

(B) STATEWISE UBS & UBSP FUNDS ALLOCATED:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>UBS Assistance 1991-92</i>	<i>UBSP Assistance (for 1991-92)</i>	<i>NGO Assistance (under UBSP) (for 1991-92)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(In lakhs of Rupees)</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.60	128.40	11.00	158.00
2.	Bihar	11.98	114.00	9.50	135.40
3.	Gujarat	27.56	62.80	5.00	95.36
4.	Maharashtra	—	176.30	14.50	190.80
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7.88	285.70	24.00	317.58
6.	Rajasthan	14.96	66.80	5.50	87.26

Industrial Units Lying Closed in States

423. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANG-
DAI RU:
SHRI ANIL K. JOSHI:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHALHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPPALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the industrial units lying closed in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) since when these are lying closed;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made to revive these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Based on the latest available information, a statement giving names of units closed indicating the dates and causes of closure in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat during 1991 is attached.

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

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

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	UTTAR PRADESH			
		Not available.		
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.		Anubha Enterprises Pvt. Zadiapeta,	14.6.91	(5)
2.		Durga Paper Industry Pvt. Industrial Estate, Nellore,	1.10.91	(1)
3.		Rayalaseema Steel Re-rolling Mills Pvt. Namdigaon, Mahbubnagar Distt.	9.8.91	(1)
4.		Annapurma Delex Theatre Pvt. Mangalagiri	1.6.91	(1)
5.		Vijay Deluxe Theatre Pvt. Mangalagiri	1.6.91	(1)
6.		Copala Krishna Talkies Pvt. Mangalagiri	1.6.91	(1)
7.		Srinivasa Mahal Pvt. Mangalagiri	1.6.91	(1)
8.		Venkateswara Talkies Pvt. Mangalagiri	1.6.91	(1)
3.	MAHARASHTRA			
1.		M/s. Vimal Dresses, 211, Hind Rajasthan Bld. Dadasaheb Phalke Rd. Dadar (C.R.).	22.6.91	(7)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Date of Closure</i>	<i>Cause of Closure</i>
1	2	3	4	5
2.		M/s. Manish Enterprises Udyog Nagar, Plot No. 8, Sr. Road, Unit No. 10, Goregaon (W) Bombay-62.	26.8.91	(7)
3.		M/s. Accurate Dies and Molds, Plot No.3, C.B. Road, Kandivli (E), 34-1	21.1.91	(5)
4.		M/s. Prayog Electricals Pvt. Ltd., T-125, MIDC Bhasari, Pune-26	19.4.91	(5)
5.		M/s. Sanea, Plot No. A-30, MIDC, Ahmednagar-41411.	30.6.91	(7)
6.		M/s. The Glitter, T-2, 1st Mezzantra, Mvirds World Trade Centra, Culpbrade, Colaba, Bombay-5.	1.6.91	(5)
7.		M/s. ADLABS, 21, Ashis Indl. Est. Gokhale Road (South) Dadar, Bombay-25.	7.7.91	(5)
8.		M/s. Movie Process, 222, Ashish Indl. East, Gokhale Road, (South) Dadar Bombay.	7.7.91	(5)
9.		M/s. United Enterprises, 2/22-23, Sardar Pratap Singh Indl. Est. LBS Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6.7.91	(5)
10.		M/s. Devendra machinery & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd. Tank Road, Opp., Miniland, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6.7.91	(5)
11.		M/s. Devendra Trading Co., 2/22-23 S. Pratap Singh Budl. Estate. IBS Marg Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6.7.91	(5)
12.		M/s. Steel Chain Conveyors Pvt. Ltd. Tank Road, Opp. Miniland, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6.7.91	(5)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
13.		M/s. Familia Engg. Works, 19, Hillview Industrial Est. Amrut Nagar road, LBS Marg, Ghatkopar.	30.9.91	(5)
14.		M/s. Swastik Inds, Shivari Nagar, Nr. III, Ahmad Nagar 0414001.	1.7.91	(7)
15.		M/s. Nindi Plastic, 94, B.I. Compound, Malad (W) Bombay-64.	1.4.91	(5)
16.		M/s. Dainik Tarun Bharat, Pune, 1360, Shukarwar Petn, Pune-2	16.6.91	(5)
17.		M/s. Priyadarshini Packaging Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 20/21 MIDC Shirali, Kolhapur.	25.6.91	(1)
18.		M/s. The saraswati Dail & Besan, Plot No. B/3, MIDC, Ahmednagar	1.2.91	(1)
19.		M/s. Shri Breads, P.B. No. 15, Khopoli Pen Rd. Khopoli, Distt. Raigad.	24.1.91	(1)
20.		M/s. Umar Plastiic & Engg. Corpn. 205, Suree Hanuman Indl. Est. 2nd Floor G.D. Ambedkar Fid. Wadaia, Bombay-31	31.10.91	(1)
21.		M/s. Pram Dye Chen. Budl. Plot No. 17/31 MIDC Indl. Area, Talaja Distt. Raigad.	26.10.91	(1)
22.		The Priti Chem. Intermediate, Plot No. 17/30, MIDC Indl. Area, Talaja Distt. Raigad	26.10.91	(1)
23.		M/s. Jesons Corporation 16, Cresceant Ind. Est. Kamgar Marg Bombay-78.	10.1.91	(1)
24.		M/s. Mistry Art Printers 278, Tardes Road, Behind Matra Mandir, Bombay-7.	8.4.91	(1)
25.		M/s. Premier Steel Products Products P.O. Box No. 90,2/4-9, Rammarute Rd. Goregaon (E) Bombay.	2.11.91	(1)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
26.		M/s. Shah Industries Gala No. 149-F, 112 Gandhi Nagar D.C. Road, Worli, Bombay	1.4.91	(1)
27.		M/s. Kirti Stove Mfg. Co. 112, Bussa Ind. Est. Hanumaniana, Fargnsam Road, Bombay	1.4.91	(1)
28.		M/s. Special Tools & Steel Treat Combine, 4/425-A, Sharma Indl. Est, Walbhat road, Goregaon (E) Bombay.	15.2.91	(1)
29.		Hotal Parle International Agarwal Market, Vile Parle (E) Bombay.	11.11.91.	(1)
30.		M/s. Associated Pumps Pvt. Ltd. Ahmednagar	15.5.01	(1)
4.	BIHAR			
1.		Datta Industries Bhagatdih Jheria Dhenbad	1.7.91	(5)
5.	RAJASTHAN			
1.		Indo Engineering Industries, Kota.	1.4.91	(5)
2.		Kota Box Manufacturing Co. Kota.	1.2.91	(5)
3.		Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. P. St. Pindwara P.B. No. 4 Distt. Sizdvi	31.8.91	(7)
4.		The Project Managar, Devpura Lead & Zinc Project MEC Ltd. Post Mandal Distt.	23.4.91	(7)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
6. GUJARAT				
1.		Amun Industries, GIDC, Makarpura, Vadodra.	16.9.91	(5)
2.		Oswal Products, 2/8, Industrial Estate, Gorwa Road, Baroda	26.10.91	(7)
3.		1) Automatic Inter-mediate & Chemicals 2) Amco Dyesing LS, 74/1, GIDC, Vatva, AHD.	6.3.91	(7)
4.		Gujarat Electrical & Mechanical Corpn. 465, GID East, Makarpura Rd., Baroda.	30.11.91	(5)
5.		Switchgear Corporation, 303/18, GIDC, Makarpura, Baroda.	25.2.91	(5)
6.		M.K. Spindle Mfgs. Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 3, Hiendranagar Sakari Audyogik Nasahat Ltd., Nr. Roy. Crossing Narod Distt. Ahmedabad P.O. Kubernagar.	7.3.91	(7)
7.		The Gujarat Cinema Exhibition Association, A-44, 3rd Floor, Capital Commercial Centre, Nr. Samyas Ashram, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.	21.10.91	(7)
8.		Allred Engineering Corpn. 1216/30, Phase-IV, GIDE, Naroda, Ahmedabad.	11.8.91	(8)
9.		Eleen Machine Pvt. Ltd., 279, GIDC, Makarpura Vadodra.	31.8.91	(5)
10.		Nandi Engineering Works GIDE, Estate Phase-1, Vatva, Ahmedabad.	26.4.91	(5)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
11.		Vivekand Polyclinic & Nursing Home, Raipur, Darwasa, Ahmedabad.	1.5.91	(7)
12.		Rajasthan Metal & Engg. Works, Sheel No. 25 to 28, Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham.	1.11.91	(5)
13.		Hi-Life Machine Tools Pvt. Ltd. Nr. I & II, Kabernagar, Baroda.	2.6.91	(8)
14.		Sumeet Electric Ltd.	7.8.91	(8)
15.		National Tower pack Industry, 434, GIDC, Makarpura, Baroda.	30.11.91	(7)
16.		Nandesdri Rasayam Pvt. Ltd. 122/4, GIDC Nandesati, Distt. Vadodra.	1.6.91	(6)
17.		Ahmedabad Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. 107/G, GIDC, Vatva, Ahmedabad.	22.1.91	(5)
18.		Samyak Udyog, 124/1&2, GIDC Estate, Nandewari.	30.11.91	(5)
19.		Simco Food Industries, 202/204, GIDC Umreth.	15.5.91	(1)
20.		Pressels Engineers, Designers, Engineers & Fabricators, 262, G.V.M. Indl. Estate, Odhar, Ahmedabad.	1.2.91	(1)
21.		Paintal Organics Pvt. Ltd., 192/1, GIDC, Vapi, Distt. Valsad	1.1.91	(1)
22.		Paramohni metals Pvt. Ltd., Kishan Road, Jamnagar.	30.6.91	(1)
23.		Trend Setters, A/6, Mohan Estate, Opp. Anupam Cinema, Khokhra, Ahmedabad.	5.11.91	(5)
24.		Navsari Processors, Udyognagar, Narsari.	22.7.91	(2)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Date of Closure	Cause of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
25.		Liquid Gas Co. Gondal Road, Nr. S.T. Workshop, Rajkot.	30.4.91	(1)
26.		A. Arti Leathers Pvt. Ltd., Nr. N.H.8, Village Oran Post Vadvasa T.A. Pramli Distt. Sabarkantha.	11.12.91	(7)

Sources: Labour Bureau, Shimla.
Codes Given for reasons of closure

- (1) Financial Stringency.
- (2) Shortage of raw Material.
- (3) Lack of demand for products. (Accumulation of stock).
- (7) Others.
- (8) Cause Not known.

Alternative Policy to Pep up Public Sector Undertakings

424. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "To pep up public sector undertakings units officers suggest alternative policy" appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated January 6, 1992.

(b) if so, the details of the alternative policy perspective suggested by the National Confederation of Officers' Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings to optimise their profits; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The suggestions made by the National Confederation of Officers' Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings to optimise the public sector profits revolve round fuller utilisation of

built up technological and manufacturing capability, autonomy to the public sector based on employees' participation in management etc. These suggestions, along with the suggestion made by others are kept in view by the Government while framing a comprehensive policy to this effect.

[Translation]

Heavy and Small Scale Industries in Unnao and Ghaziabad Districts of U.P.

425. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy and small scale industries set up in Unnao and Ghaziabad districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government propose to set-up more heavy and small scale industries in these districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were granted during 1990/91 for setting up industries in Unnao and Ghaziabad districts of Uttar Pradesh:

	Unnao		Ghaziabad	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
Letters of Intent	2	5	15	26
Industrial Licences	1	—	8	4

As per the available data, 404 and 1387 smallscale units were registered during 1990 in Unnao and Ghaziabad districts respectively.

(b) and (c). Under the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991, the requirement of industrial licence has been done away with except for a short list of 18 industries. An entrepreneur is free to set up his unit anywhere as long as the location conforms to the locational policy of the Government.

Fire in Coal Mines of Bihar

426. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RATI LAL KALIDAS
VARMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have requested U.S.A. for help in extinguishing fire in coal mines of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In search of the suitable technology for completely extinguishing the existing fires in Jharia Coalfields of Bihar, a team of four Mining Engineers were deputed to USA to examine the available technology to control the fires. The team has identified the following technologies which could be applied to deal with fires:-

Use of hydro monitors for quenching the fire followed by

excavation of heated debris and coal;

ii) Drilling under high temperature conditions;

iii) Infusion of foams through boreholes;

iv) Use of expanded cement-slurry mix for sealing of the cracks and stabilising the area.

[English]

Annual growth rate of Industrial Sector

427. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual growth rate of production in industrial sector during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the growth rate during the period from April 1991 to January 1992 vis-a-vis growth rate during the corresponding period of 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) According to the information provided by the Central Statistical Organization, the annual rates of growth in the Seventh Plan period were as follows:

Year	Rate of Growth (%)
1985-86	8.7
1986-87	9.1
1987-88	7.3
1988-89	8.7
1989-90	8.8

(b) The latest available information on Index of Industrial Production is upto November 1991, which shows an overall rate of growth of (-) 0.9% during April-November 1991 as against a growth of 10% during the corresponding period of last year.

New Fertilizer Factories in Andhra Pradesh

428. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some new fertilizer factories in Andhra Pradesh in public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any applications in this regard from private parties are pending with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter of their sanction stands at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to the current industrial policy announced by Govt. in July, 1991, so industrial licence is required for setting up fertilizer plants in the country. However, for sponsorship for allocation of gas from the Krishna Godavari basin for setting up on ammonia-urea plant, 16 parties have submitted applications. No decisions has, so far, been taken.

Rise in Price of Vital Drug 'Desferal'

429. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the vital drug 'Desferal' used for the treatment of Thalassaemia patients has gone beyond the reach of majority of the patients due to abnormal rise in its price;

(b) if so, the reasons for the phenomenal rise in the price of this essential drug; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the price of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). 'Desferal' is a formulation imported in finished form and is outside price control. M/s. Hindustan Ciba-Geigy were marketing this injection at a price lower than the import cost till August, 1991, thereby incurring loss on the sale of this formulation. The subsequent increase in price was effected by the company on account of exchange rate adjustment and to cut losses on the sale of this formulation. However, keeping in view the overall interest of Thalassaemia patients in the country, Government intervened and prevailed upon the company to reduce the price from Rs. 410/- to Rs. 290/- for a pack of 5 vials of 'Desferal' injection w.e.f. 1st week of March, 92.

Decontrolling of Essential Drugs

430. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to de-freeze certain essential drugs from price control;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that such a step is likely to escalate

substantially the price of essential drugs beyond the reach of common man;

(c) if so, the reasons for defreezing these essential drugs; and

(d) the manner in which the life saving drugs are proposed to be made available to the common man at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Various aspects relating to price control of drugs are being considered under the on-going review of Drug Policy 1986 and Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987.

Allotment of Flats/Plots under Ambedkar Awas Yojana

431. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SC/ST registrants under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana will get the flats or plots during centenary celebration year of Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Development Authority has constructed/developed flats/plots for the SC/ST;

(c) whether there is any major problem in the allotment of plots to the registrants under the Ambedkar Awar Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). No separate houses are proposed to be constructed for allotment to the registrants of Ambedkar Awas Yojana. The scheme envisages only allotment of flats in different areas to the registrants as per quota fixed for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes out of

the flats which will be constructed under New Pattern Scheme, 1979.

All the 20,000 persons registered to be registered/under this scheme are likely to be allotted flats by 1994-95.

Demolition of Tibetans Shops

432. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tibetans shops at the Ladhak Budha Vihar Market were recently demolished by the DDA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to rehabilitate the affected Tibetan shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to certain wooden Takhtas where some Tibetan refugees were squatting unauthorisedly on Government land and using the same for running business, were removed by them recently.

(b) No permission had been given by the land owning agencies to use these lands by the Tibetan refugees.

(c) The issue of rehabilitation of the affected persons is under consideration of the Government.

Non-availability of Essential Commodities in FPS in Delhi

433. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the essential commodities were available on time in the Fair Price Shops in Delhi during the last two months;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of blackmarketing and hoarding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that essential commodities were generally available to the consumers at the Fair Price Shops during the last two months. Officers of the Delhi Administration regularly undertake surprise checks on Fair Price Shops (FPS) to check malpractices. During the year 1991, 2075 checkings were made, 117 FIRs lodged and 172 persons arrested.

Regular monitoring of the PDS in the U.T. of Delhi is held at various levels to improve the availability and supply of essential commodities through PDS outlets.

Chitradurga as no Industry District

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

(a) whether there is a demand for declaring Chitradurga district as a no industry district as there are no major and medium industries in this district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to declare any district/area as No Industry District including Chitradurga.

Alleged irregularities by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is looking into certain irregularities alleged to have been committed by the management of the Maruti Udyog including frequent foreign tours; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Some references have been received by the Govt. from CBI regarding certain irregularities alleged to have been committed by the management of the Maruti Udyog Ltd., which are still under consideration.

[Translation]

Mini Cement Plants

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

(a) the details of the units in each State to which licences have been issued for setting up of mini cement plants during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government are aware that these mini cement plants produce sub-standard cement;

(c) whether the Union Government have set up any machinery to check the quality of cement produced in these plants; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the report prepared by the machinery, if any?

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

industry, the number of registrations granted under the Exempted Industries Registration Scheme (EIR Registration) and the number of Information Memorandums filed by the entrepreneurs for setting up of mini cement plants during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). Government of India has issued Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1983 under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to check the quality of cement produced by cement manufacturers. Under the said Quality Control Order.

"no person shall himself or by any person on his behalf manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute cement which does not conform to the prescribed standard and which do not bear BIS Certification Mark."

Under the provisions, all the cement manufacturers in the country producing any variety of cement covered under Cement (Quality Control) Order are required to obtain BIS Certification Mark licence for producing and selling cement under ISI Certification Mark.

STATEMENT

Number of EIR registrations granted and information memorandums filed for setting up of mini cement plants during the last three years

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total Number of</i>	
	<i>EIR Registrations</i>	<i>Information Memorandums</i>
Maharashtra	3	—
Uttar Pradesh	2	4
Tamil Nadu	2	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	7	5
Nagaland	1	—
Rajasthan	2	9
Assam	3	—
Gujarat	3	1
Orissa	3	2
West Bengal	1	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	7
Karnataka	—	1
Haryana	—	1
Bihar	—	1

HUDCO Projects in Rajasthan

437. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects under consideration of "HUDCO" for solving the housing problem in the rural and urban areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether HUDCO has accorded its approval to provide funds for all the housing projects recommended by the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As on 20.2.1992, 41 urban housing schemes from the State of Rajasthan for HUDCO loan amount of Rs. 32.94 crores are reported to be in pipeline. In addition, 13 land acquisition schemes for HUDCO loan of Rs. 86.48 crores have also been posed to HUDCO. No rural housing scheme from the State of Rajasthan has been submitted to HUDCO.

(b) and (c). Based on the area and population criteria, HUDCO has made a loan allocation of Rs. 39.55 crores for the State of Rajasthan during 1991-92, against which a loan amount of Rs. 8.30 crores has already been sanctioned. All the Land Acquisition Schemes have been referred back to the Agencies for resubmission in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the HUDCO. The schemes in pipeline are considered for

sanction subject to compliance with technical and financial guidelines of HUDCO.

