

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the industrial licensing policy and decentralise the decision making;

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1914 (Saka)*

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(c) the number of cases which are still pending with the Government for issuing industrial licences, Statewise?

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Liberalisation of Licensing Policy

*407. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Substantial liberalisation in the Industrial Licensing Policy was announced in July, 1991. Liberalisation of the Licensing Policy is a continuing process. However, no additional items have been delicensed after the announcement of the new Industrial Policy.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of applications pending</i>
1. Andaman Nicobar	
2. Andhra Pradesh	219
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1
4. Assam	7
5. Bihar	42

	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of applications pending</i>
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6
8	Daman & Diu	20
9	Delhi	2
10	Goa	5
11	Gujarat	37
12	Haryana	76
13	Himachal Pradesh	34
14	Jammu & Kashmir	9
15	Karnataka	116
16	Kerala	11
17	Lakshadweep	
18	Madhya Pradesh	74
19	Maharashtra	330
20	Manipur	1
21	Meghalaya	3
22	Mizoram	
23	Nagaland	
24	Orissa	18
25	Pondicherry	17
26	Punjab	49
27	Rajasthan	62
28	Sikkim	3

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of applications pending</i>
29. Tamil Nadu	54
30. Tripura	-
31. Uttar Pradesh	354
32. West Bengal	38
33. Location in more than one State	15
Total	1600

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister reveals that a total of sixteen hundred cases are lying pending throughout the country out of which forty-two are pending in Bihar. I would like to know the number of industries proposed to be set up with the help of NRIs during the next financial year? Would the tribal and no industry districts of Bihar be given any priority? What are the names of the companies which have submitted applications for setting up industries in Bihar? I would like to know the reasons for the rise in prices in spite of setting up of the industries by multinational companies in the country and the steps which are being taken to contain the prices. I would like to have a detailed reply from the Hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from all the questions asked by the hon. Member, what I could get is that the hon. Member wants to know the number of industries set up in Bihar?

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Sir, I would like to know the names of the multinational companies which have applied for setting up of industries in Bihar. You have said that 42

cases are pending. When would they be cleared?

MR. SPEAKER: Does this question arise out of the main question? This does not arise out of that. It is upto the Minister to give reply or not.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Total sixteen hundred cases are pending throughout the country. The number of cases pending in Bihar is 42 out of which twenty-four cases pertain to sugar industry, five to beer and eleven pertain to portable alcohol and two others.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Please give the names of the companies?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question does not arise as the main question is regarding applications.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write to him and seek information in this regard.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: I would like to know, if, as a result of this liberal licensing, the big capitalist would receive a great boost and the small entrepreneurs would come on the verge of closure which in turn would cause unemployment in the country? Are the

industries in the country not likely to be affected with the entry of Multinational Companies? At the same time, I would like to know whether Government has decided not to issue licences for big industries manufacturing Motor Cars, fridges etc. in order to benefit the big capitalists? I would also like to know if the Government is considering to bring the small industries such as milk production plant etc. again under the purview of licensing?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants to know whether it will have adverse affect on small scale industries. I would like to tell him that there is no such possibility. As far as the question of reviewing the policy is concerned, it is an on going process. People give applications and suggestions. As you are aware that a new industrial policy has been prepared and after its declaration reports of setting up of new industries are being received. We had not received as much foreign investment during the past ten years as we have received during the past ten months. We are disposing the applications speedly. As you already know that we have identified 18 commodities for which it has been made compulsory to obtain a licence. These also included the commodities such as Refrigerators Cars etc. used by elite class. Representations have been received from the people regarding excluding these items from the purview of licensing. But these has not been done so far. We have received this suggestions just now. If such suggestions are made by hon. Member we would consider those.

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Sir, the industrial licensing policy was declared in July 1991. Still the number of applications from Maharashtra which are pending is 330 including the sugar industry. It was said that there will be one window policy, so that the

licensing will be easier. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when these 330 applications which, include sugar industry also from Maharashtra will be cleared. Can the Minister give any time-limit for that? The second part of my question is this. Is the Government thinking in terms of declaring a small scale industrial policy?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a steering committee constituted under the auspices of Food Department scrutinizes the applications. The applications which are recommended by this committee are forwarded to another licensing Committee under the Industrial Development Department. It is possible to examine the applications only when the recommendation from the Department of Food is received. He has asked about the number of applications. Three hundred and thirty applications are pending for Maharashtra out of which two hundred and twenty six are for setting up sugar mills, thirty-six for potable alcohol and forty-seven are for beer units. As I stated earlier, it involves many Departments such as Food Department, Food Processing Department etc. Final decision is taken after receiving the recommendations of the administrative departments. I would like to inform the hon. Member that new industrial policy was announced on 24th July, 1991. After that a total of 4354 applications were pending. Now only 1600 applications are pending. Our Policy is aimed at accelerating the pace of licensing and we have achieved success in this regard. According to the present rules, the applications should be disposed of within sixty days but in some cases clarifications are sought and when the clarification comes, only then the decision is taken.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

would like to know from the hon. lady Minister that after the liberalisation policy of this Government, what is the general trend with respect to the development of the industries in the country. Secondly I would like to know this. The Government of India have issued several letters of intent before the liberalisation policy; and many State Governments are still having those letters of intent with them. I would like to know as to how many such letters of intent have been converted as industrial licences. There is a mention here also about Kerala. Even, now there are 11 applications pending before the Government of India, I would like to know as to why the delay occurs on the part of the Government of India to clear those applications sent by the State Government of Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that applications are first considered by a committee set up in the Food Department and offer its recommendation applications are taken up by the licensing committee of the Department of Industrial Development. On every Monday the cases are reviewed in a meeting but when such cases are related to other Department they are sent to them. These applications are supposed to be disposed of within sixty days but due to some technical reasons and the replies received from the administrative Departments there may be delay but in all circumstance we try our best to dispose them of within sixty days.

[English]

Prices and availability of Essential Commodities

+

*408. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any special measures for monitoring the prices and availability of essential commodities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review these measures from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the last review made;

(e) whether these steps have produced the desired results;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). A Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and Special Action Committee of Secretaries on Monitoring of Prices (SACP) are monitoring the prices of essential commodities on regular basis. These Committees take necessary measures to keep the prices of essential commodities under control and also augmenting the supply of these commodities. The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has also been monitoring the prices of 10 essential commodities namely rice, wheat, sugar, gram dal, turn dal, mustard oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati, tea and salt on daily and weekly basis.

(c) to (g). The efficacy of the measures taken by the Government for controlling the prices of essential commodities is reviewed

of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. Due consideration is given to remove the hindrance in the normal supplies of essential commodities to improve infrastructure facilities and also to augment the production of these commodities. As a result of the constant monitoring of the prices, the rise in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers during the first 16 weeks of the current financial year has been only 3.2% compared to 5.6% in the corresponding period of last year. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from part (a) of the reply of the hon. Minister it is clear that two committees are monitoring the prices of ten essential commodities namely wheat, rice etc. I would like to submit that there are two aspects of human life i.e. the first set of commodities fall under the category of essential commodities and the other set of commodities fall under the category of life saving commodities. Though both of these should have been clubbed together yet it is not so. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a committee will be constituted to review this so that both sets of commodities could be included in it.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, there are 66 essential commodities. Out of those, I only mentioned that 10 very essential commodities were monitored by this Ministry.

I do not mean to say that other commodities are left over. The monitoring of those commodities also is taken up by the Cabinet Committee on Prices and the Secretaries' Committee.

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to

know what does the Government propose to do to make available essential commodities in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices to the consumers? The hon. Minister has himself admitted that there is shortage of essential commodities in proportion to demand and the measures are being taken to augment the supply of essential commodities to the consumers. I would like to know the steps being taken to make available essential commodities in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices to the consumers, and by when desired results will be achieved? Lastly, will the policy being formulated be applied uniformly to both the rural and the urban areas and also will these facilities be extended to the rural areas?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, monitoring of prices is done to keep the prices in check all over the country and not just in the urban areas. To put a check on prices from rising, various steps are taken in view of the availability, production and demand and the mismatch between the latter two factors. Especially in case of the infrastructure problems other Ministries like Transport and Railways are also involved. Mainly a sort of interaction is sought to be evolved so that all the commodities are directly made available to the consumers. Generally the trend of prices of 10 commodities, as I stated earlier, is regularly monitored in weekly, daily basis after collecting the data of wholesale and retail prices from different centres. Thereafter if it is noticed that at any place prices are skyrocketing then the reasons for it are studied and consequently the steps taken to remedy the situation.

SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the proof of ten essential commodities through Public Distribution System in both the rural and the urban areas?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, strengthening of the PDS is a measure to keep the prices in check. In the rural areas through the PDS wheat, rice, imported oil, sugar and kerosene are brought to the consumers. Only recently measures were taken to strengthen in the PDS.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that lately the prices of drugs have increased manifold, thereby causing inconvenience to the common man. As of late the drugs have gone out of the reach of the common man, so much as that these are not available even in hospitals. Therefore, keeping this in view, will drugs also be included in the aforementioned list of 10 essential commodities?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a nice suggestion and it will be definitely considered. In the Ministry of Chemicals especially a Price Committee has been appointed to fix the prices. However, it is a good suggestion and I will definitely get it examined.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that the rise in the Wholesale Price Index Number during the first 16 weeks of the current financial year has been only 3.2% as compared to 5.6% in the corresponding period of last year. In reality the WPI does not present the correct picture because for the common man it is the retail prices which are important and these have risen much faster. Therefore, I would like to know whether the wholesale price index number will be replaced by retail price index number? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to take steps on the basis of the rise in the latter index?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member will be pleased to know that as per the latest inflation data

available it stands at 10.9 per cent. It is expected that by the end of this month it will be brought down to single digit. I would like to inform the hon. Member that retail prices of a few commodities have increased and of some have decreased and of some have remained steady out of the 10 essential commodities.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Please let us know the commodities whose prices have declined?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:
(*Interruptions*) First let me tell you the commodities whose prices have declined or have remained steady. Price of 'Tur Dal' decreased by a rupee in Bombay. ...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I hail from Bombay and price of no commodity has decreased there. We feel the brunt of high prices and my wife now asks me to go to market and myself feel the brunt of high prices. I would like to submit that prices have not at all declined. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: In Bombay the price of 'Tur Dal' was Rs. 17kg. on 31. 7.91 and increased to Rs. 19 a kg. by 27.12.91.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What is the current price.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am telling you the commodity the price of which has not increased. Last year the price of this commodity was Rs. 16 per kg. and even now it is the same. (*Interruptions*)

The price of every commodity differs by a rupee or two in all the markets in Delhi. Prices in Khan Market and Jor Bagh Market are definitely higher than the retail prices of commodities available at Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the correct way to behave during the Question Hour. Allow him to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Instead of wholesale prices will a comparison of retail prices be made and a policy formulated? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking what is being done in view of the changes in the wholesale and retail prices?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I made it clear that retail prices are considered too. When the data is compiled retail prices are also included and only then weekly exercise is conducted *(Interruptions)*

MR.. SPEAKER: If you behave like this, then how could the question be replied. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek your protection and a directive to him to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, he made it clear that both wholesale and retail prices are being monitored. He also made it clear that a few difficulties are being faced in it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, one of the main reasons for the non-availability of essential commodities in the market is hoarding. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are taken by the Government to check hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This way reply cannot be elicited. No erudition is involved in it yet for

no reason interruptions are there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Action against hoarders and black-marketers has been intensified by the States and the Union Territories Administration, under the essential Commodities Act. During the first six months of 1992, a total number of 52,503 raids have been conducted; 1,999 persons arrested; 2,296 prosecutions launched; 119 persons convicted; and goods worth Rs. 840.48 lakhs confiscated.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a system to check the quality of commodities sold by the Government outlets? The entire country is in the grip of drought. Therefore, has the Government chalked out some emergency plan to strengthen infrastructure to store commodities. So that in the days to come if drought situation persists, it could be effectively tackled?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The Government is aware of the forecast of monsoon and the spread of monsoon at present in the country.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Demand of various retail shops of different States is not fulfilled due to less procurement of goods last year. As a result of this the price index in the open market is going up. Sir, rice....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, that is a complete question. You do not have to give examples.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I would like to know whether there was less

would like to know whether there was less procurement of rice and wheat last year due to which the demand of various retail shops of several States is not fulfilled.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, it is a fact that compared to last year, the procurement is less both in wheat and rice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, if you want, I can give you half-an-hour discussion on this.

[Translation]

Tripartite Committee on Cotton Textile Mills

*409. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRIJAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite Committee was constituted during 1992 to give suggestions to resolve the problems of the cotton textile mills;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any recommendations from the above Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to implement those recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government has re-constituted the Industrial Committee on Cotton Textiles to examine the problems of sickness facing this industrial sector and prescribe appropriate remedies. The Committee is expected not only to concentrate on units which had already become sick but also pay attention to preventive measures. In the meeting of the Committee held on 21st February, 1992 it was observed that the budgetary support to National Textile Corporation should not be stopped suddenly but phased out over a period of time in a planned manner. The Committee at the aforesaid meeting discussed the question of industrial sickness in cotton textile industry. It was, inter-alia, decided that the position of 34 chronically sick mills of the National Textile Corporation should be closely examined. The Ministry of Textiles would, for this purpose, furnish the requisite data to the trade unions. The Trade Unions and the National Textile Corporation would then discuss the turnaround strategy at their respective unit level and submit specific proposals for revival of sick units.

The labour side also agreed to consider the proposal of National Textile Corporation to regroup some units in different subsidiaries to make them financially viable.

Information on selected National Textile Corporation mills furnished by the Ministry of Textiles was passed on to all the trade union organisations represented in the Committee. So far only the All India Trade Union Congress has conveyed reaction of some of the unions. However, no revival proposal for any unit has been submitted to the Special Tripartite Committee/Industrial Committee after discussion at the unit level between the management and the Trade Unions.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In the original question I simply asked whether the

Government have formulated any scheme to implement these recommendations. However, there was no reference to this in the reply made by the hon. Minister. But the hon. Minister of Labour did indeed make a statement outside this House which was published in the news-papers of 17th June. In that he has stated-

[*English*]

" Rs. 700 crore scheme for the revival of the Textile Industry under the National Textile Corporation has been finalised and is awaiting approval of the Union Cabinet".

[*Translation*]

A scheme of Rs. 700 crore to make the N.T.C. economically viable is pending before the Ministry for its approval. I would like to know from the Government whether it has approved it and if the Government has not approved it what are the reasons therefore? What we questioned inside the House was not replied by the hon. Minister, whereas he is answering it outside the House. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister the fate of the scheme regarding making the N.T.C. economically viable which is pending before the Ministry.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, I think the question is whether on the basis of the recommendation of the unions any scheme has been formulated or not. We have not yet received any revival package recommended by the union. The only communication, we have received so far is from AITUC which conducted a seminar on the National Textile Corporation and the proceedings of the seminar have been forwarded to us. There is

no specific revival package suggested by them. Therefore, we said that the question of accepting it does not arise. Because, there is no proposal so far.

The information that the hon. Member referring to is the revival package which is drawn up by the Ministry of Textiles on their own. In fact that revival package which we call the turnaround strategy involves a cash flow of more than Rs. 700 crore. The modernisation and the rationalisation of manpower together amounts to Rs. 1422 crore. Over and above the writing off of all the loans the liabilities comes to Rs. 1645 crore.

So, the Ministry of Textiles has drawn up a very very comprehensive revival package for the National Textile Corporation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The hon. Minister Shri P.A. Sangma has just referred to the proposal of the Ministry of Textile, and it is he who has made the statement in the House. I am coming to the second question by referring to his very statement. He said in his statement;

[*English*]

" Mr. Sangma had a gig at the labour unions led by the left Parties and felt that their problem was that they wanted to overlook the events which took place in Eastern Europe

[*Translation*]

He has made fun of it outside and now he admits that the talks which he held with the trade unions was only the programme of INTUC. It is the proposal is INTUC which is a trade union of the left front. It means, inside the House he refrains from proper reply and outside the House he attacks, I would like to know as to why he has not said anything

about the package programme. We would like to know as to what has been done for the 75 thousand workers and employees of National Textile Corporation, who will become surplus and rendered jobless. Will the Government retrench them or does it propose to provide employment to them. Secondly, it is understood that there is a proposed to set up a trust to take over the assets and properties of textile units and sick units of Gujarat? Is there any such proposal pending with the Government?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the National Textiles Corporation has got 1.70 lakh workers. The hon. Member has rightly pointed out things because I am the Labour Minister, I was Chairing the Special Tripartite Committee and perhaps I may have got some information which was discussed in the Tripartite Committee. The details of this scheme as to how they are going to rationalise the manpower and so on, Sir, that I will not be able to answer. This question should be directed to the Ministry of Textiles.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Yes, we need protection of the Chair.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would expect the Minister to collect the information and send it to the Members.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Okay.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given you protection.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please listen to

me, with your permission. I would like to say to the House.