SC/ST quota for allotment of Government Accommodation in States

438. SHRI RAM NARAIN SERWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of quota fixed for SC and ST employees of the State Governments for allotment of the Government accommodation;

(b) the year upto which the quota reserved under each category for these employees has been fulfilled; and

(c) whether the Government have also reserved any quota for out-of-turn allotment of accommodation to the said employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Percentage of quota for SC and ST Employees of State Govts. for allotment of State Govt. accommodation, if any is fixed by the respective State Govts. However, in General Pool Residential Accommodation, reservation for eligible SC/ST Central Govt. employees has been fixed to the extent of 10% vacancies in type-A and B accommodation and 5% vacancies in type-C and D accommodation.

(b) the date upto which the quota reserved for each category of employees has been fulfilled as on 21.2.92 is as under:-^A

<i>Type</i>	<i>Date of Priority covered under</i>	
	<i>SC quota</i>	<i>ST quota</i>
A	5.2.75	27.6.78
B	6.5.59	1.4.67

<i>Type</i>	<i>Date of Priority covered under</i>	
	<i>SC quota</i>	<i>ST quota</i>
C	5.7.56	15.2.68
D	11.4.57	6.2.64

(e) Each request for out-of-turn allotment is considered on merits, in relaxation of rules. No quota has been reserved for the SC/ST employees in out-of-turn allotment.

Recruitment System

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

(a) whether some of the departments of the Government of India, Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations and Statutory Bodies make recruitments to various grades in their offices through the Subordinate/Selection Commission/Union Public Service Commission/Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj, Delhi whereas some others make recruitment on the basis of newspaper advertisements;

(b) whether there is any proposal to centralise the recruitment system to be made through S.S.C./U.P.S.C./Employment Exchange only; 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). all vacancies arising under Central Government Offices/ Establishments (including quasi-Government institutions and statutory organisations) other than those filled through the Union Public

Commission or agencies like the Staff Selection Commission are not only to be notified to but also to be filled through the Employment Exchange. Such vacancies can be filled through other permissible sources of recruitment e.g. on the basis of newspaper advertisements etc. only after obtaining non-availability certificate from the Employment Exchange. In the case of Public Sector Undertakings, Employment Exchanges are utilised only for recruitment to posts carrying pay upto a maximum of Rs. 1250/- (revised) or Rs. 800/- (pre-revised) per month. Posts above this level except senior level posts filled through the Public Enterprises Selection Board are filled by the respective undertakings through their own arrangements.

There is no proposal to change the existing system of recruitment which is found to be fairly satisfactory.

Outlay for Urban Transport

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

(a) whether there is no separate head for urban transport but the outlay for the same is included in the outlay of the Ministry of Urban Development; and

(b) if so, the details of the outlay of the urban development and the amount earmarked for urban transport out of it during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The funds for Urban Transport are provided under the demand of the Ministry of Urban Development under different Heads. Urban Transport is one of the subjects handled by the Ministry of Urban Development. The budgetary outlay for Urban Development for 1991-92 is Rs. 179 crores. Out of this the outlay for Urban Transport is Rs. 5 crores.

Repairing of Roads in Delhi

441. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 16, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 9020 regarding repairing of roads in Delhi and state:

(a) whether large crates, pot-holes and water loggings have surfaced/taken place on majority of the roads in Delhi after the onset on monsoons in 1991;

(b) whether the roads in Delhi which were resurfaced during 1990 were reduced to a dismal state with sporadic surface erosion;

(c) if so, the reasons for not ensuring that standard material for repairs/resurfacing of roads were used as per specification;

(d) whether there is any proposal to investigate the matter and to evolve fool-proof measures to ensure laying of quality roads to check inconvenience to the public and wasteful expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from concerned

agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Instability of Land Surface in the Coal Belt of West Bengal and Bihar

442. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-DIQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of subsidence that has caused geological instability, particularly instability of land surface in the coal belt of West Bengal and Bihar where Eastern Coal-Fields Ltd. has been operating;

(b) if so, whether subsidence is due to non-implementation of the prescribed follow-up measures by the company; and

(c) the steps the Government contemplate to tackle the problem of subsidence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) and (b). Problem of land subsidence in the coalfields areas of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has mainly resulted from unscientific exploitation of coal during pre-nationalisation days. With a view to check the growth of habitation over unsafe areas, the office of the Directorate General of Mines Safety had declared 40 areas in Raniganj Coalfields as unsafe for human habitation as early as in 1950. The Government of West Bengal had also passed Legislation in 1979 prohibiting construction over such unsafe areas. In spite of the enactment of legislation, the growth of settlements over the subsidence prone areas has not been contained and is growing unabated. The Management of ECL could demolish houses and shift its employees to safe places whenever the situation so warranted. However, its efforts to do so for outsiders had not had the desired effect.

(c) Some of the steps taken to tackle the problem of subsidence are given below:-

- (i) Mining operations are carried out in conformity with rules and regulations and strictly as per conditions imposed by the Director General of Mines Safety;
- (ii) Extraction below built up areas is done only in conjunction with sand stowing;
- (iii) The Government of West Bengal had passed Legislation in 1979 prohibiting the construction activities over unsafe areas;
- (iv) Regular follow-up and liaison with the District Authorities is maintained for evacuation of people from areas declared unsafe;
- (v) In order to stabilize such areas in Raniganj Coalfield, ECL has taken up a project based on the technology of hydro-pneumatic stowing of sand through bore-holes.

Manufacture of Power Equipments by BHEL

443. SHRI BUOY KRISHNA HAN-DIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited for manufacturing various power equipments, megawatt-wise;

(b) whether this capacity has been fully utilized;

(c) whether BHEL has been slated to supply only 40 per cent of the power equipment to meet the additional targeted capacity of 38,000 MW as proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The manufacturing capacity of BHEL of power generating equipment is given below:

Thermal	4500 MW/Yr
Hydro	1345 MW/Yr
Gas Turbines	1000-1200 MW/Yr

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Out of the 38,370 MW of power planned for addition during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 (earlier 8th plan) BHEL has received orders for 16,043 MW of power generating equipment which amounts to 42% approx. of the total proposed capacity for the above period. Based on the available orders on date, the percentage capacity utilisation in BHEL will be as follows:

	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
Thermal	55	30	-	-
Hydro	51	16	52	-
Gas	-	5	-	-
Turbine				

Legal provisions for Sick Industrial Units

444. SHIR PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the existing legal provision by which the Union and State Governments can prevent closure of sick industrial units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with view to change the provisions contained therein for preventing closure of sick industrial units.

[*Translation*]

Printing of Cost Price and Selling Price

445. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDE-
WAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies do not print cost and selling price on the packets containing food and other items;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made nay enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make it mandatory for the companies to write the date of manufacture and price on the packets; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). According to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, declaration of sale price and month and year of manufacturing/packing on retail packages is mandatory. However, certain category of packages are exempted from the aforesaid obligation. No declaration as to the cost price is required to be made under the Rules, as the subject matter is outside the scope of the Act under which the Rules have been framed.

Ishwari Prasad Committee

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

(a) whether the Ishwari Prasad Committee appointed on working journalists has submitted its recommendations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have appointed inter-departmental High Powered Committee to process the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether this Committee has submitted its report;

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

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Expert Committee for Newspaper Employees appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Ishwari Prasad which submitted its report to the Government on 15th January, 1991, *inter-alia*, deal

with matters concerning safety, health and hygiene as also medical allowance, leave travel concession and overtime allowance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The inter-departmental Empowered Committee constituted by the Government to process the recommendations of the Export Committee have not submitted its final report so far.

Short supply of coal to power station in Rajasthan

447. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether less power was generated by the Kota Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan due to short supply of coal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of decrease in the generation of power during years 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto January, 1992 due to short supply of coal;

(c) names of the coal mines which supplied coal to Kota Thermal Power Station during the last three years indicating the quantity supplied by each and the distance

thereof from the power station;

(d) the extent of loss suffered due to non-supply of coal in time; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to regulate the supply of coal the remedial measures proposed for the short supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHIR S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (d). Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS) in Rajasthan is linked for supply of coal to Singauli Collieries of Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL); Korea-Rewa Coalfields of South Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. (SECL); and Jharia Coalfields of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL). Approximate distance of these coalfields from KTPS is as follows:

(i) SECL (Korea-Rewa) -	990 Kms
(ii) NCL (Singrauli) -	800 Kms.
(iii) BCCL (Jharia) -	1350 Kms.

According to available information following are the details with regard to linkages and coal supplied to Kota Thermal Power Station during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(In 1000 tonnes)

Coalfields	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (upto January 1992)	
	Linkage	Receipt	Linkage	Receipt	Linkage	Receipt
Korea-Rewa (SECL)	1110	498	930	477	755	612
Jharia (BCCL)	1515	973	1245	679	855	847
Singrauli	60	19	390	337	1090	488
Mugma-Salanpur (ECL)	-	4	-	-	-	-

(In 1000 tonnes)

<i>Coalfields</i>	<i>1989-90</i>		<i>1990-91</i>		<i>1991-92 (upto January 1992)</i>	
	<i>Linkage</i>	<i>Receipt</i>	<i>Linkage</i>	<i>Receipt</i>	<i>Linkage</i>	<i>Receipt</i>
Dhori/Jharia (CCL)	-	97	-	-	-	174
Total	2685	1591	2565	1493	2700	2121

According to Central Electricity Authority no shortfall with reference to generation target was reported due to short supply of coal during 1989-90. During 1990-91, there was a shortfall of 751 Gwh against the target out of which 215 Gwh was ascribed as due to shortfall of coal. The Kota Thermal Power Station has exceeded its target by 819 Gwh during the period April '91 to January '92. However, the power station has reported that it could have generated additional 233 Gwh if it was supplied more coal during this period.

(e) Supply of coal to thermal power stations is being monitored on daily basis. Supply of coal to power sector is being given priority over other sectors.

Auditing of accounts of Coal India Limited

448. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries were audited during 1989-90, 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with names of subsidiaries;

(c) whether these accounts were audited in time; and

(d) if so, the total profits earned by the said coal companies during 1989-90 and 1990-91 with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by coal companies, the accounts of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries including Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), Eastern Coalfields Ltd., (ECL), South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), Central Mines Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL), Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL), Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL), and North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 were audited and annual general meetings were held in time.

(d) Profits earned/losses suffered by the above coal companies during 1989-90 and 1990-91 after adjustments of Coal Price Regulation Account and before tax provisions were as follows:-

(+) = Profit

(−) = Loss

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Company</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
BCCL	(+) 51.33	(−) 96.27
CCL	(+) 10.76	(+) 5.26
CMPDIL	(+) 2.42	(+) 2.06
ECL	(+) 76.43	(−) 42.74
NCL	(+) 2.10	(+) 22.58
SECL	(−) 32.32	(−) 20.79
WCL	(−) 30.94	(−) 95.40
NEC including Stock-yards	(+) 0.35	(−) 27.87
Total CIL	(+) 80.13	(−) 253.17

Funds to Rajasthan for Underground Sewage Disposal Scheme

449. SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Rajasthan for the underground sewage disposal scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether there is no provision for underground drainage system in big cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, whether Govt. propose to provide assistance to Rajasthan for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Sanitation is a State subject and there is no Central assistance programme for urban sewage disposal schemes. No information is maintained by the Govt. of India on provisions made by the State Govts. for various cities for sewerage. Hence (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

[English]

Quota for SCs/STs Under SFS

450. SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of accommodation earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under various self-financing schemes in Delhi was fully utilised during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Number of allocations made to SC/ST registrants under the SFS scheme for the last 3 years is as under:-

1989	-	Nil
1990	-	184
1991	-	50

Response from entrepreneurs/NRIs after Liberalisation drive

451. SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the specific response received by the Union Government from foreign entrepreneurs, NRIs and domestic entrepreneurs establish new industries in India after the recent liberalisation; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been prepared by the Government demarcating our industrial field where each category of the above entrepreneurs is proposed to be allowed to invest and establish new industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) After the announcement of new industrial policy in July, 1991, 3550 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum have been filed by entrepreneurs with the Secre-

tariat for Industrial Approvals till 31st January, 1992, for the setting up of industrial units. During the aforesaid period, approvals have also been given by Government as well as Reserve Bank of India for a total of 760 foreign collaborations including 260 approvals for foreign investment proposals involving foreign/NRI equity of Rs 588.63 crores.

(b) Annexure I, II and III to the statement on Industrial Policy, laid on the Table of the both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, contain the lists of industries reserved for the Public Sector; industries requiring compulsory licencing and high priority industries for automatic approval of foreign technology agreements and for 51% foreign equity approvals respectively.

Amendment to Copyright Act

452. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) visited India to discuss India's joining Paris Convention;

(b) whether the Government propose to amend the Copyright Act and the Patents Legislation;

(c) whether India has also agreed to sign the Paris Convention of WIPO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) visited India in the last week of January, 1992. During his visit he called on representatives of the Government and industry. The subject of Paris Convention on Protection of Industrial Property figured in

his discussions with Government representatives. India is not a member of the Convention. While there is no proposal to amend the Patents Act, 1970, Government is making a comprehensive review of the Copyright Act.

[Translation]

Big and Small Agro Based Industry in Bihar

453. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to setup any big or medium agro based industry in Sitamari district of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government proposed to take some concrete steps for setting up of agro based industries in Sitamari and border areas of Bihar after getting a survey of the area conducted by the team of experts in this regard;

(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) to (d). Ministry of Industry do not have any proposal at present to set up any big or medium agro based industry in Sitamari District of Bihar. The responsibility for developing industries in a State or any particular region or district thereof lies primarily with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government. Ministry of Industry have approved five Growth Centres at Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Jasoria, Muzafarpur and Purnea Kasba for creating various infrastructural facilities for the speedy industrial development of Bihar State. 11 letters of intent and 8 industrial licences in 1990 and 7 letters of intent and 5 industrial licences in 1991 were issued for setting up

industries in Bihar. From July, 1991 to January, 1992, 27 industrial entrepreneurs memoranda have also been filed by the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Bihar.

[English]

Irregularities by Edible Oil Traders

454. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oil traders in Gujarat and Maharashtra have pocketed crores of rupees illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount pocketed by such traders; and

(d) the action taken against such traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). State Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been requested to supply the information.

Working of Civil Servant in Public Sector

455. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow Civil Servants to work in private sector;

(b) if so, the rationale behind such a proposal; and

(c) the broad parameters of the proposal and terms and conditions of transfer from civil service to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). As per the existing rules, the services of a Central Government servant can be lent to a private undertaking in exceptional circumstances, on the condition that the duties to be performed after the transfer are such as should, for public reasons, be rendered by a Government servant. In regard to members of All India Services, the rules provide that a cadre officer may be deputed to a private body by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government on whose cadre he is borne. A proposal to liberalise the existing provisions is under examination.

Demands of T.V. Manufacturers Associations

456. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. industry has registered a steep fall in production during the last three years owing to the prevailing structure of taxes particularly the production;

(b) if so, whether any memorandum has been received by the Government from the Consumers Electronics and TV Manufacturers Association;

(c) if so, the details regarding their demand and suggestions; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There has been fall in production of TV sets in the country due to slackness in demand. The production figures of B&W and CTV sets during the last three years are given below;

Qty. in million nos.

	1989	1990	1991
B&W	4.0	3.6	3.1
CTV	1.2	1.2	0.9

(b) and (c). Consumer Electronics and TV Manufacturers Association (CETMA), has submitted a memorandum to the Government to reduce the Excise Duty for both B&W and CTV sets. The details are given below:-

Item	Suggestions by CETMA
51 cms B&W	Duty on picture tube to be brought down to 10% <i>ad valorem</i>
36 cms B&W	Shifting of additional excise duty currently levied on TV sets to tubes.
	Excise duty on all electronic components at a uniform rate of 10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

<i>Item</i>	<i>Suggestions by CETMA</i>
12 cms B&W	Exemption from excise duty as B&W in the case of 36 cms. B&W TVs
51/53 cms CTVs	Excise duty should be brought down to Rs. 1500/-
36 cms CTVs	Excise duty should be brought down to Rs. 900/-

(d) The suggestion made by CETMA and other industry associations provide important inputs in framing Budget proposals.

Criteria for Sick Public Sector Undertakings

457. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria, if any laid down to identify the sick industries in the public sector; and

(b) the weightage given to the social obligation carried out by such undertakings and their efficiency, vis-a-vis their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (Shri p.k. THUNGON): (a) and (b). To identify sickness of industries in the public sector, the definition of sickness as given in Section 3(1) (i) of the Sick Industrial Companies Act 1985, is followed. As per this Section, "sick Industrial Company" means an industrial company (being a company registered for not less than 7 years) which has at the end of any financial year accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net worth and has also suffered cash losses in such financial year and the financial year immediately

preceding such financial year". The cases of such public sector units which falls under this definition are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for drawing up necessary rehabilitation/revival plans. Under such plans the Board might give weightage to the social obligation carried out by such undertakings.

Launching of New Public Distribution System

458. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI V. DHANAJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Public Distribution System has been launched by the Government recently;

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure that proper distribution of every article reaches also the poor;

(c) whether the Government have also taken any steps to ensure that there is no pilferage or blackmarketing of any item; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The Public Distribution System (PDS) as is universal in character. The Central Government has taken an initiative to revitalise and revamp the Public Distribution System with a view to improving its reach to the people in certain identified areas. As a measure towards this end, the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments have identified about 1700 blocks, which are covered by area specific programmes such as Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and certain Designated Hill Areas. The State Governments have been requested to open additional fair price shops to issue ration cards to all those families who have not been issued such cards so far in these areas, to initiate steps to deliver the Public Distribution System commodities at the door step of the fair price shops so as to minimise leakages and diversion and to constitute peoples vigilance Committees to supervise timely and proper distribution.

(c) and (d). The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up Vigilance Committees at fair price shop level by involving Women Organisations, elected representatives etc. for monitoring the supply and availability of Public Distribution System commodities to the consumers. The officers of the State Admini-

strations regularly undertake checks and surprise visits to the fair price shops to curb unfair trade practices and also take action under Essential Commodities Act to check and furnish malpractices. During the year 1991, over 1.5 lakh raids were reported to have been conducted and goods worth about Rs. 25 crores confiscated.

New Housing Policy

459. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to announce a new housing policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new housing policy?

(c) in what way it would be different from old housing policies; and

(d) the date from which the new housing policy is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Draft National Housing Policy was placed before both the Houses of Parliament in May, 1988. The Govt. has taken up the revision of the draft NHP in the light of the view expressed by M.Ps, State Govts. and different sections of the public. The revised draft NHP will be placed before both the Houses of Parliament as soon as it is ready.

Supply of Coal to Power Sector by Coal Mines

460. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ask all new coal mines to supply only coal to the power sector which is conducive to environment;

(b) if so, the details hereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any move is contemplated to include a cess in coal tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with background and scope of utilisation of cess?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) to (d). An Expert Committee set up by the Government had recommended use of beneficiated coal in new thermal power stations located more than 1000 Kms. away from the coalfields. This Committee had opined that use of beneficiated coal by such distant power stations would be more beneficial for them from the point of view of lower transport cost, higher generation and better plant performance etc. Accordingly it has been decided to set up pithead coal beneficiation plant for power grade coal. One such plant is under construction at Piparwar in CCL.

Since ash content of beneficiated coal is lower than that of raw coal, quantity of ash to be handled at the power plant gets reduced and as such pollution is correspondingly less. The extra cost of beneficiation of coal has to be borne by the consuming unit and price of such coal has to be negotiated between the purchaser and producer. Therefore, there is no proposal to impose any Cess on coal for this purpose.