[English]

"Labour Minister Shri P.A. Sangma, said here today that the revival scheme, which was a package evolved after negotiations between the labour and management, would also take care of the 75,000 workers who might be surplus".

[Translation]

This is what he has stated outside the House and what he states inside the House is something different. I would like to know whether there is any package programme?

MR. SPEAKER: Nitish Kumar ji, your question was good. What the hon. Minister has said is that the issue is being handled by the Ministry of Textile and that he is simply not aware of that. I have asked him to inform the House after collecting the information.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Sangma is the Chairman of the Tripartite Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Tripartite Committee is a different thing. The present scheme is concerned with the Minister of Textile. So there is a difference between the two. He has made it clear.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the workers of Cotton Mills are facing numerous problems. The Abid Hussain Committee was set up with a view to solving their problems and the Committee had submitted its report to the Government 8-10 months ago, Sir, through you, I would like to know the time by when the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Abid Hussain Committee.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This has nothing to do with the Abid Hussain Committee. The fact is that the Government constituted a special Tripartite Committee to study the impact of the new industrial policy on labour. When this Committee met on 21st December in Bombay, it decided that a Tripartite Sub-Committee should be formed to go into this sector. So, the whole industry was divided into six sectors and one of them is Cotton Textile Industry.

Now this Committee was constituted on the 10th of February 1992; and on the 21st February, 1992, this Committee sat and discussed about this tripartite. In this meeting, basically we took only three decisions. The first decision is that the NTC which is having one holding company and nine subsidiaries; out of nine subsidiaries, only one subsidiary is having credit worthiness; others are not having. But the management, said that if they were regrouped into five subsidiaries, then each one of them would become credit worthy; and therefore, the financial institutions will be able to give them money. This was agreed upon in that meeting on principle.

The second decision was that each unit - there were 124 units - of the National Textile Corporation - would be studied unit-wise by the trade union leaders of that unit. The management was required to give all the information to the union leaders in 15 days, time from the date of this meeting which the management did. Then, after having done that, the units were given two months' time to study and give a revival package from their side; whether they have got any suggestions, any proposals as to how these units could be revived. Now, five months have gone; we have not received any specific proposal for revival. This is what I have said. Except that, the AITUC had convened a national seminar where they had invited all the unions; there they all came and said that the Government

should not close it down; they should revive it and it was revivable; and that is all; they were not specific; this is a factual position. In the meantime, I said, the Textile Ministry on their own, had finalised a revival package, which I have earlier stated.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted to know whether there was an Abid Hussain Committee; if so, whether that Committee has given a report; if so, what is that report; if the report is there, has that report been implemented?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I will not be able to tell about the Abid Hussain Committee Report because this Committee Report must have been a very old committee report. My duty is to, look into the effect of the new industrial policy. This is a limited question.

MR. SPEAKER: That maybe the case. But, then, I would like to say in the House that there are questions which cover more than one Ministry; and I would expect the Ministers to consult other officers and be ready.

Supposing it has not been possible for you to collect in the information before the question is answered in the House, you can try to collect the information after that and give it to the hon. Member later on.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I will do that because I do not had that information.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know as to who are the members of the Tripartite Committee set up in February, 1992. How many meetings of that Committee have been held is far and whether there is any plan to implement the recommendations made in the meetings of the Committee. At present several Cotton Mills of Gujarat are sick. Now I would like to ask through you

whether it is the responsibility of the State Government to pursue the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee or the Central Government can say it directly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether you are in a position to reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know, whether you are in a position to reply.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have got the composition of the Committee. The Committee consists of the following:

The Minister of State for Labour is the Chairman. Ministry of Labour has got one seat. Ministry of Textile has got one seat. The States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh,, Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka - one seat each - have got total 9 seats.

From employers ' side - they have got Indian Cotton Mills Federation - 1 seat. Council of Indian Employers - 4 seats. All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills - 1 seat. The employers have total 11 seats.

Workers have got total 11 seats - INTUC has got 5 seats; Bhariya Mazdoor Sangh - 1 seat; Hind Mazdoor Sabha - 1 seat; All India Trade Union Congress - 1 seat; and National Labour Organisation - 3 seats. This is the composition of the Committee.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that textile workers are not getting subsistence wage rate or minimum wage in many parts of the country and as a result many starvation deaths are taking place in the back and corner of the country. What

remedial measures are being taken by the hon. Minister for the redressal of the grievances of these weavers and mill workers?

MR. SPEAKER: I really do not think that it arises out of this. But if you are interested, you can reply.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When you are given a chance you misuse it and then you complain that you are not given any opportunity.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been told by the hon. Minister, 34 mills of N.T.C. are sick. In course of his reply he also informed that the trade unions and the National Textile Corporation would consider a policy to bring a change in their different units and would also bring a special proposal concerning revitalising the sick units. I have, however, to say with great anguish that in the two mills of N.T.C. falling in my constituency, the workers get only two days wages whereas it is presented outside that the mills are running. I would like to know as to by when such mills would be revitalised and whether the Government proposes to accommodate those mill workers somewhere else.

MR. SPEAKER: You have also not utilised the time.

[English]

Central Public Sector Undertakings in States

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*411. SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of existing Central Public Sector Undertakings in each State;

(b) the details of additional projects in public sector implementation or consideration by the Government other than coal sector, Statewise; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay likely to be involved in these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on

the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Statewise list of Central PSEs as per their registered offices as on 31.3.1991 is given at Page S-203 to S-209 of the volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91 placed before the Parliament on 5.3.1992.

(b) and (c). The Summary of Statewise Projects (other than Coal Sector) along with their Capital outlay, for the Central PSEs involving outlay of Rs. 20 crores and above which are under implementation as on 31.3.1992 is enclosed.

(Rs. in crores)

Summary of Central projects in various States as on 31.3.1992. (Other than coal Sector)

S.No.	State	No. of Project	Total Cost Original	New Anti- cipated	Exp. till 91/03	Outlay 91-92	Cum Exp. till 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2834.6	9244.2	6981.1	893.1	7660.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	312.8	516.5	61.0	30.0	92.6
3.	Assam	4	498.4	1760.3	186.6	159.0	272.2
4.	Bihar	12	2456.2	4567.6	1306.7	477.2	1735.5
5.	Goa	1	22.1	22.1	18.3	2.9	20.0
6.	Gujarat	15	2367.9	4180.4	1777.9	917.6	2649.9
7.	Haryana	4	173.8	236.4	166.8	15.8	192.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2500.5	4743.0	1324.6	288.3	1578.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2444.6	5617.5	1166.2	696.6	1572.7
10.	Karnataka	11	975.4	1443.5	490.6	249.2	721.9
11.	Kerala	7	246.5	404.6	206.3	78.0	275.2

S.No. State		No. of Project	Total Cost		Exp. till 91/03	Outlay 91-92	Cum Exp. till 31.3.92	
1	2		3	4				5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	1961.6	2707.0	1764.9	220.8	1923.6	
13.	Maharashtra	17	2668.7	4284.1	2779.7	375.3	3096.5	
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Mwghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	1	96.3	251.0	48.3	20.0	65.1	
18.	Orissa	9	4557.5	6810.2	1384.3	781.4	1918.4	
19.	Punjab	6	452.3	897.9	482.8	106.3	534.3	
20.	Rajasthan	6	1404.3	2016.1	331.7	233.7	473.6	
21.	Sikkim	1	181.1	181.1	17.5	30.0	38.9	
22.	Tamil Nadu	12	879.8	1342.6	573.3	211.6	786.7	
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(Rs. in crores)							
S.No.	State	No. of Project	Total Cost Original	New Anti- cipated	Exp. till 91/03	Outlay 91-92	Cum Exp. till 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13	3432.0	4509.6	1539.4	706.6	2176.4
25.	West Bengal	31	4558.0	10687.4	4196.6	1635.9	5637.1
26.	A & N Islands	1	80.0	80.0	19.0	74.2	72.0
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	2	60.8	147.1	30.4	9.8	40.4
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Multistate	47	9256.4	12686.9	3316.2	1186.2	4141.8
Total		243	44421.6	79337.1	30170.2	9399.0	37676.6

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: The hon. Minister has given the answer that the total number of public sector units in the country is 243 and the original cost of these public sector units is Rs. 44,421 crores. The anticipated cost for these ten factories has gone by Rs. 79,333 crores. So the difference is Rs. 34,916 crores.