(*Interruptions*)

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of privilege. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, the Finance Minister yesterday implied that there has taken place a leakage. Therefore, he is not prepared to lay the letter or the correspondences on the Table of the House. Today, the Prime Minister is here. We want a confirmation whether or not the Budget was leaked to the World Bank. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you have also not informed us about it. Today, the Prime Minister is here. So, either he has to confirm or deny it or place the letter on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you have also not informed us about it. Today, the Prime Minister is here. So, either he has to confirm or deny it or place the letter on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you one by one. Now, I call Dr. Ram Chandra Dome to speak.

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government about the incident that happened last night. In a Eastern Railway section in the Sahibganj loop-line, a tragic rail accident took place last night. It was a collision between a goods train and the stationary Up-Visva Bharati fast passenger train between Pichurir Dhal and Bhedia Railway Stations. The engine of the train caught fire. Five persons died on the spot including a woman and an infant. I want a statement from the hon. Minister in this regard. An inquiry should be instituted in this matter to investigate the cause of the accident. Also, adequate compensation for the victims should be given. Already, 18 persons were seriously injured and they have been admitted in the Burdwan Medical College. They are under treatment now. Out of them, seven persons were seriously injured. So, I want that the hon. Minister should rush to the spot. Further, I would request that adequate

compensation should be paid; treatment should be given to the injured. This is my request.

SHRI SOMNAHI CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The accident which took place falls in my constituency. Something must be done. Where is the Railway Minister? He should have been here. No statements are given even when such Railway accidents are taking place. People are being killed. Six persons have died; so many were injured. There was always a statement in the past by the Railway Minister when such accidents took place. Sir, are you condoling them? He must make a statement when the House is sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, kindly bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister.

SHRI SOMNAHI CHATTERJEE: I would request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to listen to the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of procedure. Today, all the papers in the country have come out with the news that the Finance Minister has written a compromising letter to the World Bank. That issue is not being discussed. You are allowing to raise other issues like the railway accident and all that. It is the most serious matter where the very sovereignty and the dignity of this nation has been compromised. Either the Government should come out with a categorical statement saying that there is no such statement or letter, or the letter should be laid down on the Table of the House. Otherwise, let me not say some unpleasant things. I do not want to threaten anybody. But, Sir, the question of dignity and honour of this nation is involved. It is not party question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Chandra Shekhar ji, you should say... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tell you one thing. There will be serious dereliction of duty on the part of Members of Parliament if we do not take up this issue here and now. All other matters are totally irrelevant now.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): You cannot hijack the House like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am not hijacking the House. I am not in the habit of doing that. But I have seen many uproars like this, I am not going to be silenced like this. I want to tell that here is a serious matter where the very credibility of the Finance Minister is under doubt, under shadow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: For the past 24 hours, our democracy is being held to ransom. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I have some experience in this House, not that much experience as they have. I have some experience. I am not hijacking. I am discharging my duties as a Member of Parliament. I know my limitations. If Mr. Speaker says that this matter cannot be raised, it is not important enough, I will not do that. I do not want that Members should get agitated over that. If you want I have got a letter here. Here is the letter written by your Finance Minister and replied by the World Bank. Do not threaten like this. (*Interruptions*) Let me say. I shall make a request to you. Before we proceed with the proceedings of this House, convene a meeting of the leaders of the

various groups and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. Let the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister see this letter and deny that this is not a factual letter. You yourself see whether there are some compromising statements in this letter or not. It is not that I want to gain a point for publicity. I seriously feel about it. I say if this letter is true - and in my opinion it is true - it compromises to a great extent with the dignity and honour of this House and of the whole country. So, a Government which can compromise with the honour of this nation has no right to conduct the proceedings of this House. I raise this serious matter. (*Interruptions*) If you want me, I can state one thing. When the World Bank Report was brought to the notice of the House and the country, at that time. I made a statement in this House saying that in November 1990, the World Bank Report was submitted to the Government. I was the Prime Minister till June 1991. The Report was not shown to me. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. He made an enquiry in that matter. I am in the know of things that the Prime Minister is in the knowledge who was responsible to conceal that Report from me. Is Mr. Prime Minister ready? The Prime Minister has not the courtesy to reply to my letter which I wrote to him in July. I have waited for such a long time. I have not spoken this unless and until this document came in my possession. I assure you and I assure the Members of the Ruling Party that I have no intention to malign anybody. But I am sorry I cannot keep silent where the honour, dignity and the prestige not only of this House but of the whole nation is at stake.

I talked to the Leader of the Opposition in the morning and said, "you as the Leader of the Opposition should talk with the Prime Minister to have this type of meeting." This thing cannot be allowed by manipulations, by outcries, by trying to shout each other down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The

reply was supposed to be given the next day. It is a long letter. How could it be down unless it was previously arranged? In that case the reply should also be produced now. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday all the opposition Members had expressed their deep concern on this subject and demanded the laying of this paper on the Table of the House. Throughout the day the subject continued to be discussed from different angles and in different stages and the Finance Minister also made a statement but when the House was adjourned in the evening, the opposition was very much agitated... In the early hours of this morning Chandra Shekharji rang me and expressed his sorrow and told me almost the same what he had spoken in the House just now. Later on, I requested the Prime Minister also. The impasse in this matter should be ended and I expected that some action would be taken about it at 12 O'Clock. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will recall that this matter was discussed in your chamber yesterday also. The Finance Minister is saying that he would not lay it today but would lay it on the 29th but there is every possibility that full text of this letter might be published again in news paper, then what would be our position as a House and as the Government. This should also be considered seriously. As I emphasised yesterday and again I want to emphasise that by saying that I am ready to lay it after the 29th, the hon. Finance Minister himself has indicated that there is certainly some link between letter and the budget. Had he not talked of 29th and taken a stand that there is no such convention on the basis of which the correspondence between the World Bank and the Government should be laid on the Table of the House it would have been different aspect and that issue would have been decided by the House or by the Chair. That

is a different thing. But when he himself has said that he won't lay it today, but instead would lay it after the 29th, is a clear indication that Budget is likely to be presented on the 29th and it (the letter) is certainly related to the Budget. That is why the apprehensions expressed by us yesterday have been substantiated further and I would like that the suggestions given by Shri Chandra Shekhar ji should be taken into consideration and a way found out to end the impasse. We discussed with the Prime Minister also, he only said that whatever solution the hon. Speaker will suggest would be acceptable to the Government.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully endorse what has been said. Once the Finance Minister said that this letter has nothing to do with the budgetary process, there could be no reason of withholding it. He made that statement yesterday. But, if it has no relation with Budget, how could it be postponed till after the presentation of the Budget? And what possible connection could there be between the two, if the statement is correct? Even yesterday, the question of public interest was raised and in spite of that question being raised repeatedly here, the Finance Minister did not take cover under that nor the question of any national interest was involved.

Now, the former Prime Minister of this country has mentioned about the document. I request him to lay it on the Table of the House. Is it a routine affair that we are discussing or should it be treated as a partisan affair? When the country's sovereignty and prestige is at stake, everybody should be agitated. I hope the Ministers have not completely mortgaged their conscience just for their *gaddi*. What are you trying to do? Is there nobody to protest in the Cabinet also? I do not know what is happening there.

Sir, this is a matter which should not be tried to be covered up in the manner by saying "well, the Finance Minister said that it would be done on the 29th". We insist on this. We would like to know whether it has any connection or not. Shri Chandra Shekhar has said that it has some connection. Therefore, we would like to know whether this House has been taken for a ride. We would also like to know whether this country's prestige and dignity of the House has been compromised or not. Sir, the very fact that the Government is not producing the document shows that they want that to suppress something from this House. I requested yesterday also that this matter should not be treated in this partisan manner. Let the Leader of the House come here. Why did I say that the leader of House came? It is because that he should also contribute in this matter. Let us have his views on whether there is any suspicion in the matter, whether the country's sovereignty has been compromised or not. This is a matter which should not be left in this way. Now the Leader of the Opposition has said that the Prime Minister has said something. Therefore in good grace he should come here and immediately allay the suspicion and feelings that are there. He should immediately agree to the placing of the document and the entire correspondence on the Table of the House. We should know what is it, so that the country can decide whether this Government has totally surrendered the economic independence of this country to some outside agency. We are entitled to know this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a heated discussion on this subject throughout the day yesterday.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would suggest that a meeting be convened in which you may speak. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to say that all of you want to speak because everybody has a desire to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Minapore): Do you want us to help you find a way out or do you want the repetition of yesterday?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow you. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: In fact there was a thorough discussion on this subject yesterday in the morning as well as in the afternoon. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM ILAS PASWAN: But the result was zero.

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion has been given by the former Prime Minister and we have to take it very seriously. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani has also given his suggestion. I believe that we should listen to al, be it Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Home Minister or anybody else. But I feel that the suggestions are such that Shri Paswan, Shri Rabi Ray and other Members would also like to speak and we will listen to the ideas of all.

I believe that I am able to make out something from what I heard yesterday or what I am hearing today. I can also make out what the Government and you are hinking. I believe that the suggestion given by Shri Chandra Shekhar is a very good suggestion and we should accept the suggestion. I am calling a meeting in which all the leaders would be invited and my only request is that all the leaders may make it a point to attend the meeting because if they do not come and send somebody else, then it becomes very different and then that thing is left. Some

leaders attend it regularly, but some leaders do not attend. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): The Prime Minister should also attend the meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe, he will also be coming. All may attend the meeting and then discuss it sitting together. Now I would like to put one thing before you that the Proclamation on Kashmir is likely to expire on the 2nd March and if we are not able to do anything about it in this House, a constitutional problem would arise. So from here I will be going into my chamber and I would call a meeting with you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yesterday you had called a meeting and the Finance Minister had said that he would not tell about it before 29th and yesterday you gave a ruling which created impasse. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated, Paswanji. It is not good if you go on speaking like that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Please listen to the opinion of the party about the meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we not call a meeting?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Meeting has to be called. but I am saying as to how the meeting has to be called. You called a meetin yesterday and the Finance Minsiter said that it would be laid after 29th. I urge upon you not to go ahead with proceedings. The House may be adjourned and a meeting called immediately. Unless it is decided, no fruhier proceedings should be conducted. That is all I wanted to say. I favour the suggestion of the hon. Mr. Chandra Shekhar, but unless the meeting is convened, there

should be no further proceedings in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The proclamation on Kashmir is there. Would you not like to approve it?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That will be done later on. There is no other question more important than the present one. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): There is no problem about Kashmir Proclamation, we can get it passed. But, we have to take a view on this point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I am on a point of order about the obituary reference.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to allow this, please take your seat.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Sir, a sitting Member passed away yesterday,...

MR. SPEAKER: We have not done it any time before, please sit down.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Sir, when a sitting Member passed away yesterday, we made the obituary reference today; and when the Member passed away during January, the obituary reference should have been made yesterday itself.

MR. SPEAKER: No, we have to get the authenticated information. There is no point of order, sit down. Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, as has been mentioned, may I know

whether this House has the competence to decide anything or the competence has been abdicated in favour of the World Bank and IMF? *(Interruptions)* This question should be settled first; and the question of Kashmir would be considered as a secondary issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How can you do it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I request you to immediately call a meeting of the leaders; adjourn the House and sort out the matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we are going to call a meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am sure that you are realising, as all of us here are doing, that the situation between yesterday and today regarding this matter has fundamentally changed. Up to yesterday, this was a matter which has been brought to the notice of this country through the columns of a particular newspaper. There was nobody who could actually vouch for its authenticity or otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to ask you and the entire House one basic question. When nobody is prepared to take up the responsibility of what appeared in the newspaper, how would you expect this House to act on that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But, that is not the position now. First of all, the Finance Minister who spent several hours here yesterday, never said that what has appeared in the newspaper is not authentic. This is the first point. The second point is this. Today it is no longer confined to a newspaper. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it in the meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The document has been produced. Whether that document is authentic or not, it is for the Finance Minister to say. But once the document has been produced, then the position cannot be what it was yesterday. Yesterday you gave a ruling or whatever it is, where you made an observation that in view of the fact that the Finance Minister is busy preparing the Budget, there are only four or five days left and he is feeling some difficulty in allowing this document to be made public because it will create some obstacles in preparing the Budget. Therefore you gave him the benefit and you said that there is no need to bring this up now. Now, the document has come and you saw that Mr. Chandra Shekhar has authenticated this. He has quoted from it. He is prepared to quote from it. Therefore, now you have to think over a new procedure. *(Interruptions)* Otherwise in the country tomorrow, day after tomorrow and for the next one week, what will go on? Can you understand what will happen in the country? How much speculation will be rife? How many things will be written and spoken?

I do not think that will help the Finance Minister either. Will it? It will not help us at all. Therefore, I agree with Shri Chandra Shekhar's proposal. It is better that we do not try to discuss this matter in this House just now because it leads to nothing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are a lot of accusations and counter-accusations, but without proving anything. We want to get to the bottom of this thing. If this document is authentic, then certain conclusions will fol-

low which are of the utmost importance for the future of this country. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, it is better, in your wisdom, you think over it or you arrange a meeting or call a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already agreed to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Finance Minister, Prime Minister, everybody has to be present.

MR. SPEAKER: I have agreed. We will act on it. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. Please speak soberly.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, going entirely against my character, I shall attempt to be sober.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always sober.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: We on this side of the House have no difficulty whatsoever in discussing the substance of the issues that have been raised here. Our plea quite simply is that when we are discussing the substantive issues, we do so in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of this House and in accordance with the orders of the Chair. We have been witness for the last 24 hours, first, to this issue being raised, in the first instance, without the appropriate rule of procedure being cited; thereafter, the rulings of the Chair - both when you yourself were in the Chair as well as when your deputies were in the Chair - being flouted by Members of this House.

We have been subjected to this House being adjourned three times over because Members of the Opposition walked into the well of the House. Instead of those Members, who were walking into the well of this House, being expelled from this House, you expelled those of us who were obeying the

orders by adjourning this House three times over.

We know that there are substantive issues involved in the letters that have been exchanged by the Finance Minister with the World Bank President. Now we had said, the Finance Minister had said in reply to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's question that did not seek to rule out a discussion on the grounds of public interest. He repeated, he did not seek to rule out a discussion on the grounds of national interest. The only ground on which he sought to rule out a discussion now was the sanctity of the budget procedure. (*Interruptions*) Please give us a chance.

Since he has raised the issue of the sanctity of the budget procedure, the fact of the matter is that the determination as to whether a statement made by him will or will not affect the sanctity of the budget procedure, is entirely within the province of the Finance Minister because he is bound by the oath of secrecy to not say anything which might implicitly or explicitly compromise that budget procedure. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, if Mr. Chandra Shekhar possesses with him document that has been purloined from the Ministry of Finance, he becomes an abettor of a criminal act. If, on the other hand, he does not know whether the document in his hands is purloined document or not a purloined document, an authentic document or a non-authentic document, then with all responsibility of a Member of this House and a former Prime Minister, I think, he should desist from bringing it up. If, on the other hand, he is himself willing to authenticate whatever is the piece of paper, that has been mentioned, there is a procedure by which it can be brought within the domain of the Members' interest and the Members' knowledge.

All I am pleading for is that we do not run away, we will never run away - from any of

the substantive issues. But let it please be ensured that instead of the dignity of this House and the dignity of your office being repeatedly flouted by the Opposition representatives, we respect your orders, whatever those orders might be. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have given an adjournment motion in this regard...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You asked me to speak on this subject. Are you prepared to constitute a committee? You are not allowing discussion on that subject also...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to give time to everyone.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have not had the opportunity to speak even for a minute. I shall speak if you give some time...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, I have risen to mention a point.

[*English*]

I do not want to score a point on this.

[*Translation*]

Yesterday's proceedings were dominated by a discussion on a letter. After that I went home with a heavy heart. I received

telephone calls from a few journalists whom I would not like to name. We were told that the letter would be tabled tomorrow. Yesterday we were repeatedly asking the hon. Finance Minister to lay the letter on the Table.

[English]

You can share the secrets of World Bank and that letter also.

[Translation]

That letter has reached non-MPs but the hon. Minister does not want to reveal it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He will do that on the 29th.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: The hon. Finance Minister has agreed to that. The entire House is asking for that letter since yesterday. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I respect you feelings. You can be my guide. I would like to ask just one question. If the tabling of that letter leads to any fluctuation in the economy...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Shri Advani has replied to that. The Finance Minister said that the letter would be tabled on the 29th after the presentation of the Budget. This indicates some relation... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They are asking for two days time to prove that....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Today Shri Chandra

Shekhar is saying that he has got it. He is saying... (Interruptions) He has it in mind. I thank Shri Chandra Shekhar. He has served the Parliament and the country.... (Interruptions) the former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar informed you about it. I think no other matter should be taken up before this matter is resolved... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings of the House are generally conducted in a very dignified manner. Every member should be given an opportunity to express his views on all matters of urgent importance. If members of the ruling party complain that they have got less time...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: A lot of members from other parties have been given the opportunity to speak on this subject. I would like to state categorically that we can certainly find a solution to this and there have been many good suggestions also. Democracy itself means that learned men should sit together and find a solution to the problem. You have done that job. I am going to act on it. You should also keep it in mind that there is also an issue regarding imposition of President's rule in Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, you have raised the Kashmir issue. We have to pass it on schedule lest it creates a Constitutional deadlock. Everyone is aware of this. The general opinion among members of the Opposition is that a meeting be convened immediately to remove the present deadlock in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall convene it in my Chamber.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This matter should not be made a prestige issue. The

suggestions made by ex-officials and the former Prime Minister should be accepted. This matter should be taken up before anything else.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Meeting will be convened immediately.

[*English*]

I am retiring to my Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going just now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lac-know): I object to the language being used...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Gramatically or otherwise?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If someone wants to refer to a former Prime Minister he can use the word 'Poorva'. Why use the word 'Bhoot' with it?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: He seems to be possessed of the 'Bhoot'.

MR. SPEAKER: I congratulate you for that little explanation as it has brought a smile on everybody's face. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You may adjourn the House.

12.38hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Proclamation dated 25th February 1992 issued by the President revoking the proclamation issued by him on 11th May 1987 in relation to the State of Punjab

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 25th February, 1992 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 11th May, 1987 in relation the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 124 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1992, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See No. LT-1322/92]

Review by the Government and Annual report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table of a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section

(1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1323/92]

Objectives, thrusts and Macros-Dimensions of the Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Report of and review on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Objectives, Thrusts and Macros-Dimensions of the Eighth Plan-1992-97 (Directional Paper) (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No. LT-1324/92]
- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1325/92]

Notifications under All India services, Act 1951 and Review on and Annual Report of Semiconductor Complex limited, Sas Nagar in 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 646 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659 in Gazette of India dated the 23th November, 1991.
 - (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991.
 - (iv) The Indian Police Service Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1991.
 - (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 699 in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1991.
 - (vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700 in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1991.