May I ask the hon. Minister that in view of this new economic policy, whether these proposed units and particularly in Andhra Pradesh which are 17, fit into that? Why this vast difference in the cost of the project, i.e. the original cost and the anticipated cost? What are the reasons? Have any methods been formulated to check up vast differences?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: As the hon. Member is aware, at the time of formulation of the project report and as the time goes ahead, the cost escalation of the raw materials, etc. keeps on going up. That is why this difference occurs.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: In Andhra Pradesh, 17 projects are there. In this new economic policy, is there any proposal to hand-over the sick units or non-viable units to the NRIs for the rehabilitation and also from the management to the workers, particularly in my constituency regarding IDPL Unit, which is a viable unit? A little bit of finance is needed to manage the factory. About 5,000 workers are not even getting the salary since two months. Will the hon. Minister initiate some steps to provide for their salaries? Also, for the 17 projects which are there in Andhra Pradesh, soon incentives may be provided to the NRIs as also for the management of the workers.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: So far as closure and privatisation are concerned, our policy is quite clear. We will refer the sick units to the BIFR for formulation of revival schemes, etc.

So far as the individual public sector unit

is concerned, about which the hon. Member is keen to know, I cannot answer now. I need a new notice for that.

About encouraging the NRIs, certainly, our policy is quite clear that wherever it is possible according to the rules and our policy, we are trying to assist the NRIs in encouraging them to establish more industries or in the revival of industries.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: What about the workers?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: About workers' participation in the units, we have made it very clear earlier that if the workers in the sick units can form cooperatives and take over them, certainly, the Government will encourage them and try to assist, within the norms that have been laid down.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the 13 projects that are under implementation in Uttar Pradesh, the places where they are proposed to be implemented and the time by which they will be started and completed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you can send it to him in writing.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: About the individual units, I can send it in writing.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: From the answer it is found that there is no such project in Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, in the North-Eastern region. Why is it so? There are lots of problems in this region and there is no project at all in the North-Eastern region. What is the Government thinking about them? What do they propose to do?

Do they propose to take up any projects there?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: We are not neglecting any part of the country. Wherever it is possible techno-economically we are encouraging them and we will keep on encouraging them.

About Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram, we are trying to set up some units of the Cement Corporation of Indian In Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRASINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member pointed out that the North-Eastern States are neglected by the Government from industrial point of view and the reply to which given by the hon. Minister is that he is not neglecting any part industrially. However, I would like to know that all that projects - either under consideration or being implemented - are being considered and implemented rapidly in Andhra Pradesh. Is it because it is the home state of the Hon. Prime Minister?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, I have stated in the reply that these are the projects which are under implementation and these are within the existing PSUs. There may be one or two projects or one project or no project. So, what I have depicted here in the statistics is about the projects which are in hand and which are under implementation.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the Minister has been telling that there are a number of proposals for the development and diversification of some of the existing projects in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Out of 243 projects in three important

Southern States there are only thirty projects - seven projects in Kerala; 12 projects in Tamil Nadu and 11 projects in Karnataka. Out of the total amount spent upto 31st March 1992, that is, Rs. 37,676 crore, only a sum of Rs. 1,783.8 crore had been spent for these three southern States. According to me, it is quite inadequate and in a way neglect of these three southern States. Out of Rs. 37,676 crore, only a sum of Rs. 1,783.8 crore had been spent for these three southern States.

I would like to know from the Minister how this disparity had occurred. Also I would like to know what corrective measures the Government is going to take in respect of these three important southern States.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, already a question has been asked by one of the hon. Members about the North East.

MR. SPEAKER All the States will complain the same thing.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: His question is also the same. So far as we are concerned, we take whole country as our base for doing the work. In some places, due to technical or feasibility reasons, investment must have been done more. And in some places, investment might have been done less. But, in respect of this particular question, we have given only about the on-going projects, that is the existing public sector undertakings. They have individual projects within their respective companies. Therefore, it will be very difficult to judge the investment aspect through this. If we really judge the investment aspect on the basis of PSUs as a whole, then only we will be able to explain how much investment has been made in different States.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Let the Minister say whether there is any other investment... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is B.I.R.F. a panacea for sick industrial units? My question is that the Government always talks of BIRF to revive sick units.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not talked of it at least today. You please come to question.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: How many cases of sick units in all are under consideration of BIRF. Out of seven sick industrial units in Rajasthan, the case of OPC, Kota is under consideration of BIRF for the last nine years. Does the Government not have adequate staff for BIRF? How long will it take to clear those cases?

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow this question. It does not relate to it. You please go through the question and then ask.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, in 243 on-going projects, this year's total allocation for different projects is Rs. 9,399 crore. I want to know what was the total demand of each project and to what extent the allocation will meet it. I want to know whether any consideration has been made by making allocation to certain projects which will be completed earlier so that the cost in those projects will come down. I also want to know whether a comparative view was taken when the allocation to this amount to as made this year.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: There is a procedure of consideration and clearing the projects. There are guidelines and according to the guidelines, the investment proposals of ministries involving an outlay of Rs. 20 crores and above are required to be sent to the Public Investment Board. First, it comes to the Public Investment Board and once the Public Investment Board gives a clearance,

thereafter the allocations are made and on the basis of that this year's allocations are also made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I want to know whether the Government has taken into consideration the whole requirement of the amounts required for completion of different projects, that have been submitted in time or do they allocate some money to allow the on-going projects to go on continuing without completion. I want to know whether the allocation has been made with this in view or to see that the projects are completed in time so that the required result will come and the cost will also be less. I want the hon. Minister to clarify.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Since the hon. Member is very specific, I would also like to be very specific. The main purpose of allocation of funds for a project is with an objective of completion as early as possible. That is why I have said that the PIB considers all pros and cons before it clears projects. Once PB considers and clears, thereafter the allocations are made. That is why I was again and again repeating that the PIB is required only to through all the details. When they make sure that it will be implemented, it is required and it is for the benefit of the country then they clear and then we allot the funds.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, the imbalances in the Central Sector investment in the public undertakings to some States are causing serious concern. The question raised by Shri E. Ahamed was not answered properly by the hon. Minister. The Central Sector investment in Kerala was 4 per cent of the total during 60's and now it has gone down to 2.2 per cent. This is in spite of the fact that there are many feasible and important projects/proposals pending before the Central Government submitted by the State for clearance. Will the Minister assure in this

House that such projects will be cleared expeditiously and the backlog in the Central Sector investment will be rectified?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: I think, I have done my job on that score already. In any case, let me repeat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give clarifications on the floor of the House? It is difficult for you to reply to them.

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): We also need funds for reviving the projects.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to lack of big projects in North Bihar, it depends on agriculture. This is the reason that there is difficulty in forming Jharkhand State today. I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether the Government propose to implement big projects in North Bihar and North-Eastern region?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, our country consists of so many States - in the north, south, east and west - including U.P. That is why I was saying that so far as we are concerned, we look at the country as a whole and we try to have projects which are technoeconomically feasible. At the same time the regional imbalances are also kept in view.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

INSAT Series

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

(a) the achievements made by the INSAT 'series during the last three years and the manner in which the country has been benefited thereby;

(b) the amount spent by the Government on various 'INSAT' series during each of the last three years and the amount earmarked for this purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government have any special scheme for making the country self-reliant in respect of 'INSAT' system and to evolve launching facility indigenously;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some foreign vested interests are creating hurdles in our earth satellite programme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System has made considerable progress in the last three years. INSAT-1D, the fourth and the last satellite in the foreign procured INSAT - 1 series of satellites, which was launched in June, 1990 is performing satisfactorily and providing the services. INSAT-2 series of satellites are being indigenously built by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The first satellite in the second generation INSAT -2 series - INSAT- 2A was launched on July 10, 1992. All the orbit raising Master Control Facility at Hassan and have been successfully completed. All the payloads

namely the 18 C-band transponders, 2 high power S-band transponders, the Very High Resolution Radiometer, Data Relay Transponder and the Search and Rescue Payload have been switched 'ON' and has been verified to be functioning satisfactorily. INSAT -2A is expected to be ready for use in the second week of August 1992 after all its payloads are checked out.

The benefits of INSAT System has reached every nook and corner of the country. In the last three years, a large number of terrestrial TV transmitters have been added, which receive the national and regional TV channels through INSAT satellites. This has further increased the area and population covered by satellite TV. As on date, there are 529 TV transmitters in India, A large number of Earth Stations (Primary, Remote and Very small Aperture Terminal (VAST) type) have been added to the existing telecommunication network which has increased the number of telecommunication routes and two-way voice channels carried through INSAT satellites. Presently, INSAT satellites carry over 4500 two-way speech circuits over 141 routes using 131 earth stations. About 700 VSATs are operational in two large messaging networks. Remote and Hilly areas and island communities have been connected to the main land. All the 127 All India Radio (AIR) stations are networked to receive High-quality sound channels via INSAT. INSAT meteorological mageries have immensely helped with mitigation of cyclone disasters in the Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu coastal areas.

(b) The year-wise expenditure on various INSAT space-segment related schemes/projects since 1989-90 is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1989-90	Rs. 163.84 crores
1990-91	Rs. 86.87 crores
1991-92	Rs. 143.80 cores.

The total Eighth Plan projection for INSAT -2 A, B, C, D and E is about Rs. 686 crores.

(c) and (d). The second generation INSAT satellites are indigenously built. Only space qualified parts, materials and some have been procured from abroad. efforts are underway to indigenise as many of these parts, materials and components as possible. The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), the development of which is expected to be completed by 1995-96, would be capable of placing INSAT -2 class satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO), thus reducing out dependence on foreign launchers.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). The recent ban of US Government on the supply of components and equipments to ISRO will to some extent effect our programme. However, because of the advance actions taken, alternate sources of procurement have been identified and indigenisation of critical items are being progressively realised to ensure that the national space programme is not unduly affected.

[Translation]

Report of Economic Advisory Council

*412. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister has expressed great concern over the price increase of foodgrains, availability of less stock for the Public Distribution System and low capital investment in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Economic Advisory Council while reviewing recent agricultural performance and the present situation have, amongst other matters, drawn attention to these issues.

(b) and (c). The report has been received and is under examination of Government.

[English]

Technical Foreign Collaborations

*413. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend the facility of automatic approval to technical foreign collaboration and 51 per cent foreign equity in the field of power generation equipment of capacity exceeding 60 MW and certain other consumer items;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such facility is likely to affect the working of BHEL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The reason for providing facility of

automatic approval for foreign technology agreements and 51% foreign equity participation is because the manufacture of these items is considered as high priority.

(c) and (d). The above step is expected to make the market for power generation equipment competitive for BHEL.

[Translation]

New Industrial Policy

*414. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the impact of new industrial policy on the labourers and the problems related to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any tripartite committee has been constituted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(f) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (g). A Special Tripartite Committee has been constituted by the Government to consider the impact of the New Industrial Policy on problems affecting labour and other related matters and to

make appropriate recommendations. The Committee has already met twice. On the suggestion of the Special Tripartite Committee, Six Industrial Committees, viz., Industrial Committees on Cotton Textiles, Jute, Chemicals, Road Transport, Electricity Generation and Distribution and Engineering have been reactivated to examine the incidence of sickness in different sectors and prescribe appropriate remedies. The other important suggestions of the Special Tripartite Committee include assistance to Public Sector Units whose current working can be made profitable to take care of their past liabilities and development of a convention whereby the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) would await the recommendation of the Special Tripartite Committee/Industrial Committees on the revival of a Public Sector Unit. These have been brought to the notice of the Ministries concerned.

[English]

Criteria fixed for allocation of Essential Goods to identified Blocks

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

(a) the scales followed by the Union Government for distribution of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils etc. to various States-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether the scale for providing foodgrains to U.P. is lower than that followed in other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) whether any special provision is made by the Union Government to provide ration items to those 1700 identified blocks which were selected under the revamped Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The Central Government rice, wheat, imported edible oil and kerosene for the Public Distribution System (PDS) on a month to month basis taking into account factors like the demands made by the States/UTs, stock position in the Central Pool, inter-se requirements of States/UTs and seasonal factors. Levy sugar is generally made available on a uniform norm of 425 gram per capita monthly availability to the projected population as on 1.10.1986. The Central Government has given a 5% adhoc increase in the levy sugar allocation to States/UTs from August, 1991 to September, 1992. PDS allocations are supplemented to local availability within the State.

The Union Government does not prescribe any scales for distribution of PDS commodities in any State. The scales for distribution to consumers are fixed by the State Governments themselves.

An additional annual allocation of 2 million tonnes of wheat and rice has been earmarked for the blocks identified for implementation of the revamped PDS. The additional allocations made to various States/UTs are meant exclusively for distribution in these areas in addition to the normal allocations that are being made by the States/UTs. Rice and wheat meant for distribution to consumers in the revamped PDS blocks are issued to the States/UTs at specially subsidised Central Issue prices (CIP) which are Rs. 50 per quintal lower than the CIP for normal PDS.

[Translation]

Hindi on Computer Network

*416. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information in Hindi on network of the National Informatics Centre is being produced;

(b) if so, the extent of percentage to which it is being used;

(c) whether facilities of communications and processing in Hindi are available on all computers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the type of software provided for processing in Hindi; and

(f) the steps taken for the development of technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Hindi messages forwarded to National Informatics Centre (NIC) by user Departments are transmitted on the NIC computer network (called NICNET) to connected destinations which have installed bilingual terminals.

(c) to (e). The computer and the communication system of the NICNET is capable of transmitting and receiving Hindi or English characters. However, special terminals (bilingual) are required to display the Hindi characters. After technologically proven bilingual terminals became available in the market, NIC as a policy has been only procuring and deploying the bilingual terminals for various Departments of the Government.

(f) The Department of Electronics has been supporting a Division in the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune

for the development of this technology.

[English]

Diversification of Drug Manufacturing Units

*417. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Drug Companies Branching Out in New Areas" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated June 24, 1992;

(b) whether several drug companies have stopped making any further investments in the pharmaceutical operations and have started disinvesting in non-drug manufacturing areas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether a Pharmaceutical and Drug Industry has now come to a stage where its survival is at stake; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy to situation?

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

(b) and (c). There is no authentic information in this regard. Some drug companies are reportedly undertaking such diversification in addition to existing activities. This could be due to various factors involving corporate strategies of the companies.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise. One of the objectives of the Drug Policy, 1986 is to encourage investments in the pharmaceutical sector

and this aspect continues to be a prime consideration in the current review of the Drug Policy.

[Translation]

New Industries in Orissa

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

(a) whether some proposals to set up new industries/factories in Orissa are under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their proposed locations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 applications for grant of Letters of Intent are under consideration of the Government. It would be possible to furnish details about proposed locations only after a final decision is taken on the applications.

(c) There are specified time limits for disposal of proposals for Industrial Licences. All efforts are made to dispose of the pending applications within the stipulated time.

INSAT -2A

*419. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether INSAT-2A has been placed in geostationary position;

(b) the details of the systems on INSAT -2A which have since started working;

(c) the additional facilities being created in regard to communication and other areas of public utility;

(d) the expenditure incurred on the INSAT -2A operation; and

(e) the details of the plan to launch such space ships from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All; the systems on-board the INSAT -2A spacecraft are functioning satisfactorily. All the payloads, namely, the 18 C-band transponders, two S-band high power transponders, Very High Resolution Radiometer for taking cloud cover imagery, the data collection platform and the Search and Rescue Payload, have been switched on and have been verified to be working satisfactorily. Detailed characterisation is being carried out and will take about two to three weeks.

(c) Insat-2A will provide additional capacity for long distance telecommunications circuits, national and regional TV networking and capacity for business communications, messaging and data communications.

(d) The total project estimate for INSAT -2A and 2B spacecraft is Rs. 329.94 crores out of which Rs. 63.20 crores is meant for Launch All Risks Insurance of INSAT-2A, B and C spacecrafts and Rs. 110.83 crores for facility establishment. INSAT-2A will be

operated by INSAT Master Control Facility and as such its operational cost will be part of INSAT-MCF expenditure which is approximately Rs. 5.00 crores per year.

(e) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is developing the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) which will be capable of placing INSAT-2 class of satellites in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). The development is expected to be completed by 1995-96.

Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*420. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to prune the Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such a cut and the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Rural Workers

*421. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Rural Organisers appointed under the Centrally sponsored scheme for organising rural workers, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated since the commencement of the scheme till March 1992, State-wise;

(c) whether any amount is contributed by the State Governments under this scheme;

(d) whether any evaluation of the scheme has so far been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Honorary Rural Organisers which is funded on 100% basis by the Central Government was introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Scheme was started in August, 1981.

The purpose of the scheme was to organise and educate rural workers by appointing rural organisers at block level. The scheme was being implemented by the State Governments. Each organiser was paid an honorarium of Rs. 200/- per month and a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50/- per month. The functions of the honorary rural organisers briefly were to educate workers on their rights and duties and stress the value of Organisation, to help them organise themselves into cooperatives, trade unions etc.

Details of Honorary Rural Organiser (HRO) allocated and posted by the State Governments and funds released during the period 1983-84 to 1990-91 are at the attached statement.