- (vii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2890 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1326/92]

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1327/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

Statements showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha

- (i) A statement regarding Review of the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Sas Nagar, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Sas Nagar, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

(I) Statement No. XXVII	— Fourteenth Session, 1984 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1328/92]	} Seventh Lok Sabha
(II) (i) Statement No. XXXI	— Fifth Session, 1986 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1329/92]	
(ii) Statement No. XXVII	— Ninth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1330/92]	} Eighth Lok Sabha
(iii) Statement No. XXVI	— Tenth Session, 1988 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1331/92]	
(iv) Statement No. XXII	— Eleventh Session, 1988 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1332/92]	
(v) Statement No. XIX	— Twelfth Session, 1988 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1333/92]	

(vi)	Statement No. XVIII	— Thirteenth Session, 1989 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1334/92]	Eighth Sabha	Lok
(vii)	Statement No. XV	— Fourteenth Session, 1989 [Placed in Library See No LT- 1335/92]		
(III) (i)	Statement No. XII	— First Session, 1989 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1336/92]	Ninth Sabha	Lok
(ii)	Statement No. XII	— Second Session, 1990 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1337/92]		
(iii)	Statement No. VIII	— Third Session, 1990 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1338/92]		
(iv)	Statement No. VI	— Sixth Session, 1990 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1339/92]		
(v)	Statement No. V	— Seventh Session, 1991 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1340/92]		
(IV) (i)	Statement No. IV	— First Session, 1991 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1341/92]	Tenth Sabha	Lok
(ii)	Statement No. I	— Second Session, 1991 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1342/92]		

Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules 1991 and Annual Report of and review of the working of National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.

under section 134 of the Trade Merchandise Marks Act. 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1343/92]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 729 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1991

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the national Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1344/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institution for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1345/92]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi And English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1346/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 1990-91 under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1347/92]

Review and Annual Report of Bengal Immunity limited, Calcutta and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation limited Vadodra for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1348/92]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English ver-

sions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (a) of (1) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-1349/92]

Review on and Annual Report of Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for 1990-91 and review on and Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): 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 619 A of the Companies Act 1956:-

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1350/92]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (b) of (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1351/92]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1990-91

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1990-91, under section 34 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1990-91 together with an Audit Report thereon, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1352/92]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Second and Third Reports

12.38hrs.

[English]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): I beg to present the Second and Third Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.38/1/2hrs.

12.40hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT BILL)**

Eleventh Report

**Motion : reextension of time for report
of Joint Committee**

[English]

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Kotwa): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur):
I beg to move that this House do extend upto the 30th April, 1992, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of the new part ix and addition of 11th Schedule).

12.39hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

Third Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Information and Broadcasting-Central Board for Film Certification and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

"That this House do extend upto the 30th April, 1992, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX and addition of 11th Schedule."

The Motion was adopted.

12.39/1/2hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up matters under Rule 377.

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria):
No, you adjourn the House. Let the Speaker conduct a meeting of the leaders of all the parties. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Lucknow): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Assessment of Lottery Business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can finish 377 and then we will adjourn.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You know the sentiments of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I fully agree with the sentiments of the House and there is not dispute about it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: My humble request to you is that you should adjourn the House. Let the Speaker have a meeting with the leaders of all the parties. Then we can take up the business of the House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): We oppose to any adjournment. (*Interruptions*).

12.44hrs.

(At this stage Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker has already assured you that he will call a meeting. 377 is yours. It is a matter of just 10 minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, either you expel them from the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 20'clock.

12.47hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, the document which has been the subject of today's discussion has been laid

on the Table in the Rajya Sabha. So the Finance Minister should resign. Where is the Finance Minister? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Shri Khurana, your leader is sitting in a meeting on that subject. Why are you shouting over this issue? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The document which the Finance Minister could not present here has been tabled in the Rajya Sabha. This means that this House has been kept in the dark. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please note that the document has been tabled in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Leaders of all parties are having a meeting. Please sit down, Shri Khurana.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Finance Minister should resign. This House was kept in the dark. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhannharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that document has been laid on the Table in the Rajya Sabha. How does it matter that the leaders of political parties are having a meeting now? If the document has been tabled there, why has it not been tabled here? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is why has that document not been tabled here when it has been tabled in the Rajya Sabha and the Whole world knows about its contents. The document should be tabled in this House also. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Leaders of all the political parties along with the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and the ex-Prime Ministers are meeting in the Chamber of the hon. Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me. There are so many hon. Members who have given their submissions under rule 377. We can finish them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall conclude statements under Rule 377 of very great importance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are all aware that the Leaders of all the political parties should meet and find out some amicable solution. They are now in a meeting with the Hon. Speaker in his chamber. Let us conclude statements under Rule 377. What is the harm? Some hon. Members are saying that important observations have to be made under Rule 377. Let us sit for five minutes.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The whole of yesterday we could not transact any business. Day before yesterday also we did not transact any business here. Even today we have not been able to transact much business. At least we should conclude statements under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet once again at 3 P.M.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER In the Chair]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, in accordance with the desire expressed by the hon. Members in the House, the leaders met in my Chamber. The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the former Prime Minister and other leaders of the Parties—Indrajitji, Somnathji and other leaders of the Parties. The leaders expressed their view that the document about which a reference was made, should be put on the Table of the House. And from the Government side, in an understanding manner, they said that whatever the Speaker desires could be done. I can understand the meaning of that. That can be understood by anyone of us, in accordance with the desire expressed by the hon. Members, the leaders and everybody here, I am directing the Finance Minister to lay a copy of the relevant letter of the Table of the House. He can do it today, may be before the House rises and if the translated version of that is required, if it is ready it can be laid today or otherwise, it can be laid tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, please circulate the copies of that. (Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The copies of that may be circulated so that we can collect it today itself. (Interruptions).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Let the English version be placed today and the translated version be placed tomorrow. (Interruptions).

MR.SPEAKER: That is acceptable. The English version will be laid on the Table of the House before the House rises. If the Hindi Version is also ready, it would be laid today. Otherwise, it would be laid tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Midnapore): Mr.Speaker, Sir, will your direction cover the letter of 11th November only or the letter of 12th November also, which was written to him. (Interruptions).

MR.SPEAKER: Well, I am not very very sure about the dates and all those things. So, I have said the relevant letters on which you were discussing yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about exchange of letters?(Interruptions).

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA(Pali): Both the letter and its reply should be placed on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack): Sir, what about the Railway Minister's statement, which was committed yesterday?(Interruptions).

MR.SPEAKER: He has come with his statement and he is likely to make the Statement. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister may please ask him to make the Statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I request that copies may be given to the Members. Kindly do. (Interruptions).

MR.SPEAKER: Administratively I will see.

Now, Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Birbal.

15.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) Need to set up a Television Centre at Rawatsar, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr.Speaker, Sir, the determined effort of the Central Government to cover maximum number of people under Doordarshan's National programmes is quite praiseworthy.

Recently a relay centre of Doordarshan was set up at Sri Ganganagar with low power transmitter. The Rawatsar area is not covered by Sri Ganganagar relay centre and Suratgarh relay centre set up earlier. Therefore the people of the area are not covered by the programmes of these centres. Depending on the weather programmes of Amritsar and Jalandhar centre are received sometime. However, programmes of Lahore (Pakistan) are received very well in the area.

There is an urgent need to put a stop on this cultural invasion by Pakistan. The area is spread over 2,000 square kilometres where nearly 5 lakh people live and there is one Municipal Board and four Municipalities and a Tehsil headquarters including a number of big villages. Such a large number of people are not covered by national programmes. In this way they are compelled to watch the programmes of Pakistan Television.

In the prevailing circumstances it has become a national need to set up a Doordarshan relay centre at Rawatsar to avoid programmes of Pakistan Television.

Therefore, I humbly request the Central Government to set up a Doordarshan relay centre at Rawatsar (Rajasthan) immediately keeping in view the national interests.

(ii) **Need to set up Growth Centre in Seoni district, Madhya Pradesh**

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, new industrial policy of the Central Government is expected to encourage faster industrialisation, but no industries could come up in the backward areas where infrastructure could not be built up under the "Growth Centre Scheme". As a result these areas will remain backward and there will be imbalances in development in the country. therefore I request the central government to initiate steps to set up Growth Centres in the backward areas in order to set up agriculture and forest based industries. Where one Growth Centre has already been approved, another Growth Centre should not be sanctioned for that area.

This scheme should be implemented on a priority basis in the no industry districts and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh. In the backward and Zero -industry district of my constituency, Seoni, on national highway No. 7 near village Badol 500 hectares of land is owned by the Government and the river 'Venganga' has enough water. Earlier also there was a proposal to set up a Growth centre in the area. Therefore, I request the Central Government to sanction a Growth Centre in district Seoni for the all round development of the region.

[English]

(iii) **Need for early Commissioning of Power plants at Mandalgarh, Chittorgarh, Dholpur and Swatgarh in Rajasthan**

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Sir, the Government of Rajasthan, a few years back, had asked the Tata Consultancy to survey and submit a report about the possibilities of establishing thermal power stations based on coal in various places of Rajasthan. The said consultancy organisation, after detailed field surveys and analysing the available secondary data, submitted

a report to the state Government identifying four locations for establishing thermal stations, namely Mandalgarh—2x220 MV, Chittorgarh—2x220KV, Dholpur—2x220 MV and Suratgarh—2x220 MV.

Out of these four locations, Suratgarh was more or less cleared for coal linkage during 8th Plan period and commissioning in the year 1995. The delay in sanctioning these projects is resulting into cost and time over-runs and the long felt demand of the area is being neglected. It is well known that Rajasthan is the second largest state in the country so far as area is concerned and the desert areas receive power supply from the Chambal or the Bhakhara systems which are at a long distance and the transmission lines taking power to these areas lose their vitality. The Government of India are requested to take a view for establishing three other power stations and give its clearance for the Suratgarh plant.

(iv) **Need to take early action for the expansion of IFFCO Plants in country**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1989-90 a scheme for the expansion of IFFCO plants in the country was formulated. Besides, in his inaugural address to the Tenth Lok Sabha, the President of India also made a mention of the need of the expansion of these fertiliser plants. However situation has not changed. Since India is a predominantly agrarian country and when adequate quantities of quality fertilisers are made available to the peasants then definitely the production will increase. Increase in production will increase prosperity in the country and also help in checking the prices from rising to a large extent. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take concrete steps immediately for the expansion of IFFCO's Aonla plant so that price-rise can be checked and farmers and people may get adequate benefit.

(v) **Need to construct a railway bridge between Patna and Pahleja Ghat, Bihar**

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, geographically Bihar is divided into two parts North Bihar and South Bihar and because of the river Ganga, there is transportation problem North Bihar and South Bihar. Even the capital of Bihar Patna is not properly connected with the Northern part of the state as there is no railway bridge across Ganga thereby the developmental works suffer in that part. Railway network not only helps in prosperity and development of the society but is no less important from the security point of view. Small business and industries cannot prosper because of the absence of any link between South Bihar and North Bihar and the districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran, Vaishali, East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Gopalganj etc. of North Bihar are totally cut off from South Bihar.

Demand for a railway bridge between Patna and Pahleja Ghat is being made for a long time. Central Government's investigation team went there many times to select site but of no avail.

Therefore I demand from the Central Government to take steps without delay for the construction of bridge across the river Ganga between Patna and Pahleja Ghat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only approved version will go on record.

(vi) **Need to take Collective measures for improving the deteriorating conditions of Loksan tea Estate Jalpaiguri, West Bengal).**

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): I like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the fact that the Loksan Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal which had been taken over by TTCI in 1976, is on the verge of collapse.

The factory buildings are in dilapidated condition and need immediate renovation. The existing factory machineries are too old. Out of 747.56 hectares of land 399.57 hectares of land is under plantation. All the plants are very old and about 40 percent of them have been non-functional due to old age. New plantation in the old and in the new areas is badly needed.

More than 7.4 lakhs of Provident Fund money of workers is yet to be deposited. The Workers are required to pay extra price for plucking more leaves during the scheduled period. The workers of the three other gardens managed by TTCI are getting ten per cent. Provident Fund whereas the workers of this garden are getting only eight per cent. About seventeen lakhs of gratuity money is yet to be paid to the retired workers. Scarcity of drinking water, fire-wood, deplorable condition of their dwelling Houses, have led the workers to take recourse to agitation. Immediate intervention of the Government is solicited to save the workers and the garden.

(vii) **Need to look into oil slick in the Bay of Bengal and to formulate a disaster management plan for the region.**

SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joy nagar): Sir, an Associated Press despatch from Dhaka published in most of the dailies a couple of days back, first brought to the notice of Government and ecologists that an Oil slick was threatening animal and plant life in the Bay of Bengal and mangrove forests in Sunderbans, home of the famed Royal Bengal tigers and spotted deer and it was moving towards the land westwards and further. Now as per latest reports, the oil slick has hit the Sunderbans in West Bengal. This slick has ultimately broken up into patches spread over an area of 24 to 32 kilometres along the Sunderbans and drifted landwards and has become a mass of garbage and slime.

As to who was responsible for this spill is still an enigma. This needs to be investigated. The need of the hour is to save the

[Sh. Santi Kumar Mandal]

flora and fauna in the Sunderbans, the home of the Bengal tiger and national park upgraded to a biosphere reserve, which had also been recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Further, when the 'thin film' of oil and slime gets caught in the mangrove forest of the estuary, the most affected will be prawns and shrimps cultivated in the brackish waters which are major foreign exchange earners. Government may urgently devise some measures to see that effects of this oil, largely a non bio-degradable substance on the flora and fauna do not remain for long.

Coming from Sunderbans, I would strongly urge that Government should formulate a disaster management plan for the Bay of Bengal region without any further delay, particularly aimed at the build-up of an infrastructure for tackling an accident of this nature.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Finance Minister is here. He wants to lay the papers on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as directed by you, I place on the Table of this House an authenticated copy of the letter that I sent to Mr. Preston, President of the World Bank, on 11th November, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1353/92]

SHRIRUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): What about the second letter, Sir? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : I would like to inform the House that hon. Speaker that there is no second letter. I have mentioned to the hon. Speaker that there is no second letter.

AN HON. MEMBERS : What about the reply. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Is it the same letter which has been reported in The Indian Express? (*Interruptions*).

15.16 hrs.

STATUARY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:-

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990, in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1992."

As the House is aware, in view of the then prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir was issued by the President on the 18th of July 1990, on the recommendation of the Governor. Earlier, on 19.1.1990 the Governor, Jammu and Kashmir, assumed to himself the powers of the State Executive and Legislature placing the Legislative Assembly of the State under suspension under the provisions of Section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. A month later, on 19.2.1990, the State Assembly was dissolved by the Governor, in exercise of his powers under the State Constitution.

As the law and order and security in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continued to be grim, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained for continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18th July, 1990, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of Six months with effect from 3.3.1991 and again from

3.9.1991. The current spell of President's Rule in the State will expire on 2.3.1992.

In a recent report, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that the Pakistan Inter Service Intelligence and the Pakistan Army made very determined efforts during the summer and autumn months of 1991 to escalate militancy in the Kashmir Valley by infiltrating more Kashmiri Youths after training them in automatic weapons, guerilla warfare tactics and wireless operations.

The Governor has further informed that the security forces have kept the situation on the ground in control and have been conducting major operations during the past few months to flush out the militants from the those urban and rural areas where they were trying to entrench themselves. This has had come impact on the security. However, the situation is still grave as the militants retain considerable capability to strike at the security forces and other targets and to instil fear among the people. It is therefore, essential to keep up the momentum of the current drive against the militants to further blunt the edge of militancy.

By the end of year 1991, the common people in the Valley were visibly disillusioned and fed up with militancy and no longer believed that the militants can possibly achieve 'Azadi' through armed violence. Enthusiasm and support for the terrorists had declined due to the continuing social and economic hardships and misdeeds of the terrorists themselves who had been increasingly indulging in extortions, molestation of women, murder and abduction of innocent people. The fear of the gun had prevented the people from coming out openly against militancy, though, of late, there were incidents of people coming out in the streets to express their resentment against the activities of the terrorists in their localities. Due to growing disenchantment with Pakistan, the various sections of the terrorists were also disheartened and a very substantial percentage of the terrorists had become inactive and over 600 of them had surren-

dered with their arms. Differences were developing among the terrorist groups.

Certain events in the Valley and on the border have had an adverse impact on the process of normalisation of the situation in the State. The inter-gang rivalry and schism between different terrorist groups seems to have lessened considerably. The terrorists have also been able to mobilise more public support for their mass action. The acts of violence by terrorists have also been stepped up. However, these changes may prove to be temporary and the hard work of Jammu and Kashmir administration and the security forces may ultimately prevail. The fallout from the events on the border may influence the coming developments in substantial manner.

There is a political vacuum in the Valley. There has hardly been any effort by the political elements to consolidate and build upon the earlier change in the mood of the people and in thinking of sections of the terrorists. Administrative channels and the security forces are, however, trying to win back the confidence and cooperation of the people through developmental activities and relief measures.

The situation in the State is not conducive to holding of elections to the State Legislative Assembly and no demand for such election is being presently voiced by any major political party in the State. Moreover, the Governor has informed that the Delimitation Commission has still not completed the work of fresh delimitation of constituencies. An amendment of section 47 of the State Constitution increasing the number of Assembly seats by 11, has also made it legally untenable to hold Assembly elections on the basis of the earlier delimitation of constituencies.

According to the provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the President's Proclamation under Article 356 may continue in the State for three years

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

subject to six monthly approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all relevant factors into consideration, there seems to be no alternative but to continue the President's Proclamation dated 18.7.1990. The Governor has also recommended this course of action. It is, therefore, proposed that President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 3.3.1992.

In view of the position explained, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1992."

[Translation]

KUMARI UMABHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs by quoting a couplet in the beginning of my brief speech.

"Tu na Idhar-Udhar Kee Bat Kar, Ye
Bata Ki Kafilā Kyon Loota,
Hame Rahjano Kee Fikra Nahin, Teri
Rahvari Ka Sawal Hai."

Who is responsible for the present situation in Kashmir for which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has moved a motion for the extension of the period of President's rule in Kashmir in the House? For the past many years the situation could not improve in Kashmir and continued to deteriorate further. Who should be held responsible for that.

Sir, I believe that hon. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, who is present in the House, must be following my speech in Hindi as he fears that I do not know English. Similarly, I fear he does not know Hindi properly.

MR. SPEAKER: ~Fears of both of you are baseless.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is nice that you have given your ruling about the fears of both of us. Through my brief speech I would like to submit that once Kashmir was known for spreading messages of peace and love. Thousands of years of preindependence day history indicates that essence of knowledge, peace, love and unity were all pervasive then but all of a sudden Kashmir turned into a place of playing politics and because of some impractical policies the situation has come to such a pass in Kashmir that no citizen from other part of the country thinks of coming back safely from the Kashmir Valley. The policy of my party, BJP, is clear about Kashmir but the wavering policy the previous and present Central Governments have adopted about Kashmir and the policy the party in power has adopted now, has all along been a policy of votes. It has been the politics of votes as well. First of all, create a problem for votes and then complicate that problem a little for more votes and then make a show of solving that problem for more and more votes. Had an honest effort been made to find out the solution of the problem, then situation in Kashmir would not have come to such a pass. An anti-terrorist and anti-secessionist atmosphere has been created through out the country through the 'Ekta Yatra' of the BJP President, Shri Joshi.

I am surprised that perhaps the members of the ruling party do not like the word 'Ekta'. Before I could speak anything. Only by mentioning the word 'Ekta' it appeared as though boiling oil might have been poured on them while they go in for votes in the name of 'Ekta'. Through 'Ekta Yatra' this strange incident has happened in the country for the first time. (Interruptions).