The progress of Plan Scheme for HROs was discussed periodically in meetings taken

by Senior Labour Ministry officials. The State-wise review of the scheme was undertaken during Jan/Feb; 1986 in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan by visiting the concerned States. In May, 1985 the working of the scheme was also discussed in the States Labour Ministers' Conference and State Labour Secretaries Meeting.

On the basis of above deliberations, the scheme was restricted with the following features:

- (i) The deployment of Honorary Rural Organisers (HROs.) what to be concentrated in specially selected areas.

- (ii) The State Governments were to place their financial requirements for running the Scheme beyond the VII Plan period before the next Finance Commission.

- (iii) The functions of the HROs. were modified and detailed into the Scheme " Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programme" (OBAPP) run by the Department of Rural Development.

The OBAPP Scheme of the Department of Rural Development was accordingly modified.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of State Govt U Ts	No of HROs alloc-	No of HROs posted	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tamil Nadu	115	62	22,671	1 82,313	1,67,409	1,53,127	-	18,089	-	-
2	Gujarat	156	116	87,437	1,50,000	4,06,065	1,33,362	1,55,019	5,13,789	1,73,900	1,73,900
3	Orissa	130	80	1,17,000	-	2,06,065	2,03,500	-	2,88,532	-	2,88,532
4	Haryana	14	-	-	-	3,496	12,000	-	-	-	-
5	Andhra Pradesh	80	40	42,564	1,24,686	-	1,63,709	-	-	-	1,04,326
6	Pondicherry	10	9	-	-	28,010	27,200	14,744	29,400	-	-
7	Assam	100	57	48,456	1 72,500	-	-	-	2,89,353	-	-
8	Karnataka	115	100	81,343	1 07,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Uttar Pradesh	205	116	-	4 46,651	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Maharashtra	105	43	32,564	1,40,974	1,30,549	1,29,353	1,26,750	-	-	-
11	Rajasthan	110	71	83,175	1,79,000	-	-	-	6,94,976	2,06,000	-

Sl. No.	Name of State Govt. U.Ts.	No. of HROs. alloc-	No. of HROs. posted	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	West Bengal	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Manipur	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Bihar	160	70	1,92,750	2,11,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	155	100	-	-	1,33,060	-	-	-	7,06,986	5,00,949

(a) The scheme was launched in August, 1981 but no funds were released during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) The scheme has not been operative beyond Seventh Plan Period

(c) Spill over liability of reimbursement of actual expenditure to State Governments has continued beyond VII Plan Period.

*Scheme discontinued w.e.f 1987-88

these visits;

Visit of Foreign Ministers

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

(a) the names of countries whose foreign Ministers visited India during the last three years;

(b) the purpose and outcome of each of

(c) whether any agreements were signed with these countries in fields such as trade, economy and culture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARD FALEIR): (a) to (d). The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Country	Purpose and outcome of visit	Details of Agreement signed, if any
1	2	3
Pakistan (24.7.89 25.7.89)	For discussion on SAARC matters. The two sides also discussed bilateral matters and expressed their determination to work together and pursue vigorously all vital economic issues affecting Third world	
Afghanistan (July 1989)	Transit visit.	
Sri Lanka (31.8.89)	For bilateral discussions.	
Maldives (August 1989)	For discussing matters relating to holding SAARC Summit Bilateral issues were also discussed during the visit.	
Nigeria (August 1989)	Led a Nigerian delegation to India to participate in the 2nd Session of Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission. The Joint Commission meeting reviewed ongoing cooperation between the two countries in various fields and identified several areas for special attention for intensification of cooperation between the two countries.	
Iran	Visit was to solicit India's Support on UN	A memorandum on

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
(August 1989)	Resolution 598 on the Iraq Conflict.	
Nepal (3.1.90 5.1.90)	For discussion on aspects of Indo-Nepal relations. Progress was made towards mutual understanding of each other's interests and concerns and, it was decided that a comprehensive solution of all outstanding issues between the two countries would be sought.	consular matters was signed.
Sri Lanka (4.1.90 6.1.90)	For bilateral discussions.	
Pakistan (21.1.90 23.90)	As special Envoy of Prime Minister of Pakistan for discussions on SAARC matters. The opportunity of visit was utilised to have a comprehensive review of bilateral relations. Our concern at Pakistan's involvement in terrorist activities directed against India was conveyed. It was reiterated that any interference in our internal affairs would be unacceptable. On the matter of SAARC it was agreed that the Governments of India and Pakistan would remain in touch with each other following further consultations, which Pakistan would be	

Country	Purpose and outcome of visit	Details of Agreement signed, if any
1	2	3
Austria (8.2.90) 10.2.90)	<p>holding with other SAARC member countries on the subject of SAARC Summit and related meetings.</p> <p>The Austrian Foreign Minister had exchange of views with EAM on the mutual interest. He also had meetings with Ministers of Commerce, Energy, Railways and Finance.</p>	
Ireland (20.2.90 25.2.90)	<p>Official visit. The Irish Foreign Minister held talks with EAM on strengthening of bilateral cooperation especially in commercial and economic areas, and also exchanged views on regional and international issues.</p>	
Afghanistan (February 1990)	<p>For bilatered consultations. Views were exchanged on further strengthening bilated relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed.</p>	
Republic of Korea (15.3.90 17.3.90)	<p>For detailed disscussions on recent changes that had taken place in international arena as well as regional and obilateral issues. The visit enabled both sides to reiterate the growing ties between the two countries particularly in trade and commercial relations.</p>	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
People's Republic of China (March 1990)	The visit arose out of mutual desire of India and China to expand bilateral contacts with a view towards normalisation of relations and settlement of all outstanding issues. The visit provided an opportunity to have detailed exchanges of views on matters of bilateral, regional and international concern. As a result of these discussions, both sides affirmed their intention of working towards a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. The visit gave further impetus to expanding bilateral cooperation between the two countries in all fields.	Three Agreements for enhancing cooperation in Science & Technology, Sports and Culture were signed.
Cuba (9.4.90 to 10.4.90)	To attend the First Meeting of Indo-Cuba Joint Commission in New Delhi.	
Bangladesh (May, 1990)	To Co-chair the Third Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission with EAM.	
Malaysia (10.4.90 to 13.4.90)	As Special Envoy of Malaysian Prime Minister to invite Prime Minister of India for G-15 Summit in Kuala Lumpur. G-15 Summit was discussed during the visit and our PM attended the G-15 Summit	

Country	Purpose and outcome of visit	Details of Agreement signed, if any
1	2	3
Afghanistan (June, 1990)	To participate in the 9th Session of Indo-Afghan Joint Commission. Discussions were also held on regional issues of mutual concern	A protocol envisaging Indian contribution towards the reconstruction and economic development of Afghanistan was signed.
Afghanistan (Aug. 1990)	Visit was part of Afghan Presidential Delegation	<p>(i) General Exchange Programme for 1990 1991 and 1992</p> <p>(ii) Agreement for Mutual Cooperation for Reducing Demand and Preventing Illicit Use and Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related matters.</p> <p>(iii) Memorandum of Understanding showing the Programme of Cooperation between Agricultural ICAR and Research Institute for Afghanistan.</p>