You people have got agitated, it shows that you are guilty. A thrashed army resorts to rampage. Ekta Yatra has created public awareness against the tendencies of separatism and terrorism in the entire country. But it is a matter of regret that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs who holds a very responsible post has given a statement to the effect that as a result of Dr. Joshi's Ekta Yatra the terrorists of Kashmir have got an opportunity to unite. We feel agitated as well as ashamed of on his statement. The reality is otherwise. You must have read in the newspapers that for the first time slogans of 'Pakistan Murdabad' have been raised in Pakistan occupied area of Kashmir. Otherwise the slogans 'Pakistan Zindabad' and 'Hindustan Murdabad' were used to be raised in Kashmir Valley as well as in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. It was the result of Ekta Yatra that when Amanulla Khan alongwith his other associates tried to march ahead in an agitated mood, was fired at and the terrorists who earlier raised slogans of 'Hindustan Murdabad' started raising slogans 'Hindustan Zindabad'. The statement given by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs only resulted in the killing of some innocent persons participating in Ekta Yatra in Phagwara, because his statement encouraged the terrorists. (*Interruptions*).

It was only because of this Ekta Yatra that Pakistan realised the strength of India. Earlier it was engaged in Proxy war with India over Kashmir issue and thought that India was unable to give a befitting reply to it. Pakistan was trying all tricks against India in regard to Kashmir issue and it thought that India could not take stringent measures against it. We have always been warning Pakistan of taking strict measures but it never expected that we would really take action. Pakistan realised only after the Ekta Yatra that India was determined to fight against terrorism as it saw lakhs of people gathered against terrorism without caring for their lives. The ultimate result was that Pakistan Government was compelled to stop Amanullah Khan and his friends. It then resulted in rift between terrorists. The credit of all this should go to BJP.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan also resorted to propaganda as a part of its strategy in which we totally failed. Through propaganda Pakistan created an impression in the entire world that the people of Kashmir do not want to be with India, rather they were being forced to be with India. Our Government failed to play an effective role in the propaganda war. Secondly, the World Human rights Organisations made such allegations on our security forces which created an impression in the World that our forces were committing atrocities in Kashmir and playing with the honour of women in Kashmir Valley. While the fact is that such misdeeds are being committed by the terrorists and nobody dares to speak against them. I am stunned at the cruel methods adopted by the terrorists, extremists and separatists to kill the innocent people in the valley. There is no example of such methods being adopted any where in the World.

In Germany, Hitler killed a large number of people in a gas Chamber. But the terrorists and separatists in Kashmir kill the innocent people mercilessly and amputate the parts of bodies of women to take revenge. They pack these parts in polythene bags and inscribe the names of the parts on the bags and throw them near the bases of security forces.

I regret to point out that the Human Rights Organisations have never criticized the atrocities being committed by the terrorists, rather they tried to defame our forces which are the most disciplined, cultured and of high character of all the forces in the world. Newspapers throughout the World publish all these things but the Government at Centre remained inactive just to face defeat in propaganda war. Some of the western countries believed that propaganda to be true while we continued to lag for behind in the propaganda war. The result was that even the common people in Pakistan came under the influence of terrorists. There was a time when Shri Jagmohan was appointed as Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. He adopted the policy to separate terrorists from the common masses and to take stringent

[Kumari Uma Bharti]

measures against the terrorists and to bring the peace loving people into the main stream. This was the policy of our party also. Shri Jagmohan used to meet the common people to know their problems and also took measures to solve them and at the same time the terrorists were being dealt with sternly. People of Punjab have not come under the influence of terrorists even today whereas the people of Kashmir were influenced to some extent. The article 370 has proved to be a hurdle in the way of bringing the people of Kashmir closer to each other sentimentally. I was disappointed to know that the Hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao gave an assurance that article 370 will not be removed from the statute book because he had earlier given an assurance to remove it. Article 370 was introduced because of unusual circumstances prevailing in the valley, but at the same time there was an understanding to remove it on improving the situation. It is a matter of utter shame for the Congress Party that they have failed to restore normal situation in Kashmir even in 44 years. Ultimately, the situation deteriorated to the present extent. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to admit that unfortunately we will have to support the extension of President's Rule in the valley. But we hope that the situation will become normal very soon there.

However, I would like to get reply to some of my questions. Will the prevailing circumstances in Kashmir help to normalise the situation? Will the propaganda war prove favourable in that direction? Will it be possible to restore normal situation in Kashmir without destroying terrorist hide outs in Pakistan as well as in Kashmir Valley? A few days back 'Jansatta', a popular daily newspaper had published details of such hide outs/camps where terrorists are being trained. We cannot restore normal situation in Kashmir as long as training centres and hide outs are not destroyed; or terrorists are not isolated from the common masses. Will we succeed in normalising the situation without sealing borders. Will the Government

play another drama of holding elections in Kashmir like that enacted in Punjab....(Interruptions).

I don't need to take water, rather I would make you to drink water if you require...(Interruptions) I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the way elections were held in Punjab an impression was created as if we are the accused.(Interruptions) Hon. Minister you yourself owe an explanation. You did not hold elections in Punjab after postponing it on 22nd June. The elections in Punjab were boycotted. Has it not given an opportunity to the terrorists to unite? It has been the first chance in the last 2-3 years. Congress party is responsible for creating an atmosphere of panic. We want the Punjab problem to be solved. We also want elections to be held in Kashmir so that the people in the valley may get an opportunity to elect the people of their choice and those who are involved in terroristic activities should also be punished. Pakistan have been involved in providing protection to these elements and we warned them to take strict action against them. I would like to give an example. A man was to go to a forest. He asked his wife to give him his license of his gun. His wife enquired why he did not take his gun? He said that he had sent the gun for cleaning and since there was a man-eater lion in the forest he would terrify the animal with his license itself. This is what we do. It is just the result of the Ekta Yatra of BJP that Dr. Joshi went to Lal Chowk and took risk to his life to unfurl the flag there. We agree that we got the cooperation of security forces. But could the Government have dared to do the same had they got the cooperation of security forces fifty times more than that they provided to us. Go there on the 15th of August(Interruptions). Dr. Joshi was able to unfurl the tricolor, because he is a brave son of a brave mother. Why you were not able to reach there....(Interruptions) ^You could have unfurled the flag there under the protection of security forces. The Defence Minister of this country had to make such a statement that the coming generations of Pakistan will have to face the consequences of war. The policy of peace, non-

violence, sympathy and kindness should not be adopted in this regard. Regarding Pakistan, we will have to adopt the policy of Lord Krishna that if there is a gopi, she should be enchanted with a flute, if there is Arjun, he should be preached the sermons of Gita and if there is Kansa and Shisupal the 'Sudarshan Chakra' should be brought into action. Pakistan should be forced to follow a right path. The entire country is unanimous about removing the Article 370 implemented in Kashmir. The people of this country were not aware of the things happening in Kashmir. But due to the Bharatiya Janata Party, now people in every village knows what is Article 370 and what loss this country has suffered due to that Article and how terrorist activities have taken place in Kashmir. Today, the entire nation become prepared to fight the terrorism. This credit goes to the Bharatiya Janata Party. I would like to submit that within six months, the Government should make efforts to improve the situation in Kashmir and if the situation improves to that extent, which your party spokesman is always claiming, it will be commendable. Seven lakh persons have been displaced and they were forced to abandon their homes in Kashmir and modesty of their women-folk were outraged. Your party is understood to be a great advocate of secularism. The test of your secularism is that you should create such conditions which is conducive to their safe return to their homes. With these words, I conclude and hope that the hon. Home Minister will reply to my queries.

SHRI MANISHANKARAIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you forgiving me the opportunity to speak just after Kumari Uma Bharati. She has started her speech with a couplet. I would like to give its reply.

It is:

"Kya haal poochhte ho, mere karobar ka, Ainak bech raha hoon, andhon ke chahar mein."

[English]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since they have not

been able to follow my Hindi, I shall continue in English.

The Indian National Congress Government has for about 250 days now had the responsibility for restoring a semblance of law and order, justice and political integrity in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. On the last occasion, when I had the opportunity to intervene on this subject in this House, I had taken the time of the House in explaining the conditions that prevailed when we had to take it over. There is no pall for me to repeat that now. What I would like to do is to review what has happened in the course of the last 250 days.

First and foremost, we have seen some success being registered as the Home Minister has just indicated to us, in tackling the terrorist problem in such a manner that instead of conducting a war against the people of Kashmir, our security forces are confining themselves to conducting a war against the terrorist in Kashmir. It is the failure to have observed this essential distinction under that same Shri Jagmohan for whom Uma Bharati was singing her praises, not surprisingly since he was really an appointee of her party, that was responsible for disaster, into which the State of Jammu and Kashmir was taken between the months of December 1989 and May 1990. However, there is obviously now a human face being displayed by our security forces in tackling the extremely difficult situation with which they are confronted in the Valley. They have enjoyed a measure of success. It is, however, not an undiluted success. In tackling terrorism, as we have discovered in Punjab, there can be no smooth path. Neither does the path of true love run smooth nor does the path of true anti-terrorism run smooth. There are going to be ups and downs. It is often at the precise moment when we are succeeding in making a true impact on terrorism that the terrorist forces get together to rear their heads once more in a bid to thwart the efforts of the State to reassert the unity and integrity of this country. But if we look back to the last 250 days and compare it to the 250 days that went before, I think, all sections of this House, except those that are totally preju-

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diced that is, those in front of me, would agree that there has been a far greater measure of success in the last 250 days than in the previous 250 days.

However, the tasks of the future are of far greater importance and interest to us than the achievement of the past. Here, one is somewhat disquietened by the fact that despite the Home Minister's efforts over the last 250 days, there is virtually no more political activity in the valley today than there was in June 1991. The Home Minister himself said as much in his initial statement.

I would submit that a major reason for the virtual absence of any political activity in the valley, what the Home Minister described in the statement as 'political vacuum', is that at the head of the Jammu and Kashmir administration, we continue to have a policeman and not a political authority. Now I recognise that there is a major security problem to be tackled in the valley. Therefore, there is a rationale for having so experienced a securityman as Shri Girish Saxena in charge of the affairs in Kashmir. But it would appear that the terrorists are miring us down in anti-terrorist activity rather than enabling us to move to the next stage of engendering political activity, if in response to the existence of terrorism we have only anti-terrorist expert as the head of the Kashmir administration instead of somebody with considerable political skill and acumen. Now, there is no lack of political skill and acumen available in this country. It is difficult, I agree to ask somebody who is a Member of this House to give up his seat and proceed to Srinagar or to Jammu and handle matters from there. But even outside this House, there is a very large number of elder statesmen with considerable experience of handling political crisis, that is available. And I would urge upon the Home Minister that he draw upon vast wealth of statesmanship that exists outside this House, in order to pick somebody who will be able to take those steps that are necessary to move towards settlement because in the end, anti-terrorist activity can only be a means

towards an end and that end can only be a political settlement of the situation there.

Secondly, one of the least effective ways of making the people of Kashmir feel that they belong to India is to show a distrust of Kashmiris or Jammu and Kashmir cadre officers by excluding them from senior positions in the J & K administration. Now, compared to what had happened under Shri Jagmohan, when virtually every Kashmiri was removed from positions of office and where virtually no J & K officers were put into positions of responsibility and where the Governor himself went around saying in answer to a question that was put to him by the late leader of my party as to how many people in your administration you distrust and he answered in Srinagar that he distrusted all of them. We have now got a situation where a few of the officers in senior positions in the J&K administration are either Kashmiris and or belonged to the J&K cadre. But regrettably, we still have senior police officers as well as administrative officers there, who have no previous experience of Jammu and Kashmir. They are not imbued with the sense of Kashmirian which in fact everybody who goes to live and work in the Valley whether he was born there or brought in there to work should have. And what I would urge upon the Home Minister is that every single responsible position in the Jammu and Kashmir administration, be it that of the Chief Secretary of the Administration, be it that of the Director General of Police, be it that of the DIG in Baramulla let us not have officers who have gained their experience in other parts of the country. Let us trust the people of Kashmir and let us demonstrate to the people of Kashmir that we trust them by having officers who are experienced in working with them, working now with the Governor, in order to restore a sense of confidence in India among the people of Kashmir.

Sir, there is simply no doubt that for a period of time, from about December 1989 till about the middle of last year, there was a tremendous sense of alienation from India on the part of the people of Kashmir. This, I

submit, is not an endemic feature of the people of the Valley. If in 1947, the people of Jammu and Kashmir had not desired to be part of India, their acknowledged leader at that time, a Muslim called Sheikh Abdullah, would not have thrown himself against a Hindu called the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir to insist that the destiny of the people of Kashmir lay only with the people of India. And in all the years that followed, and here I would really plead with my friend, Kumari Uma Bharati, and I assure her that there is a Hindi version of the speeches of Sheikh Abdullah in the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, available in the Parliament Library I took it myself to please read those, to see how he acknowledged and avowed leader of the Kashmiris and therefore, by definition of the Muslims of Kashmir from the mid 1920s right through the early 1950s urged the Muslims of Kashmir and the others of Kashmir to cast their lot with secularism as defined by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, to cast their lot with the Union of India rather than with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to believe that it was possible for Kashmir to attain its true destiny as part and parcel of India. And let us not forget that that Muslim from Kashmir was opposed by a Hindu from Kashmir. If it had not been for the way in which millions upon millions of Kashmiri Muslims demonstrated their love and affection and brotherhood for thousands upon millions of Indians whether they were Hindus, Muslims or Christians, whatever, we would not have ever been able to stand on the 26th October 1947 and say with pride that the voice of the Kashmiris is with the voice of India and not with the voice of Pakistan.

Having said that, there were very specific reasons that had been put forward for having a special relationship between India and Jammu and Kashmir. The basis of that was that one third of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1949 was with Pakistan under Pakistani occupation. One third of the State of Jammu and Kashmir continues to be under Pakistani occupation. There is no other part of India which can be said in such large

amounts, to be in the possession of a foreign State. Where bits and pieces of India are in the possession of a foreign State as for example in the north-east and the north, there are special provisions that apply to Arunachal Pradesh, to large parts of the north-east and even to some parts of the mountainous region of UP. The situation has to change on the ground. Either the two States have to accept that the State of Jammu and Kashmir as it existed in 1947 has been partitioned between India and Pakistan or India will have to recover Pakistani occupied Kashmir and make it a part of Indian territory before we can remove article 370.

You cannot do this by simply provoking everybody, provoking Indians, provoking Kashmiri Pandits, provoking Kashmiri Muslims by undertaking an *Ektā Yatra*. To do what? To unfurl the flag in the Lal Chowk which had been unfurled in the Lal Chowk only on the 15th of August 1991. What courage is required to go to Srinagar Lal Chowk for 17 minutes in a borrowed flag with the presence of thousands of security officers holding guns? Is this a contribution to *Ektā* or is this a contribution to making the Indian flag a faros?

There is no difference between the Indian Amanullah Khan and the Pakistani Muri Joshi. Both of them attempted to undertake *Yatras* that were uncalled for by the situation. Both of them needlessly caused difficulty to the respective governments. Although I know that my voice is likely to be the only one to say so in this House, I wish to assert with all the strength at my command that I congratulate the Prime Minister of Pakistan on having prevented the JKLF leader from conducting this utterly irresponsible march into India.

In a similar way I congratulate the Prime Minister of India for having pricked the BJP's bubble. This is a bubble, this is a balloon which is filled with hot air. I am not surprised considering Uma Bharati's contribution to it, this hot air consists first of rendering a difficult problem communal by making the Ram Janma Bhoomi issue a central political issue

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in the political platform of a party which from 1952 to 1986 had not thought that the Ram Janma Bhoomi was central to Hindutva. They had then gone on to rouse the same kind of evil sentiment by undertaking a *Vibhajan Yatra* in the name of an *Ektā Yatra*.

We have suffered one partition of India. We are not going to allow the BJP to conduct another partition of India. What we need to do is to restore a political process in Kashmir. What we need to do is to restore an atmosphere and culture of Kashmiriat in Kashmir in exactly the same way as Punjabiat in Punjab has ensured Hindu-Sikh unity, despite the efforts of the terrorists. The divisive efforts made by the BJP and its brigade to bring about a division between Kashmiri Pandits and Kashmiri Muslims is an utterly reprehensible one. I would urge the Home Minister as a very important first step to immediately start making provision in those villages of Kashmir which have been freed from terrorism to allow the Kashmiri Pandits whose houses have been looted after to return to those areas to demonstrate that the culture of Kashmir is defended by the people of Kashmir, that it has been ruined by a cowardly party that does not even have a representative in the Valley and stands outside barking instead of being a part of the caravan that goes through the Valley.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the valley of Kashmir is known as the heaven on earth and a lot of people in this world consider it more beautiful than Switzerland. The foreign tourists visiting our country had a great wish to visit Kashmir also, but it is a matter of regret that today that valley of Kashmir has become a place of violence, abductions, distrust and political uncertainty. We all want that a solution should be found about the problem there and normalcy should be restored there, and Kashmir should remain as a part of our country. I have no doubt that the

majority of the people of Kashmir also have the same wish, except those handful of people, who have become astray due to some reason and have adopted the path of violence and terrorism and are revolting against the country and talking about seaparaation. There is also no doubt that the rulers of Pakistan are fully responsible for the grave situation in Kashmir.

Pakistan is making the Kashmir issue controversial only to divert the attention of its public from its own internal problems. The rulers of Pakistan has always adopted this attitude, that whenever they find themselves in difficulty in dealing with these internal problems, they raise the sentimental issue of Kashmir, so that they can get support of the anti-India elements in Pakistan. Today this has become a very big issue for the politicians of Pakistan. There are also some powers in the world, which do not want that our country should become strong and play a role in making a new world. The foreign powers are also inciting Pakistan and those terrorist and anti-national forces which are rising in Kashmir and are giving support to them.

We should keep all these things in mind and then we should try to find a solution of the Kashmir problem. From the very beginning, Pakistan has always tried to make the Kashmir problem an international issue. But we have never accepted this. I would request the Government of India that it should not allow the issue of Kashmir to become an international issue under any pressure, circumstances and reasons. The problem of Kashmir is our internal problem and we will find its solution.

It is our bad luck that terrorism is rising in Punjab. There are some forces in Assam also, which are taking the path of violence. Such forces are raising their heads in other parts of the country also. When such a situation has arisen in our country today, we should consider it seriously and we have to find a solution inside our country only.

We had very strong relations with Ka-

shmir. I was proud of the fact that the people living in Kashmir, whether Muslims or Hindus, they had deep faith in secularism. We used to give it as an example. I was present there, when Sheikh Abdullah had died and I had also participated in his funeral procession.

16.00 hrs.

The slogans raised by the people of the valley during the funeral procession of Sheikh Sahab was that he was a symbol of secularism and his secular spirit would always be upheld by them. This was a healthy sign which could be seen there. It was not taught to them by anyone. This slogan automatically came from the core of their heart.

Sir, it is unfortunate that in our country there are certain forces who always disbelieve the loyalty and devotion of certain people towards the nation. In this context I would like to point out that the B.J.P. has not understood this aspect in the right perspective. For instance if the people of a certain community today are in majority, angry for one reason or the other and in anger they say something objectionable it is unfair to suspect their integrity and their sense of patriotism towards this country. Instead, efforts should be made to understand the cause of their anger. It is improper to have a biased approach towards them. It is not a recent development but they have been doing so since the Bharatiya Janata Party was called Jansangh. This party never accepted the people living in Kashmir that they are also a part of Indian people and always denied their rights as citizens of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had addressed the students of Kashmir University at that time when they were taken as rebels and pro-Pakistanis and asked them about the future course of their action. At that time the youths had said if we retaliate against hike in bus fares or against disruption in studies in colleges and against inadequate transport facilities, we are at once termed as pro-Pakistanis. If the students of Delhi, Lucknow or Allahabad react and in anger resort to dis-

ruptive activities, no one will call them enemies of India. If we say something in anger we will be singled out. I understand that we should change our attitude and we will have to resolve the problems faced by the Kashmiris sympathetically.

Sir, it is unfortunate that our Home Minister is saying that no political party in the State is demanding for elections. Sheikh Sahab represented National Conference, the only party which was competent but the same party has now become politically weak. I have the firm opinion that the Congress Party is also responsible for making it weak. To form the National Front Government in Kashmir with National Conference and making them rush to Delhi every time unnecessarily and not providing them the assured assistance are the main reasons for these disturbances in Kashmir.

Sir, a devastating flood broke out in all parts of Srinagar. I happened to be in that place at that time and I saw there that all the looms were destroyed. At that time Farooq Abdullah was the Chief Minister. As he was my friend I met him and found him in a pitiable condition. From him I learnt that the assistance which was to be extended to the State was not given and as a result his prestige was at stake. He also pointed out that he had inadvertently invited trouble for himself. I understand that in democracy we have to establish certain norms and conventions. In politics there are times when national interest is to be kept above party lines.

Sir, with regard to the situation that has developed today I would like to say that there is no denial to the fact that the youths have turned rebels and unfortunately alienation to this extent was never seen earlier in Jammu and Kashmir. One of your colleagues I would not like to disclose his name has told me one reason that for this resentment. While making the appointments officers in Kashmir, the natives are ignored. The Home Minister may confirm the fact from his list that very few Kashmiri officers are in class I posts in Kashmir. The people of that area also want their representatives in the services, but

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

they are unable to get one. They are under the impression that the present non-Kashmiri Officers who have full dominance in that area are not their representatives. In democracy, the participation of the people in Government is very essential so the administration and the bureaucracy are the vital parts of democracy. It is not solely the question of bureaucracy. In democracy people should have an active participation in power. Our country is a unique one. The people belonging to various religions, castes and creeds live here. If in independent India they are not given due participation in the formulation of policies as well as in their implementation, it sounds unnatural. I understand that the hon. Home Minister will pay requisite attention to this aspect and take the required steps to ensure the due representation of the people of Kashmir in Government jobs.

I would also like to submit that the Home Minister should consider the question of setting up of a Parliamentary Advisory Committee in this regard who may review the whole issue because it is not the question of law and order only, but this issue requires a political solution also. I understand that this aspect should also be taken into consideration. Efforts from our side should continue to hold talks with the Kashmiri youths with the help of intellectuals or in any other manner. It would be unfair if I conclude without mentioning about one thing. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is present here. I have great regard for him. Whatever he says or does, he keeps the nation's and people's interest above the party lines. A senior leader like Atal Bihari Vajpayee should not have given advice to the Chairman of his party Shri Murli Manohar Joshi to go to Kashmir and unfurl the National Flag under army protection. Had it been so easy the Kashmir problem would have been solved a long back. What the B.J.P. did in the name of nation's unity was simply a political stunt which contributed nothing but only harm to the country. The Home Minister was considerate in revealing it before the House. He said that the situation in Kashmir was im-

proving, the terrorists were getting demoralised and as a result they were started surrendering but now they are getting united. The so called National Unity move of B.J.P. has created an atmosphere of hatred and resentment among the people. The overall evaluation of this yatra is not good. The people of Jammu and Kashmir felt that around one or two lakh outsiders wanted to come to the State and wanted to dominate them. If you really intended to do such a thing, you could have gone to the interiors of Kashmir and nobody would have stopped you. They did not think it proper to go to Punjab, while the situation of Punjab was equally bad. They preferred Kashmir valley where a particular community live. I understand that this was a blunder on their part. Such tasks not only cause harm to the place, but tarnish the image of the country also in the international arena. In these circumstances, we cannot give convincing replies to them. Those things have caused a great loss to the nation. Mr. Home Minister, Sir, you had said clearly.....(Interruptions).....As you already know when they were marching, the nature had not favoured them. It is said that there was landslide and the road was blocked. But you supported them without any reason. You provided helicopters and even aeroplanes to them. Even the Hon. Prime Minister does not hoist the National Flag on 26th of January. It is the President who takes the salute and in the States, Governors take the salute and not the Chief Ministers. What authority had Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi? Was he President or Governor? It was difficult for him to reach there, then why did you help him it is beyond my comprehension..... (Interruptions),.....

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): You would have advised them.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I had given them a piece of advice earlier. But mostly they don't accept good advice. Shri Atalji as well as Shri Advaniji was demanding to convene a meeting of National Integration Council and discuss Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab issues in it. We should discuss such a situation in the National Integration

Council, as it is our an important forum. But it was not done earlier. You convened a meeting one day before the launching of *Ekta Yatra*. Shri Advaniji came in the meeting and left it after saying that he was going to the *Ekta Yatra* and we should continue discussion. You have given importance to it unnecessarily. You were frightened as if the country was going to be disintegrated. Sometimes, such thoughtless acts give strength and importance to wrong persons.....(Interruptions).....We object to their becoming powerful. In my opinion, if B.J.P. becomes powerful, the country will disintegrate. If they become powerful, the traditions and conventions of the country which we followed during struggle for independence of the country will be weakened. That is why it is painful for me. I am pained at all these things because I am the citizen of India. We have laid down ideals and targets.

With these words, I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to consider setting up a Consultative Committee to go into it. You have to look into the appointment of officials made there. We should rely upon Kashmiri officials more and their participation in power should be ensured. Though the same may not be followed in other places. I agree that reservation is not being fully made in other places. There is some problem in it. If you will not implement it there, there would be a difficulty. It is a big issue. If we assure the youths of Jammu and Kashmir about their participation in power, they would be grateful to us. It will yield good results.

With these words, I support the resolution relating to extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir, as there is no way out left with us.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been continuing since 18 July, 1990 and the Home Minister has come to this House again for another spell of extension. There is no doubt that none of us in this House is in a

position to dispute the fact that the situation has not been ripe in the Valley and adjacent areas to start the democratic process and to restore the democratically elected Government.

But one fact is clear to us. After the initial blunder of having a hard-headed administrator in the Valley, who considered the whole population of the Valley as an enemy, and directed the administration in that way, which really imposed a lot of suffering on the people and pushed them further away from the country, when the country took notice of that situation and when we in this House, raised our voice for the removal of that Governor, the administration also started dealing with the situation in a difficult manner. They have also started to project a human face and that really helped to contribute to the improvement of the situation. The policy of distinguishing the terrorists with the rest of the people, dealing with the terrorists with a firm hand, dealing with the militants, who are coming from across the border and attacking the people, attacking the security forces and subverting the peace in the valley, with a firm hand and taking care of the people with a little bit of sympathy has really started yielding some results. I have some paper cuttings with me which show that people were coming forward to give information about the militants to the security forces. In some areas people also chased the militants who were attacking the innocent people, committing arson, killing the innocent people and even raping the innocent girls. These are some positive developments. All of you are well aware of it.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in
the Chair]

UNI reporting from the State says:

"The year 1991 ended with a hope and a marked change in the mood of the people in Jammu and Kashmir as the security forces gained an upper hand in their operation against the militants."

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

There are some other reports also. I must say that the people across the border, who are engineering this kind of rebellion in the valley and who are aiding and abetting, became desperate with this kind of development in the valley. Now, the international situation is also not very much in their favour. With the change of the scenario world wide, the United States also was compelled to retreat from the kind of open support which it was giving to Pakistan. Also, after the dismantling of the Soviet Union, these forces thought that Russia will now support Pakistan against India. But that did not happen. In some other international quarters also these forces did not get the support which they expected. Because of all these changes these forces became desperate to see that on the ground the things get aggravated further. We also saw a similar desperate action taken by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Shri Nawaz Sharief when he gave a call for bandh in the whole of Pakistan. One such desperate action was taken by JKLF leader, Shri Amanullah Khan when he tried to cross the line of control. These are the acts of desperation. When they are getting more and more isolated, they are resorting to this kind of desperate acts. In future also, as things will improve, these kinds of desperate actions will be taken by them. There is no doubt about it.

When Pakistan and the Islamic fundamentalists were doing all these things we lost an opportunity to deal with this situation in a better way due to one other fundamentalist group, that is the BJP inside our country. There is nothing wrong to organise a march and call it as '*Ekta Yatra*'. That is very good. There is nothing wrong also to demonstrate the feelings of nationalism. One must be wise enough to understand what will be the impact of its action to a particular area where things are already bad there. There are also reports. It is not my report. Here I have a press clipping of *The Tribune* of 4th January, 1992.

It says: "The BJP-sponsored *Ekta*

Yatra has promoted new sense of insecurity among the Muslims in Kashmir who treat the hoisting of the flag in Lal Chowk as part of "cultural aggression." These two events are said to have hardened the attitude of the common people who had otherwise started getting more disillusioned with militancy than they were in 1990."

Madam, I am firmly of this belief that the *Ekta Yatra* of BJP had really harmed a lot. It had aggravated the situation in Kashmir and had given a handle to the militants who are trying to exploit the situation there. Now, what is required today is this. The people of the valley should be re-assured that the BJP is not the true reflection of India. It is a kind of temporary observation. So, that is not India. India is a secular India. India is a federal India. India is not of one community. Here one community cannot subjugate another community or start aggression against another community.

Now, the question of Article 370 comes. Some people are trying to raise it that it should be removed. We must reiterate that the Government of India is not going to remove it. It is for the people of Kashmir to decide whether it will remain or not. It is not the question of Article 370 that is important, but it is the question of federal polity that is important. We have Article 370 for Kashmir. In many other parts, we did not have any problem in terms of federal polity in the past. But today, in every State, the demand has come that there has to be a re-defining of Centre-State relations. It is not a communal question. It is not a technical question of particular Article of the Constitution. It is the question of the whole structure, whole approach. We have to put it in that perspective. We have to re-assure the people that we won't go back in our commitment. We have to have a longer perspective as to what we want to achieve. How long should this situation continue?

I must say that in this House, there are

many Members who cutting a cross party lines can reiterate that India will never become a theocratic State. Otherwise, it would be a blunder. It would be wrong. Across the border, Pakistan is a theocratic State. They are disintegrating. They could not keep their country united, on the basis of religion. Religion cannot be the basis on which a nation can be formed. India can survive on the basis of secularism. India can survive on the basis of federalism. These two things are to be reiterated.

Most of the people of our country demand more power for the States. It is a wrong notion to feel that if more powers are given to a particular State or to all the States, that means the end of the Centre. It is not like that. By giving more powers, you are going to strengthen the Centre. With co-operation, with voluntary association, we can make India stronger. This is what we have to achieve. That is the message that has been given to us from our past generation. We must co-operate and should not exploit the situation. The way you have dealt with the situation in regard to the crossing of line by JKLF, in major part, it was all right but in some parts, we had some questions and were raised by my party viz. sounding of the Security Council members. We have always said that the issue of Kashmir is an internal issue of our country. There is something that needs resolved bilaterally, within the framework of Simla Agreement, with Pakistan. Pakistan intends to go back on the Simla Agreement. They had raised it in the international fora. They had raised the human rights' question also. I had the opportunity to hear them in some place in Human Rights' Conference. They raised the question of self-determination. We have given them a good rebuff. There is no doubt about it. We have told the world representatives that we have democracy in our country.

We have the freedom of expression in our country. Members of Parliament are free to express their views if they come to know that something wrong has been committed on the people of the Valley or somewhere else in the country. Many times we have also

discussed these things here. In the past also, if such kind of things happened anywhere in the country, we immediately raised them in the House and asked the Government to take action; if no action was taken by the Government, then we also denounced the Government and the other proceedings also followed. So, we have that mechanism. If we want to strengthen that mechanism, then we have to do something about it.

In the past also, if some allegations of excesses being committed came to our notice, we decided to set up monitoring committees to go into them and identify the persons who committed those excesses. Then some measures were also taken to punish them. So, all that we know and understand.

We want to live in peace with our neighbours which is being destroyed by Pakistan. By doing it, they are doing harm to themselves and not to our country.

With regard to *Ekti Yatra*, I want to say something. We were watching who would surrender to whom. There was a general feeling that the Government would surrender to the BJP. It has happened also. But I found to my surprise that BJP surrendered to the Government to save their face. Then there was no need for the Government to make another surrender to the B.J.P. It became double surrender. They surrendered in the hope that they would be able to reach the Valley. The Government surrendered and took them to the valley.

We have to tackle Kashmir situation judiciously. It is a very delicate situation. We cannot just take it lightly. We should not exploit this situation for our political ends. Positive steps will have to be taken to win over the people of Kashmir. That day should not be far off when we will come with an announcement in the House that the democratic process has been restored over there. We have to uphold all the ideals for which this country stands for. The basic thing is that we have to go deep into the root of the problems that are fomenting not only in

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

Kashmir but in many other parts of the country also and solve them.

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Motion for extension of President's Rule in Jammu & Kashmir wholeheartedly. Exactly, six months before, on 26th of August, we debated such a motion here in this august House. And at that time also, while participating in the debate, we wished that that could be the last occasion for discussing such a motion or even discussing and passing the annual budget, regular budget or supplementary budget in respect of Jammu & Kashmir.

Of course, while discussing about such a motion on Punjab, similar hope was also expressed. The hope that we expressed about Punjab has come true because of the elections that were held there recently.

The same hope we expressed with regard to Jammu & Kashmir also; that could not be materialised.

Of course, there is no other alternative than to support this Motion; and there is unanimity in the House on this. It is not a pleasant job. Jammu & Kashmir is a very beautiful part of India, an integral part of India. That is now under the President's Rule.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been under the President's Rule and more than that, the situation there is grim. It is a challenging situation that is prevailing for quite a long time, for about the three years last. That situation is not at all a pleasant one for anybody, for any citizen of this country. Over this period of six months I think there is a deterioration in the situation. Of course there are some rays of hope, there is some silver lining in the dark clouds. How has the situation deteriorated?

Pakistan has been actively trying to internationalise this issue. When at Davos our Prime Minister had a meeting with the Pakistan Prime Minister, and also in U.S.A. when they met, they exchanged pleasantries, they had some discussions which were termed "friendly", the Pakistan Prime Minister said that our Prime Minister was a first class gentleman. But immediately after that, or even from there itself he gave a call to his people in Pakistan to go for *bandh*, to express solidarity with the people to Jammu and Kashmir. This was a sinister design obviously to "liberate" — that is his word, "to liberate the people of Jammu and Kashmir from the clutches of India, from the tyranny of Indian administration" and something like that.

It is also painful and I say with anguish and deep pain here, that I do not know how our esteemed friends on the other side belonging to the BJP are thinking that the *Ekti Yatra* that they undertook was good. I think it was having political overtones. It was not really intended to strengthen the unity of the country; on the contrary it has strengthened the nasty or ugly hands of terrorism, and also the forces of disruption. The militants who are also divided among different groups, got united and this *Ekti Yatra* could bring *Ekti* among them.

So, I think it is time for them to have a self-introspection. They can say anything here on the floor of the House. But there are very sane politicians, and senior politicians. I do not say that they are less patriotic; they are very patriotic. But in their bid to popularise their own party, or something like, what has ultimately happened?

I congratulate the Union Government the way they have tackled the *Ekti Yatra* in spite of provocations to stop it on the way or to arrest some of them. But the restraint with which the Union Government has handled it is good and I congratulate the Union Government, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: And also for the helicopter.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Otherwise also they would have gone. They would have gone without caring for the security. That was a very bad situation. Then, something could have happened. So many aspects are there. So many aspects of that *Ekta Yatra* are there. Anyway, they have considered all aspects and tactfully handled it.

I was saying that there was some deterioration in the situation. At the same time, whatever might be the attempt of the Pakistan Prime Minister, they have tried to raise this matter again and again in international forums in clear violation of the provisions of the Simla Pact. But then it is a quite redeeming feature that the people of Jammu and Kashmir also have realised that no better purpose would be served if they go under Pakistan's administration. And it is also very clear to the Pakistan leaders. Therefore, now there is a departure in the stand of the Pakistan leader, the Pakistan Prime Minister. Now, they do not say that this part should come under Pakistan. But they say that it should be liberated and it should be declared independent. So, there is a change in their stand. Even some of the JKLF members started shouting a slogan 'Pak dogs go back'. Such a situation has arisen now. In Pakistan occupied Kashmir, there is not much development. Compared with our side, of course, there is a need for further accelerating the process of development, for starting a massive employment programme for the educated youth of Kashmir, etc. Now, a very serious attempt should be made to win the hearts of these people.

Madam, we are the largest democracy functioning in the world. Democracy is meaningless without politics, without political parties playing a meaningful role, an effective role. But in this part, politics and political parties have become irrelevant. There is no denying this fact. How can we start this process? How can we activate the political parties? It is not a problem facing

one party or facing the Union Government alone. It is a national problem admittedly. And as such, this problem has got to be addressed together unitedly by all political parties. Earlier we have suggested about All Party meeting, etc. There were some such efforts. Some meetings were called. But, as the press reports go, nothing concrete came out of it. Last time there was a suggestion and there was some reply from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs when we were talking of elections. When the Government of India could fulfil the promise made by holding the elections in Punjab, I think, the Government of India now should not hesitate to come forward to hold the elections with determination in Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, at that time it was stated that the delimitation work was in progress. I do not think that it is completed. It should be completed at the earliest opportunity.

The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is not under turbulence. Half of it, as for instance, Jammu. Out of six Members of Parliament, Jammu sends two and Ladakh sends one. Jammu people have their problem about autonomy as we come across from the newspaper reports. Also in Ladakh, the Buddhists have their problem of autonomy.

in the Valley, we have to strengthen our arrangements again to firmly deal with the terrorists because they are attacking even the Director General of Police. So, we have to be very firm in dealing with the terrorists. At the same time, we have to ensure that our administration bears a more humane face.

There are some people, who are in the administration, helping the terrorists and they should be removed.

I also congratulate our Prime Minister. He has very categorically said at a function in Lakshadweep that under no circumstances we will be parting with even an inch of our land.

The Kashmiri pandits had organised some demonstrations, some processions here to draw the attention of the Government

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

[Translation]

to the pitiable sufferings of the Kashmiri migrants. Their problems should also be looked into with all sympathy that it deserve.

At the same time, there is lot of pilferage in the funds that go to the Valley for developmental work. How the people will be benefitted out of it, that also has to be ensured by the administration.

I would request the hon. Home Minister that he should go to the Valley and spend some more time in Srinagar, in Kashmir. He should carry a delegation of different political parties with him. I agree with the previous learned speaker that there was an attempt to internationalise this issue by Pakistan it has been negatived. Our Government contacted the embassies etc., they called the Ambassadors of big countries and properly briefed them about the JKLF crossing the Line of Actual Control and all those things. So, naturally it is an opportune time now that we concentrate on this and the Hon. Home Minister also leads a delegation there. They should stay there, mix up with different sections of the population - students, teachers, press, lawyers, traders and others - and bring down all the differences.

Since we could complete this very difficult, very challenging task of holding elections in Punjab with determination and with united efforts, we can improve the situation in Kashmir also. Normalcy, to some extent, could be restored in the Kashmir Valley so that it could facilitate holding of elections there and also we do not have any further opportunity - because this is no pleasant task - of again having any debate or giving support to such a motion for extension of President's Rule or even passing the Kashmir Budget here in Lok Sabha.