Country	Purpose and outcome of visit	Details of Agreement signed, if any
1	2	3
Australia (1.8.90 2.8.90)	For bilateral consultations. During official talks. Bilateral political and economic relations were reviewed. It was decided to step up bilateral trade and increase pace of economic exchanges and scientific and technological cooperation in various fields including agriculture. Australia acknowledged Government of India's expression of regret and disappointment on their decision to sell 50 mirage Jets to Pakistan and appreciated our concern. Australia assured us that it would review the sale if hostilities broke out or appeared imminent. Regional issues including developments in File were also discussed	Agreement on Economic and technical co-operation between India Philippines signed on 3.8.90
Philippines (1.8.90 4.8.90)	The visit was for bilatered consultations. Servel bilateral, regional, and international issues of mutual concern, were discussed. The visit led in our of economic and political interaction with Philippines.	
Philippines (23.8.90 24.8.90)	For consultations on the crisis in the Gulf. Detailed discussions were held with EAM on the Gulf crisis. The two Ministers agreed to keep in close touch in connection with the arrangements for repatriation of	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
1	2	3
Czechoslovakia (30.10.90 2.11.90)	<p>their citizens from Kuwait. They also discussed the importance of efforts to defuse the tension in the Gulf.</p> <p>The visit was the first high level contact between India and Czechoslovakia after the Velvet Revolution there in 1989. Talks were held on bilateral relations and international situation. The Foreign Minister acquainted his Indian interlocutors with the prevailing economic developments in his country. Bilateral relations in the field of trade, economy defence and culture etc. were discussed.</p> <p>For bilateral consultations.</p>	
Tunisia (December 1990)	Official visit. During the discussions with EAM, he indicated the desire of Finland to enhance the economic and commercial relationship between the two countries.	
Finland (12.1.91 13.1.91)	For bilateral consultations.	
Afghanistan (Feb 1991)	Issues of bilateral relations formed part of the discussions.	
Australia (May, 1991)	Along with Mrs. Hawke, represented Australia at the funeral of former Prime Minister. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Sri Lanka (27.7.91 31.2.91)	To discuss and finalise setting up the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission at the level of Foreign Minister.	An Agreement to set up the Indo-Sri Lanka joint Commission was signed.
Bosnia & Herzegovina (22.8.91-30.8.91)	Visited India as guest of ICCR and had meetings in the Ministry of External Affairs. The Foreign Minister briefed the Indian side on the situation in the former Yugoslavia and discussed measures to promote economic relations between his republic and India.	
Bangladesh (26.8.91-29.8.91)	For discussing various aspects of India Bangladesh relations as well as other issues of mutual interest.	(i) A Convention on avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal division (ii) A government to government credit agreement under which India provided a credit of Rs. 30 crores to Bangladesh.
Zimbabwe (Sept. 1991)	To attend the 6th Meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa. Had a bilateral meeting with EAM.	
Australia 13.9.91-14.9.91)	For attending the Meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Committee on South Africa. During the visit, he formally conveyed Australia's decision to establish the Australia-India Council for creating better understanding about India in Australia and for encouraging closer ties in the cultural, economic, sports fields etc. between the two countries.	
Switzerland (4.10.91-1.11.91)	For bilateral talks. Discussed with EAM bilateral matters and regional and international issues of mutual interest.	
Romania	This was the first high level political visit from Romania after change of regime there	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
1	2	3
(30.10.91-1.11.91)	Talks were held on measures to further improve and diversify bilateral political and economic relations, and on the international situation. Matters relating to bilateral trade, civil aviation, culture and technical cooperation were also discussed.	
Maldives (19.11.91-22.11.91)	For consultations regarding dates of the 6th SAARC Summit.	
Singapore (5.12.91-8.12.91)	For bilateral consultations. Several bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern were discussed. The visit led to an intensification of economic and political interaction with Singapore.	
Cuba (16.12.91-21.12.91)	For exchange of views on various issues of mutual concern. This included discussions on the scope of further trade exchanges between the two countries. As a result, the Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade visited India in February, 1992.	
Sri Lanka (4.4.92-8.4.92)	Headed Sri Lankan delegation for the first meeting of Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission.	
Britain (15.1.92 18.1.92)	Had discussions with EAM and Home Minister and called on Prime Minister. Bilateral matters including strengthening of cooperation to combat terrorism were discussed. The British Foreign Secretary assured that UK would play a helpful role in India's interaction with the European Community.	
Morocco (18.2.92 20.2.92)	For bilateral consultations.	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
1	2	3
Maldives (29.2.92 7.3.92)	To attend the second session of Indo-Maldives Joint Commission for Economic and Technical cooperation.	
EEC Troika (4.3.91 6.3.92)	The Troika Foreign Ministers of EEC. viz. Foreign Minister of Portugal; Foreign Minister of Netherlands and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Britain visited India for the annual Indo-EFC Troika Talks. The Troika had discussions with EAM on matters of bilateral and international interests. India had expressed its interest in closer relations with the European Community. The troika considered this favourably and promised to recommend the proposal to the European Community.	A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Vietnam was Signed.
Vietnam (21.3.92 27.3.92)	To attend the 5th Session of the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission and for bilateral consultations. The Session identified several areas of bilateral cooperation. The visit gave a boost to Indo-Vietnamese relations. A close identity of views emerged on regional and international issues of mutual interest, including NAM and the potentiated role of the UN.	
Croatia (1.4.92 4.4.92)	Visited India as guest of ICCR and had meeting in the Ministry of External Affairs. He sought India's recognition of Croatia (the recognition was later given on 11th May 1992), presented the Croatian view point on the developments in the former Socialist	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Purpose and outcome of visit</i>	<i>Details of Agreement signed, if any</i>
1	2	3
Slovenia (18.5.92 19.5.92)	<p>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He also discussed measures to strengthen economic relations between India and Croatia.</p> <p>The visit was immediately after India's recognition of Slovenia on May, 1992. In his meetings 11th in Delhi, bilateral political and economic relations were discussed. The Slovenian Foreign Minister requested Indian support to Slovenia at the UN and the NAM and briefed his Indian interlocutors on the Yugoslav crisis.</p>	<p>Protocols of establishment of diplomatic and consular relation between India and Slovenia.</p>
Iran (May, 1992)	<p>For bilateral consultations. During meeting with Indian leaders wide ranging discussions were held on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual concern.</p>	
New Zealand 5.6.92 9.6.92)	<p>For bilateral consultations and to formally inaugurate the newly built premises of New Zealand High Commission. There was a useful exchange of views on a variety of international and regional issues. He was briefed about the excellent prospects for increased economic/commercial interaction between India and New Zealand in the wake of the recent economic liberalisation undertaken in India.</p>	
Indonesia (5.7.92 7.7.92)	<p>As a Special Envoy of President Suharto to invite PM to attend NAM Summit in Jakarta in September, 1992. There was an exchange of views on the forthcoming NAM Summit.</p>	

[English]

Civil Supplies Corporations

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

(a) the States where civil Supplies Corporations have been set up;

(b) the steps taken to set up such corporations in the remaining States in order to streamline the public distribution systems; and

(c) whether the Government have extended the public distribution scheme to all the rural areas in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) As per available information the following States/UTs have set up Civil Supplies Corporations:-

(1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Bihar (3) Gujarat (4) Himachal Pradesh (5) Karnataka (6) Kerala (7) Madhya Pradesh (8) Orissa (9) Punjab (10) Tamil Nadu (11) Uttar Pradesh (12) West Bengal and (13) Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) is with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, which decide on the modalities and arrangements for effective implementation of the PDS. Decisions relating to the setting up Civil Supplies Corporations are also taken by them.

All the rural areas in the State of Maharashtra are covered by the PDS.

Pruning of Workforce by Public Sector Undertakings

*424. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector organisation have finalised their plans to prune their workforce and some loss making activities in order to increase their efficiency as reported in the Economic Times dated July 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these plans are likely to be finalised; and

(d) the extent to which such pruning is likely to increase their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Restructuring of Central PSEs is a continuous process which inter-alia includes rationalisation of workforce through voluntary Retirement Scheme and other activities of the Public Sector Enterprises. There are some restructuring proposals under the consideration of the Government which will be finalised at the earliest possible time. The extent of increase in profitability of the concerned enterprise will depend on the terms of the scheme of restructuring.

Remote Sensing

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

(a) whether the Government have plans to use remote sensing to evolve action plans for the development of backward districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the number of districts to be covered thereby; State-wise?

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

TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Integrated studies for generating action plans for development at micro level has been taken up by the Department of Space in 149 districts of the country. These studies aim at identifying locale-specific action plans using thematic maps on natural resources generated using data from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellites and integrating them with meteorological data, socio-economic information and surveys conducted at sites for assessing the specific needs of the people. These 149 districts, details are in the attached statement, were chosen based on specific criteria laid down

by a National Committee and in consultation with the State Governments. The estimated cost of the study per district is Rs. 30 lakhs. In the first phase, it is proposed to generate action plans for one watershed or block from each of these districts which would cost Rs. 12.5 lakhs each. The study is funded jointly by Government of India and State Governments. Financial allocation for these studies are made on annual basis. All concerned Departments, from the State and Central Government and voluntary agencies are involved in these studies. Action plans generated already for 6 watersheds are being reviewed by Expert Committees. Implementation of these action plans will be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan. In respect of the remaining 143 districts, the action plan will be generated during the 8th Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

The number of 149 Districts, State-wise, taken up for Integrated Studies for Development at Micro-level are.