[English]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Madam Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I had hoped that this issue of national importance would be pondered over cutting across the party lines. The people started expressing their views on Ekta Yatra rather than on Kashmir issue. Kashmir is an integral part of India. We would like to know whether hoisting of National Flag in any part of India is a crime. Some patriots took such a decision and tried to take risk. Before taking the decision, we were all aware about its impact. We were not in any delusion. We were fully aware and we know how to make sacrifice. The people who talk of integration of the country can be asked as to who is responsible for the division of the country. Today such a situation is prevailing there that 'Writ of the Government' does not run there. Government's writ does not run outside the Government offices, cantonments and camps of para-military forces. We had to strengthen the morale of forces and para-military forces there because we know that we have to confront against terrorist forces. We have to tell the forces and para-military forces that they were not alone but the whole country was with them. We went to Kashmir just to prove it. You may or not agree but as a matter of fact Kashmir is being attacked by Pakistan directly and indirectly. It is not only the job of para-military force to meet the situation. It is the duty of the entire nation. That is why we launched Ekta Yatra and went from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. We wanted to tell the people of Kashmir as well as our forces that the whole country was with them. Is it a crime to unfurl the National Flag in any part of the country? Is the National Flag of the country not one? We had made request to the Hon. Prime Minister, and all of you to participate in the Yatra. They would be welcomed. We had not restricted anybody. But it required courage to participate in it.

Madam, Chairman, the report, which was sent by the Governor of Kashmir on 3rd July, 1990, is with me. There are many a things in the Report. But I would like to draw your attention towards one paragraph of it. One paragraph of the report reads:

[English]

I quote:

"The terrorists have the backing of the subversive and secessionist elements in the State. A sizeable section of State employees including those belonging to the State Police are disaffected and are sympathising with or supporting the terrorist elements along with a substantial section of the general public in the Kashmir Valley".

This report was given by the Governor. It is on the basis of such report that the Government is acting.

[Translation]

The extracts which were read by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs today.....

[English]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjunu): Who had sent it?

[English]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: For your information, this report was sent by Shri Girish Chandra Saxena who is the Governor today and on whose report the Government is going to act today.

[Translation]

You are witnessing the consequences of following these policies. The Governor had sent a report in 1990. Has it improved the situation there? You are taking measures to improve it. The disease aggravated with each dose of medicine. How are you solving it. Today, the situation has become as grave as you are saying that this *Ekta Yatra* has united the subversive forces. This report is submitted by the Governor. You have acted upon it. He himself writes in it.

[English]

I quote :

"The terrorists have the backing of the subversive and secessionist elements in the State".

[Translation]

They were already getting united. Here, the question was to unite the country. We took these steps only when we saw that a part of our country had gone to such a situation that none could dare to hoist National Flag there and no other way was left. I would like to inform you what we have witnessed there with our own eyes. Do not take it otherwise.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Perhaps you have gone there for the first time.

[English]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: For your information, I had been an officer and worked in I.B. and visited Kashmir several times.

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): How many persons did reach there?

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT: Two lakhs. If you had allowed, there would have been ten lakhs. Here people are raising questions about the feelings in the minds of the people living there caused by this *'Ekta Yatra'*. But none is worried about the people who are Indian citizens and who were forced to leave their home land. Their crime is that they could not live there because they felt their lives in danger. I know that many countries face refugee problem but I have never heard that people have become refugees in their own country. Why do they leave their homes. They have not come by their own wish. Please try to understand their problems.

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

At least a man or section in the society should be such whom they could feel and say that, that is their well wisher.

Madam, Chairman, this resolution states that the period of President's proclamation. It is right because we have witnessed that it is not possible to start political process there. But I would like to ask Hon. Home Minister whether he has indicated about the future course of action along with the extension of proclamation? Whether you would repeat it after every 6 months in such a serious circumstances and say that we have no alternative. You have failed to control the situation. I think the provision of article 370 is the root cause of this, due to which people of Kashmir have developed such a thinking that they are not part of India and they are separate from India. I wish that every citizen of India should go through this provision of article 370 so that he may come to know that we can not live on the land for which our people make sacrifice, our soldiers shed their blood and much money of our country is being spent, while who are living there can live here.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
Have you also gone there on your own or you have been taken there.....

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT:
We had gone there on our own and with courage, no other alternative was there. If you were also courageous you would also have gone there. I think National flag can be hoisted in every corner of the country if dignity and respect of the National flag is maintained. None had obstructed you to go there. We wish that you would have also gone there with us.

Madam Chairman, I would like to request that it will be of no help to know the situation in Kashmir only through newspapers, but people should have courage to meet with the people there, to talk with the para-military forces deployed there and to encourage their moral strength. If we do not

go there, neglect it and even then keep on saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India, then the situation there will worsen day by day and it is not sufficient to say that not even single inch of land will be allowed to be separated. You will have to take concrete steps. So I request you that in the present circumstances there is no other alternative except to support the resolution presented by Hon. Home Minister. But we would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister about the measures to solve this problem. What does he wish to do or he will again present a resolution to extend President's Rule after 6 months. It is not a solution.

Madam Chairman, one of our friend was talking about the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir and his opinion was that the Governor would not be successful in solving this problem as he had been a police official. It is the discretion of the Government to appoint the Governor. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has an intimate relationship with Kashmir. His family was also associated with the valley long back. Since, he has worked with me, I do not want to praise him. He has discharged his duty in all the capacities that he was appointed, with great sincerity. It is the duty of the Government to appoint the Governor but there are no two opinions about the ability, efficiency and courage of the person who has been appointed as the Governor of the State. It is not good to pass any adverse comments on the knowledge of the Governor, his efficiency in tackling the terrorists and encouraging the armed terrorists, or starting a political process and controlling the situation. At the same time, I would like to urge that Kashmir-issue is not the concern of one party only. It is a national issue and we have found out a way to resolve this national issue. The situation in Kashmir has been deteriorating for the last forty years, and today it has worsened a lot. We had found out a solution and I can say it with challenge that, had the nationalist forces risen above political considerations and supported the B.J.P. stand openly in resolving this national problem, we would have earned fame and our image all over the world would have got

a boost. Not only this, we would have come closer to a solution in respect of Kashmir problem.

With these very word, I support the Resolution brought forward by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs as there is no other alternative.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Madam Chairperson, We have a resolution before us and we indeed have no option. Once again, the Government have placed us in a position where, whatever we might say, critical or otherwise, we have really no choice. We are placed in a constitutional crisis in which we have to support the resolution. But, though we might support it, we would like to place on record our dissatisfaction with the performance of the Government over the last nine months, and also our inability to accept any assurance on the part of the Government that during the period for which they are seeking extension, they shall be able to make any significant change in the situation, because essentially the methods the Government have followed are counter-productive.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The situation has continuously deteriorated over the last two years. There is, in Kashmir, today, a total alienation among the masses. The mask of Civil Governments have been put aside and I would not be far wrong if I were to say that some of the methods which have been associated with the Police State are being employed.

17.00 hrs.

There is virtually no civil administration. There is virtually no judicial administration. Atrocities are being committed every day. There is a recent case which I have brought to the attention of the Hon. Minister of a family of four—husband, wife and two children—being

gunned down by the security forces on a national highway while they were travelling in their own private car. The Hon. Minister has agreed to look into the matter. However, this is not an isolated example. There is a regime of indiscriminate search, arrest and detention. The district administration, when I visited Kashmir, told me, "Do not ask us about when and how many crackdowns take place. We are not consulted. We do not know about it. Nobody seeks our permission. We only come to know about it much later."

Now the Government have not released the total number of persons killed, although, I believe even today the level of violence in terms of number of killings is perhaps lower in Kashmir than in Punjab. But people are killed by the militants; people are killed by the security forces; people are killed in the cross-fire. But human beings are being killed and with every loss of human life, the alienation is increasing. There are undisclosed number of people in detention and there are many horrible cases of torture which have been reported, particularly the case of a person or two who were medically examined and whose video shots were banned. Now such things do happen. I suppose, we have to learn to take all these in our strides; we cannot be faint-hearted.

But the lawlessness which is the product of a political vacuum is also being used by criminal elements who are posing as terrorists. There are, I believe, more than 100 groups now in Kashmir who are not all ideological groups or anything in any sense of the term, they are not politically motivated groups. There are groups which take advantage of the lawless situation in Kashmir and extort money and commit atrocities against the people. And the people have no one to look up to. There is no administration from which they can have protection.

Therefore, as I said, the people are caught between the two stones of the mill.

I would like to make one point clear. The sovereignty over Kashmir is not negotiable.

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

We must state that boldly, frankly to the wide world. We must make that clear also to the separatist elements in Kashmir. On that, there can be no compromise. But this implies also that the essential problem cannot be resolved by any meeting of minds between the two countries between India and Pakistan. We have to win the people of Kashmir. We have to remove their alienation. We have to get them on our side. We have to restore their faith in Indian democracy, in the Indian secular order. We have to make them confident that whatever conditions on which they had acceded to India, and their people had acceded to India—not that just a Maharaja had signed a letter—those conditions and assurances shall be fulfilled. If India of Gandhi and Nehru does not exist, then Kashmir will not remain a part of India. That is the point. Unfortunately, the perception of India today by the people of Kashmir is through the faces that they see before them. It is the face of the gun, the face of the security forces, the face of Mr. ** and that will not make them love us. Therefore, I am not going to comment upon the prospects of.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have used the name. He is not here. I expunge it.

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: I will not comment upon the prospects of Indo-Pakistan dialogue. I will suggest to the Government that if Pakistan continues with its policy of helping terrorism in our country, whether it is in Kashmir or Punjab, we have to sort it out with them. We may do whatever we think proper. We may take it up at multilateral or bilateral level, wherever we can. But the problem of Kashmir can be solved only by the people of Kashmir and, therefore, by negotiations between the Government of India and the legitimate representatives of the people of Kashmir.

This political process has to be revived. The formation of an Advisory Council for the Governor which has not taken of—it has not

even met once, I suppose—and the establishment of a few District Advisory Councils here and there of people who have lost contact with the reality, people who are handpicked for one political reason or one other people who are sought to be restored, will not do. One has to make a very genuine and sincere effort.

Love cannot be generated by the gun. By the gun, we can silence the people or we can crush the people for a time. We can perhaps deal with the militants. But we cannot regain the masses of Kashmir which is the real problem.

What is the problem of Kashmir? To my mind, it is essentially a problem of ethnicity and autonomy and that has to be looked at in the wider international perspective. Today, the world is at the threshold of a surge of ethnicity and many lost and suppressed identities are surfacing all over the world including the very vicinity of Kashmir and, therefore, Kashmiris who are an ethnic entity by any internationally or sociologically accepted standards, whether it is a common language or common culture or common history or common geography, by whatever standards, they are a distinct entity. They join their destiny with the destiny of the rest of the country and today some of them are regretting it. Some of them are fighting against it. We can only reassure them and we can only regain their trust and confidence, their love and affection, by recognising their ethnic identity and by clothing it with substantial autonomy.

Some friends here never missed an opportunity of speaking against Article 370. Article 370 to a very large extent did acknowledge this ethnicity and autonomy. But perhaps in the conditions of today, I would like to caution the Government, far from deleting or abolishing Article 370 even the restoration of Article 370 may not wholly resolve the problem of Kashmir. You will have to work out a solution by your wisdom and in the light of our experience.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Where is the question of restoration of Article 370 ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is said often that the original terms of Article 370 were eroded gradually over a period of time. It is in that sense that I am talking about the restoration of Article 370. But we can sit down and talk about it.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Can you honestly say that autonomy has been eroded ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is their perception. You can talk with them, not with me. The masses of Kashmir feel that even the original terms of Article 370 has not been honoured in full and, therefore, you have got to convince them about this. But the point I am making is this that in the legitimate pursuit of autonomy, far from deleting Article 370, you may have to work out a Constitutional regime in which you may have to go even beyond Article 370.

Many people have made many fantastic suggestions. There are people who say why cannot we liquidate the masses in Kashmir. There are such fanatics who. There are people who say why cannot we expel them lock, stock and barrel across the line of actual control, as if it is possible!

There have been States in recent history who tried liquidation and failed, who tried expulsion and failed. Such methods are not really available. I think these are not serious suggestions. The serious suggestion is really something else. That is what the Government seem to follow today – a permanent state of Emergency in Kashmir or a permanent deployment of Armed Forces and Security Forces at every nook and corner. That will not do either. That generates its own tension and therefore it is a disincentive for the restoration of normalcy in Kashmir. Neither liquidation nor expulsion nor mere deployment of security forces will solve the question of Kashmir. There has to be a democratic and peaceful process in which we should – as I said earlier – try to win back

the sympathy of the people and regain the people of Kashmir. It really means nursing the patient back to health with a sense of compassion, with a sense of patriotism, with a sense of equality, with a sense of treating them as our brothers. It is only by that fraternal compassion and treating them as human beings first and our brothers next that we can regain our position in Kashmir.

Sir, people have talked about the *Ekta Yatra*. I will not dilate on it. The Hon. Minister has himself said that the *Ekta Yatra* far from creating *Ekta* tried to divide the people. Indeed, it tried to communalise the Kashmir situation.....(Interruptions) In my view, the Kashmir situation is an ethnic situation and not a communal situation.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: If you pose to be secular, you should speak about seven lakh Hindus also.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to share something with you. I was in Kashmir a few months ago. I talked to the people whose neighbours have left. They were keeping their orchards safe; they were keeping their homes safe. They told me: "Please tell them to come back. There are brothers. We guarantee their safety". I reported that at the meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee. That is the silver lining in the dark situation in Kashmir. The Valley is not yet seething with communalism. It was manager transportation. It was politically motivated. Of course, the situation was created deliberately.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: That is why the seven lakh Hindus fled from their homes.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I certainly agree. That same situation is there. Sir the

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

Kashmiri Pandits are not the only Group in this country who are displaced from their home. Three years after, five years after communal holocaust, people are displaced from their homes. In Bhagalpur in Bihar, today there are many villages where the people have not gone back to their homes. They have not returned to their villages. That is why I said that it is not only on that some people are displaced from one part of the country to another, not because of the situation of tension, not because of the atmosphere of fear, because of the situation of violence but because – what I am trying to say – of the situation that is deliberately created.

[Translation]

SHIR DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I challenge you to go to the valley and raise the slogan 'Bharat Mata Ki Jai'

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You speak when your turn comes. You cannot make a running commentary. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection.

Sir, I was saying that the *Eka Yatra* has divided the people. The *Eka Yatra* has tried to communalise the situation. What is worse, the *Eka Yatra* has tried to inject communalism in our security forces! That is a disgrace, that is anti-national.....(Interruptions). The question was not that of unfurling the National Flag. (Interruptions)

Our flag has been flying in Kashmir; the flag shall continue to fly in Kashmir. It does not need BJP to go and unfurl the flag; it does not need Shri Murli Manohar Joshi to go and unfurl the flag. There is a State. BJP is not yet the State. The BJP is not yet the Government of the country. Shri Murli Manohar Joshi is not yet the Prime Minister of this country. He had no business to step in like a fool where angles fear to tread. (Interruptions)

May I make some suggestions? (Interruptions) I demand from the Government that the border, the line of actual control must be totally sealed. It is the responsibility of the Government. I will frankly place my views before the House. Any person who is unlawfully crossing the line of actual control either infiltrating or exfiltrating is taking a known risk. Therefore, if the security forces kill him in the process, at least, I will not shed any tear for such people. I am very clear on that. But I perceive a weakness on the part of the Government. Why is it that the border is still so porous? It must be completely sealed with every possible measure that the Government can adopt.

Secondly, I will plead with the Government that all political detenus must be released forthwith. It is not enough to bring them from the various parts of the country and to keep them in Delhi or in Jammu. The political vacuum can be filled only if the political leaders and detenus are released and given an opportunity to work among the people, with all the experience of the past 24 months of lawlessness and anarchy which is now having an impact on the minds of the people.

I would also plead with you that the security forces must be withdrawn from populated areas. They should be deployed on strategic installations and the highways, in order to reduce the level of psychological tension that has arisen there and to create a sense of normalcy. I have known a woman who said, "I am psychologically perturbed that I cannot even come out of my house because I see a man with the gun rig:1 in front of me." That situation is not conducive to normalcy. Therefore, I would suggest that the security forces must perform their function, they must guard our installations, our highways, they must from a ring round the city, they may even engage in hot pursuit, if necessary, but not in organising crackdowns, not in burning villages, not in punishing the masses for the crimes of the militants. We must make a distinction clearly between the Kashmiri masses and the misguided militants.

The civil administration must be restored and the people must be allowed to exercise their fundamental rights. Today a number of black laws are operating in Kashmir, much more harshly than in the rest of the country. And the people ask: Do you consider us as Indian citizens, do you consider us as subject to Indian laws and Indian Constitution and Fundamental Rights? Do they not exist for us? We must convince them that they are a part of the Indian State and Indian State is a benign State, is a welfare State, is a democratic State, is a peaceful State and is a secular State. We have got to convince them on that.

We should try to revive the economy. Kashmir is suffering today. Its economy has absolutely gone to pieces. People are in a state of increasing deprivation and that we must try to secure them.

Finally, we must start talking. Home Minister would immediately retaliate by saying, "with whom?" The first question is, what are we prepared to talk on? We are not prepared to talk on recession. But we should be prepared to talk on the limits of autonomy for them. Let us have a master plan, let us have a strategic vision in which, as I said, our sovereignty remains unnegotiable but the constitutional terms for the continuance of Kashmir as a part of the country can be negotiated. And, therefore, he should talk first to the non-political intelligentsia. He should talk to the political leaders whom he kept in prison and finally, if necessary, he should also talk to the militants, to the man with the gun, because he is there and we have to understand the man with the gun, in order to bring him back to the ways of peace.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lokanath Choudhury to speak now. Before that the Hon. Railway Minister will make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

17.20 hrs.

Re: Supplementaries raised in reply to starred question No. 1 Re: Re-instatement of Railway Employees

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, as directed by Hon'ble Speaker on 25.02.1992, I have personally gone into the records available in the Ministry of Railways. I find that the issues which had agitated the Hon'ble Members yesterday have already been covered by my Hon'ble predecessor Shri Janeshwar Mishra in Lok Sabha on 11.03.1991.

I quote from his statement as under:-

[Translation]

"I may, however, inform the Hon. Members about the decision taken by the previous Government in this regard. Shri George Fernandes had taken a decision to reinstate these dismissed employees and the draft proposal was placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet had also given its approval. But in the meantime, BJP withdraw support to the Government, therefore, the President said that the then Cabinet had no power to take such a decision and hence order may be rescinded and the order was rescinded during the regime of the V.P. Singh Government".

This was a statement made by Shri Janeshwar Mishra which is on record. He made this statement on the floor of the House. I am just quoting him.

[English]

The records confirm that the above Statement is based on facts.

Whatever my colleague, Shri Malikarjun, had stated in the House is in confor-

[Sh. C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

mity with the records. This is based on facts.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh): No, it is not correct. Please do
not make another wrong statement. He never
mentioned about Rashtrapathiji's
direction. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, ei-
ther Shri Mallikarjun should correct his state-
ment or he should apologise to the
House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Kindly
bear with me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please get
back to your seats. You may ask whatever
clarifications you want to ask

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My appeal to
all the Hon. Members is to kindly resume
their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Please
let me complete.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If all the
Members talk together, nothing can go on
the record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Please
let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please re-
sume your seats. You can ask any clarifica-
tion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): You should also make a state-

ment on why you have not re-employed
them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I re-
quest the Hon. Members to resume their
seats. Whenever the Chair is on his legs, all
the Hon. Members are required to take their
seats. This is the well established practice.
We are being very much agitated unneces-
sarily. There is a norm in the House and we
shall have to follow it. If at all you need any
clarification, one by one can get up and ask
the clarification. If all the Members were to
talk together, how can the reporters take the
proceedings? It creates a lot of confusion. It
throws the House to disorder. I think none of
us is prepared to share these views.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Let me
submit with all humility to the Hon. Members
of the House that we have no less respect to
my friend Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who
is the former Prime Minister of this country.
There is no intention of denigrating anybody
or put the blame on anyone. I must say in all
fairness, whatever Shri V.P. Singh has done
is also in accordance with the propriety of the
Constitution. When a Government is voted
out, when some advice comes, what he had
to do in obligation to his responsibilities, he
had done it. There is no question of attribut-
ing any motives to anyone. Whatever my
earlier colleague Hon. Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, as the Railway Minister had said, the
same thing verbatim which is also on record,
I have repeated. Nothing else. So there is no
need for anybody to unnecessarily get exer-
cised over it. This is a statement of fact.

SHRI ANIL BASU: What Shri Mallikarjun
said yesterday was objectionable.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have
already told that it is not international. Even
what he said is virtually there on record
already. He just repeated it. So let us forget
it and let us not get exercised over it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you please see the
ruling given by the Speaker, yesterday. He

had only referred to the statement made by Shri Mallikarjun yesterday.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): There is no provision to allow a discussion after a Minister has made his statement.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Maidhaturani): As far as I understand the rules of procedure, in the Lok Sabha after a statement is made by a Minister, there is no provision for a discussion. There is such a provision in the Rajya Sabha. But there is no such provision in the Lok Sabha. We would therefore request you to please observe the rules of procedure.

SHRI ANIL BASU: He is referring to the ruling of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a *suo motu* statement made by the Hon. Minister. This arises out of a question already put.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, you are right.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is separately notified that there will be a half-an-hour discussion arising out of an answer given to a question in the House. But there is no provision in our rules of procedure for you to permit Shri Ram Vilas Paswan or anyone else to initiate a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For your knowledge I may read:

"Statement to be made by the Minister of Railways in the Lok Sabha on 26.02.1992 in connection with the supplementaries raised in reply to Starred Question No. 1 answered on 25.02.1992, regarding re-instatement of Railway Employees."

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It does

not say that there will be a discussion arising out of the answer.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In the Rules Committee we have discussed it and the Chair has been given the power.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue over which Hon. Minister yesterday.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): If they want a discussion, they can ask for a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is not the first time that the Chair has allowed a Member to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a lot of difference between a *suo motu* statement and a statement arising out of a question. Where sufficient information is not forthcoming, under such circumstances a statement is made. On a policy, suppose if the Hon. Minister wants to make a statement on a particular incident or an accident or any other thing, under such circumstances no supplementaries could be put. It is an established principle.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: This question was brought today because of the ruling of the Speaker.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the points of order one by one.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, my point of order is this. You have given a ruling; the Members cannot discuss your ruling, and they cannot comment on the ruling. Now you have allowed Shri Paswan to speak and please continue with this..... (Interruptions).....

SHRI P.M.SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Deputy Speaker, with due respect to your ruling, I would say that there has never been any convention established in this House to differentiate a *suo-motu* statement and otherwise. Any statement made on the floor of this House is not to be followed by a discussion or clarification, of course, that is left to you. But, so far, there was no differentiation between a *suo-motu* statement and otherwise.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Yesterday also, a ruling was given in the case of the Finance Minister, when it was said that this is for the first time it is being allowed and it will not be repeated again.(Interruptions).....

AN HON. MEMBER: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will hear every one.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, yesterday also you said the same thing when the Finance Minister had to make a statement. That was not a *suo-motu* statement, but that was a statement which was directed by the Chair. At that time, it was made clear that this should not be a precedent; this is a different situation altogether; and this is for the first time where such a discussion is being allowed.(Interruptions).....for the second day again, similar type of discussion is being allowed.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, you have just now observed that the statement was made on the basis of an answer to a supplementary question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI A. CHARLES: Let me complete.

In this case, only a half an hour discussion can be allowed, if at all a discussion is necessary. I want your ruling on this, Sir.....(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): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have rightly said that there can be two types of statements. One is a statement made by the Minister on a matter of policy. It is well accepted by all that as a matter of convention in this House, we do not ask for clarifications like what we do in the other House, the Rajya Sabha. Under the rules, the other statement is a statement made under Direction 115, which deals with procedure for pointing out a mistake or inaccuracy; and on that basis, a statement is made. This is also not a statement which comes under Direction 115, for the simple reason that no notice has been given by a Member to the Speaker, pointing out that this is a mistake or inaccuracy, on the basis of which this is being done. This is really to be treated on par with the statement which is *suo-motu*.....(Interruptions).....There are only two types of statements possible.(Interruptions)..... May I have my say? Would you allow me to say?(Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister fully. Why are you so much agitated? If you feel that the hon. Minister is misleading this House, when you get the chance, you can rebut it and say that he is misleading the House.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am on a point of order.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not yielded. There must be some understanding between all of us.

Sir, since it does not fall under the

Direction 115, where it should be pointed out by a notice particularly, that this is a mistake that has been made or an inaccuracy in the statement which has to be amended, it should not be allowed by that method. Here, the Speaker, after speaking to all the leaders and after speaking to the hon. Minister felt that a statement would settle the matter. So, a Statement has been made. Under the existing rules, how would you treat this statement? The question is this: Are you going to treat this as a statement under Direction 115? Even if it is a statement under Direction 115, the rules do not provide for clarifications. Let me make that clear. I am not saying that you do not have the discretion. You may have any discretion. But even under 115 of the directions, the procedure for asking clarifications is not laid out, if I may clarify.

With regard to *suo motu* statement or a statement made by the Minister on a policy, it does not necessarily have to be *suo motu*. If a statement is made even on direction or on request, it still amounts to be statement by the Minister. The method of clarification does not exist. Still I do believe that the honourable Member wants to point out to what the Speaker's direction was yesterday. And that I do not think is a clarification. I do not think there is any bar for him to point out that. But we should not have a discussion on it.

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: I only want to draw your attention to Speaker's ruling.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you please see ruling given by the Speaker yesterday. Mr. Speaker observed yesterday that whatever has been said against Shri V.P. Singh does not seem to be correct. He further said that the hon. Minister should make enquiry into it and then give statement as per the contents of the file. This was Mr. Speaker's ruling. If he still wishes to state something in this regard he is welcome to do so. But he should not have a discussion on it.

I referred to it because you are in the chair at present and speaker's ruling is in

question. He referred to the statement made by Mr. Janeshwar Mishra and did not say anything regarding the statement made by Shri Mallikarjun. According to him the National Front Government decided on 6.11.90 to rescind it he observed that —

[English]

"The then Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, has done this not the Government, not any other Government, including Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government. It was rescinded by the same Cabinet which had taken the decision."

[Translation]

My only submission is that he had stated that the decision in question was taken on 6th of November and the Government fell on seventh November. Then the case was sent to President's House for decision. The President observed that the particular decision was taken by the Government just before bowing out of the office. Government had no right to take a decision on this issue so he rejected the case. Many cases have been rejected in the same manner. These included SC/ST issue, minority Commission's issue and many other issues? If Mr. Chavan is appointed Prime Minister tomorrow or Narshima Rao Government goes in minority and President gives the same ruling that Government took decision when it was about to exit, therefore, these decisions are not acceptable then would Shri Narashima Rao assert and say no he was a caretaker Prime Minister and he took the decision in that capacity? Would he issue orders against the orders of President?

17.39 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

.....(Interruptions).....

Mr. Speaker, I was reading the ruling given by you. There is not weight in his statement. He has read out the statement. You had told the chair yesterday as to when

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

the decision was sent to you by President's Secretariat and when the order was issued by Shri V.P.Singh Government. Despite all this if it comes from President, you cannot implement it—

[English]

How is Mr V.P.Singh responsible for that?

[Translation]

So the issue raised yesterday hurted our feelings. It hurted the feelings of Shri V.P. Singh. It was all done intentionally.

MR.SPEAKER: We are all understanding your point, so please be brief.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am only referring to the fact that Shri Mallikarjun had stated again and again yesterday that Mr. V.P.Singh had not done it deliberately.

MR.SPEAKER: We have understood your point, so you should finish it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Still he has not uttered anything. Shri Jaffer Sharif has not said anything I would like to submit that the hon.Minister should apologise for making allegations against us yesterday. He should express regrets for it.....(Interruptions).....

MR.SPEAKER: When this discussion was held yesterday it seemed that the details of the incident had not been received.

It seemed that the former Prime Minister had done that special circumstances. Otherwise he could not do all this intentionally. When someone feels hurt, you also feel hurt.

[English]

and you are sorry for it..... (Interruptions).....

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, before you occupied the Chair, I had already said that nothing is intentional and it is not to hurt anybody's feeling and it is not disrespecting Mr. V.P. Singh. Sir, this is unfortunate. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan is a new found friend of Mr. Vishwanath whereas Vishwanathji has been our old friend.

[Translation]

You are not his only friend. We also respect him. Why are you so much worried? We should leave all these things as these are not going to benefit anybody. We had not done anything of this sort, intentionally and against anybody and whatever has been said was a constitutional propriety. Whatever he had done we have brought to your knowledge what else we can say?

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: No, Sir.(Interruptions).....

MR.SPEAKER: Please sit down.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard what you have said. I was hearing every word of yours. But yesterday, when the statement was made, it was not very clear and it was appearing that this had not happened and Mr. V.P. Singh was responsible. Are you not sorry for it?

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: We have repeatedly made it clear that we are not at all putting any blame on Mr. V.P. Singh.

MR. SPEAKER: But are you not sorry for giving this kind of impression?

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, there is scope to correct the statement. He should utilise that scope..... (Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: If you swear the statement made yesterday..

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF: I cannot dispute what is on record. Facts are facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, why don't you explain it? Yesterday, you did not explain it.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He concealed the facts yesterday and had put the blame on Mr. V.P. Singh..... (Interruptions)..... Mr. Speaker Sir, you made your observation yesterday. How can we just take it like that?..... (Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallikarjun, you hear me first. Then you can speak. Now, you had made a statement which is factually not incorrect. But then, if you had given some more information, a little more elaborately, then probably, this kind of an impression would not have been created. Nobody is blaming you.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: If the impression has gone that he and he alone is responsible, not because of the situation, then would you not feel sorry for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Kindly bear with me, Sir. There is plenty of time.

I am answering to a question posed to me. While answering to a question, Members expect to elicit information from me. So, I am replying to a question which was posed to me by an hon. Member as to which Government had rescinded it. At that time, because of the surcharged situation, I might not have expressed myself properly. What I had told was that on 6.11.90 there was a Cabinet decision taken and the Cabinet decision was taken to reinstate them. However, there

was a Confidence Motion on the 7th. In fact, I am not supposed to make any reference to the President.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on constitutional provision. You are right in not referring to him.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: When the constitutional provision came into the picture, a communication came from the Rashtrapati Bhawan that such a decision should be rescinded.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it. You were very careful.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In that context, I had told that it was the National Front Government which was still functioning then because the motion on vote of confidence came up only on the 7th..... (Interruptions).....

Kindly bear with me. 7th was the vote of confidence day. A Communication came from the Rashtrapati Bhavan and under the Constitution, the National Front Government was still functioning. Till it was voted out, it was the Government. If in between this had happened, I had to inform the facts. That is how I had given the reply. It was not my intention to attribute any ulterior motive to anyone. That is why I have referred to no other Government, not even the Government headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar, which had rescinded the decision, because as per the Constitutional obligation. It had to be done and it had been done.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Supposing, you explained all these things yesterday, this situation would not have arisen.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: How could I explain Sir? Kindly tell me. How could explain it yesterday, when they were all shouting. Had they allowed me to speak, I would have explained. I had to refer even to the President. Why should I have to refer to the President of our Republic?

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to! You have to refer to the Constitution. You have to mention that it was done as per the Constitutional provision.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is what I had said. As explained by my senior colleague, it was done as per the constitutional propriety. But all that had happened on the 7th itself...

MR. SPEAKER: So what? Don't you feel that it is necessary for you to express regret?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: At least in this august House, I do not have to apologise and nor have I to feel sorry when I have placed facts of reality before the House.....(Interruptions).....

17.47 hrs. (At this stage Shri Anil Basu and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

.....(Interruptions)*.....

MR. SPEAKER: First you go back to your seats and taken speak.

(At this stage Shri Anil Basu and other Hon. Members went back to their seats.)

*Not recorded.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving one more chance to the Railway Minister to make amends. Otherwise, I am going to speak up.

SHRI M. MALLIKARJUN: Sir, you need

not give me any warning. You may refer the matter to the Privileges Committee.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: I am still giving an opportunity to the Railway Minister.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Why should I apologise when I have not committed any mistake? I am a Member of this august House. You may refer the matter to the Privileges Committee. MR. SPEAKER: I can decide the privileges matters in the House itself. You should know it.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, a Minister cannot say this. The Speaker has tried his best to find a solution.

MR. SPEAKER: well, gentlemen, we always care for each others feelings.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaffer Shaief is on his legs. I am not allowing others.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am extremely sorry. The problem is that a non-issue has been made as an issue.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Please bear with me. This is not the way. This is unfair. They do not give others a chance to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, you have sincerely felt that there is something wrong. I have made it very clear that it is not intentional and not wilful. We have respect for Shri V.P.Singh. What he did was in

accordance with the propriety of the Constitution. There is no intention of attributing any motive to anyone. If it has hurt any body, I must feel sorry about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this should end the matter. There should be nothing more on this. The debate should continue.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yesterday he said that the employees will not be reinstated. On the basis of this decision.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you, this is not going on record.

.....(Interruptions)*.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Loknath Choudhary,

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: You must help me. Everybody should not do like this.

17.54 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Statutory Resolution Re:continuance of Proclamation in Respect of Jammu and Kashmir—Contd.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHRY (KJagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister has moved a motion to extend the President's Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many Members who have spoken before me have said that Kashmir is a beautiful State; Kashmir is a Swarg and that Kashmir is a part of the India's heritage and culture. I would like to say that

Kashmir is a symbol of our secularism, because when partition took place, when power was handed over to India, when Pakistan attacked Kashmir—Kashmir was a State ruled by Raja Hari Singh and Indian army had no access to it, it is the people of Kashmir who defended Kashmir against Pakistan.

So, Sir, our friends on the other side should recollect that when the majority of the people of Kashmir were fighting, the Praja Parishad the previous incarnation of Jan Sangh, now it is B.J.P. was saying that Jammu will come to India, Ladakh will come to India but Kashmir will go to Pakistan. So, it is the people of Kashmir who had defended it. That is why, now, everybody agrees that the situation has become so bad that the President's rule has been imposed and militancy is taking place. My point is, why such a state of affairs arose? Why were the people of Kashmir attacked earlier? Why the youth of Kashmir who had earlier fought and sought to remain in India were alienated?

The time has come when every political party who are talking of integrity, unity of India, and *ekta* of India should make a search of their heart and say how they have contributed. The alienation of Kashmir started with our Congress friends, in the manner in which they have behaved. The matter became still worse when Shri Jagmohan became the Governor there. The same Shri Jagmohan, who was the Governor of Kashmir; Who divided the National Conference, the only democratic organisation and the Congress people were also party to it, became again the Governor of Kashmir. Who were supporting it? When the alienation was taking place, we were fighting here in this House that Shri Jagmohan should be recalled. My friend Shri Charles, has forgotten this.

Then comes the question of *Ekta Yatra*. Today, the Home Minister has stated that the militancy is going down. When something is developing in the right direction, then, there can be *Ekta Yatra*. This was done for abrogat-

[Sh. Loknath Choudhary]

ing Article 370. That was the main purpose. The *Eka Yatra* was started to Srinagar, not only to hoist the national flag but also for demanding abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution. The Government knows it. They were not able to reach there. The Government had lifted them. After that, many developments have taken place. I want to say that not only the Kashmir people were further alienated by the action of the BJP, but our Government's action has also provoked another action. When, our Government has airlifted Dr. Murlimanohar Joshi, the Pakistan Government has also taken the opportunity to create further trouble. There was a reservation in the National Council when Shri Amanullah Khan, JKL F chief wanted to cross the line of control. Why did the Government of India do it? Will it airlift me, if I go and picket before the Collectorate by breaking the law? Will they help me by giving their aircraft? The Government of India was not conscious of the outcome. They wanted to remain in power and that is why they did not have any hesitation in doing it and destroyed all the developments that have taken place in Kashmir.

18.00 hrs.

Will you keep Kashmir like this? By sending army, by sending security forces, how can you bring back normal conditions in Kashmir? How can Kashmir be brought to the mainstream of our national life?

It is a national question. As everybody has said, our BJP friends should learn some lesson from this. They should know all the consequences of their action. Their action has also minimised their reputation before the eyes of the people; and the people have begun to think that the BJP is the other part of the Congress Party. The demand of the BJP is that the Government should now immediately declare clearly that Article 370 should continue. It is an historical process; it is not that somebody has given it to them. They have got it after their fearless struggle. That should be clearly announced; not only

announced, but all political parties speaking all this which divide the Kashmir people, alienate them, the Government should also take that propaganda into consideration; the Government should strongly check that propaganda by taking steps. Then only the Government can win over the masses of Kashmir.

The people of Kashmir also understand the propaganda of Hindu Rashtra; Hindu Rashtra is also hurting their feelings. These are the trends which are responsible for alienation.

Nodoubt, Pakistan is stepping up its proganda. We should deal with them in other way; and we have dealt with them successfully. Of course, the way the Government invited Members of the Security Council, it is a matter of concern; it has created doubt that this may help Pakistan to take up the matter of Kashmir again in the UNO or some outside forces may play some mischief.

My submission is that normal conditions in Kashmir can be brought back only if the political process starts there. How can the political process be started there? There was an attempt during Mr. V.P. Singh's Government that all the political parties should be brought together. But we know what happened to it. I would suggest that the Government should continue this process through the Governor's rule and bring back normal conditions and hold free and fair elections in Kashmir. The major political parties should be associated and, the Government must take an objective view to bring back the people of Kashmir into the mainstream of our national life. I know the major political parties will have no hesitation in cooperating with the Government to bring normal conditions.

In Punjab we have seen it. The way the Government behaved in Punjab in the elections shows that the Government is not very much interested to take the cooperation of all other political parties. So, today, this is the responsibility of the Government to bring all the political parties together.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): Let him continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. I don't want his thinking process to be divided by a night in between.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: The second point is about the people who are inside the jails. The Government should immediately review the cases of those who are not terrorists but are in the jails. Their cases should be reviewed and they should also be released. The Government should take strict action against the militants. But at the same time the Government must be careful that the security forces do not indulge in excesses there.

The point that I want to suggest is that the Government must have a plan because the economy of Kashmir is deteriorating. The Government must devise an immediate plan to see that more work is done there, that the youth get an opportunity to earn their livelihood, and all these things should be

taken together. With his process, by giving more work, by solving the economic problems of the people and giving more importance to the people to have their own organisations and by the prisoners and also talking to those militants who willing to come back with the belief that Kashmir is a part of India, the Government can improve the situation. And the climate for a free and fair election can be there within six months. Then the people will freely participate in the election. I hope that the Government by its action will create such conditions within six months that free and fair elections will be there and no longer should Kashmir be kept outside the democratic set up of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at eleven of the clock.

18.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, February 27,
1992/ Phalguna 8, 1913 (Saka)*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006.**