Sl No	State	No of Districts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	7
5	Goa	1
6	Gujarat	10
7	Haryana	7
8	Himachal Pradesh	5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4
10	Karnataka	12
11	Kerala	3

Sl. No	State	No. of Districts		
		1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh			10
13.	Maharashtra			14
14.	Manipur			1
15.	Meghalaya			1
16.	Mizoram			1
17.	Nagaland			1
18.	Orissa			7
19.	Punjab			1
20.	Rajasthan			19
21.	Sikkim			1
22.	Tamil Nadu			10
23.	Tripura			1

Sl. No	State	No of Districts
1	2	3
24	Uttar Pradesh	18
25	West Bengal	3
Total No of Districts		149

Engine of Maruti 1000 Car

*426 SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti 1000 has 970 cc engine as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 9, 1992;

(b) whether the words Maruti 1000 have created the impression that the Maruti 1000 is a 1000 cc. car;

(c) whether this fact has even been told to the public by the Maruti Udyog Limited that Maruti 1000 car has a 970 cc engine;

(d) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is investigating the matter;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The literature and technical specifications of the Maruti 1000 car clearly indicate that the engine displacement is 970 cc. Naming the car 'Maruti 1000' does not mean that the engine capacity should be exactly 100 cc. It is a common practice all over the world to describe the car's engine capacity by rounding it off to the nearest 100 cc.

(d) The monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have ordered preliminary investigation in the matter.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

Talks Between Indian and US Delegations at Rio

*427. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and US delegations held any talks at Rio de Janeiro recently; and

(b) if so, the bilateral and multilateral matters figured in the talks and the broad outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At the UN Conference of Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The Indian delegation held consultations with delegations of different countries including USA at which matters concerning UNCED were discussed. These consultations contributed to UNCED reaching fruitful conclusion including the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda-21 and a non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. Bilateral matters were not discussed during these consultations.

Pak's Pushing Minorities into India

4221. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding Pakistan's pushing minorities into India through Rann of Kutch;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) whether a Border Security Force has found some decomposed bodies in Rann of Kutch Sector of the border, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA) (a) and (b) Government are aware of Pakistani attempts to push Bangladeshi nationals into India across the Indo-Pakistan border. One such incident has also come to the notice of our security forces in the Rann of Kutch area. These Pakistani actions are inhuman, illegal and totally unacceptable.

(c) and (d) 40 dead bodies were detached in May 1992, by the BSF in the Rann of Kutch. These persons had died due to dehydration. A protest in the matter has already been lodged with Pakistani authorities.

[Translation]

4222 SHRI N.J. RATHVA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to strengthen the Banking Division of Central Bureau of Investigation and opening more offices of banking division in other big cities outside Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which these offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (c) Government have sanctioned adequate additional temporary posts at various levels for the CBI

to enable it to investigate the irregularities in the security transactions etc. CBI will be free to deploy the staff in various parts of the country according to its needs.

Handicapped Persons in Government Services

4223 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of handicapped persons registered in the employment exchanges during the last three years, State-wise,

(b) the number of handicapped persons provided jobs during the last three years,

(c) the number of vacancies reserved for handicapped persons, and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies reserved for handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) and (b) Statements I and II are enclosed

(c) and (d) Three percent of the vacancies in group 'C' & 'D' posts/services under the Government of India, filled by direct recruitment and promotion are reserved for physically handicapped persons. Out of these, 1% is reserved for the visually handicapped and 1% for the orthopaedically handicapped. Close monitoring is being done by the Government to ensure that the vacancies reserved for the physically handicapped are filled as per orders. Special Recruitment Drives including special examinations for the blind have been conducted for filling the reserved vacancies for the physically handicapped.

STATEMENT - I

Number of handicapped persons registered in the employment exchanges during the last three years State-wise

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1988	1989	1990	1991 (June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35025	39004	37936	39811
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	5	5	5
3.	Assam	3090	3045	2767	2841
4.	Bihar	13656	14397	13125	14259
5.	Goa	416	421	435	434
6.	Gujarat	11910	12841	11415	10790
7.	Haryana	6493	6430	6160	6510
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3233	3560	3496	3545
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	569	628	652	667
10.	Karnataka	12252	13457	14567	14607
11.	Kerala	21368	22970	23673	24301
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12837	14983	16155	15991

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1988	1989	1990	1991 (June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	17874	21119	19742	20796
14.	Manipur	934	998	1081	1083
15.	Meghalaya	74	66	78	83
16.	Mizoram	37	69	69	70
17.	Nagaland	56	57	61	47
18.	Orissa	7999	8845	9760	10318
19.	Punjab	7462	7065	7326	7750
20.	Rajasthan	10806	12423	13466	13771
21.	Sikkim*
22.	Tamil Nadu	29654	34207	37473	38860

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1988	1989	1990	1991 (June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	1778	1913	1994	2030
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27977	29912	28836	39053
25.	West Bengal	31540	35226	38311	39053
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	76	26	69	102
2	Chandigarh	402	456	632	690
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	24	24	24
4	Delhi	5046	5079	5363	5148
5.	Daman & Diu	**	**	**	16

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1988	1989	1990	1991 (June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Lakshdweep	34	34	34	34
7.	Pondicherry	1319	1199	1141	1125
	Total	263941	290459	295846	302985

Note: * No. Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

** Data not maintained.

Dataa includes information for special employment for Physically Handicapped also.

STATEMENT - II***Number of handicapped persons provided jobs during the last three years through the Employment Exchanges***

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number placed in employment</i>
1988	5475
1989	3949
1990	3939
1991 (January - June)	2213

Note: Data include information for Special Employment Exchanges also.

Strategies for Eighth Plan

4224. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major strategies on which great stress is to be given during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme on inputs like balance feed, health care and marketing, improvement in storage and infrastructural facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) The Eighth Plan would stress on human development,, population control, literacy, health for all by means of providing drinking water, adequate food, health services, etc., and infrastructure for the growth of the economy with greater participation of the people. Economic growth would be oriented towards employment

generation and poverty alleviation with emphasis on reduction in regional disparities. The interest of the poor will be taken care by ensuring adequate supply of food through effective working of the public distribution system and adequate employment opportunities. Participation of the people will be encouraged and the Government would strengthen institutional facilities like strengthening of Panchayati Raj, Cooperatives etc. In social services people's involvements would also be stressed. In the public sector a strategy analogous to corporate planning by sharing responsibilities by the Centre and the States would be followed. For the rest of the economic system, the plan would mainly be indicative in nature. The long term strategy of maintaining of food security would be pursued and the farming activities would be encouraged to help them grow into agro-business. Market mechanism would be encouraged as efficiency promoting strategy.

(b) and (c). In fulfillment of the objective of 'Health for All' the Eighth Plan schemes would include those on balanced feed and health care comprising of the pursuance of Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) having inputs such as nutrition, health check-

up and referral services targetted at pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers from the disadvantaged sections/vulnerable groups, supplementary food to them and nutrition and health education. In addition, the schemes on provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and family planning would be pursued.

The Eighth Plan would strengthen the marketing infrastructure for agricultural commodities within and outside the country and improving the logistics in the movement and storage of goods. Efficient marketing by cooperatives of producers would be intensified.

In the infrastructural sectors, in addition to communication the development of transport services would be stressed with encouragement of private sector participation. Essential inputs schemes would include strengthening of road network, improvement in the conditions of existing road, removal of bottlenecks to smooth flow of railway traffic, stepping up of the pace of electrification of railways creation of adequate cargo and shipping capacities, strengthening of container network and development of inland water transport.

To meet the increasing demand for energy, the medium term energy plan would be a component of the long-term energy plan with emphasis on improving the performance of existing plants by reinforcing higher efficiency norms and developing non-conventional energy sources.

Regarding irrigation inputs, stress would be given on reduction of costs and time over-

runs in major and medium projects, stepping-up of efficiency and development of modern irrigation facilities.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development Board

4225. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date of establishment of the Wasteland Development Board; the Budget allocation made therefor during the last three years; and the total amount spent, programme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made by the Board during the last three years, years-wise;

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the managing Committee of the Board; the number of vacant posts at present and the date from which these are laying vacant; and

(d) the time by when these posts are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) The National Wastelands Development Board was established on 7th May, 1985. The allocation and utilisation of funds on the schemes and programmes of the National Wastelands Development Board during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Allocation</i>		<i>Utilisation</i> (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	80.00	83.78
1991-92	121.50	121.93
1992-93	115.00	36.35 (Upto June 1992)

(b) The National Wastelands Development Board is the nodal agency at the Central level to coordinate and monitor afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20 Point programme. The total achievement

during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) was 8.8 million hectares against the target of 8.6 million hectares. The targets and achievement for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

Seedlings in crore Area in lakh hectares

	Target		Achievement	
	Seedling distribution (For planting on private lands)	Area (Public lands, including forest lands)	Seedling distribution (For planting on private lands)	Area (Public lands, including forest lands)
1990-91	250.00	5.5	126.93	7.59
1991-92	150.00	10.5	137.86	10.03

(c) and (d). The composition and terms of reference of the National Wastelands Development Board are given in the Statement. There is no Managing Committee of the Board and, as such, the question of filling up the vacant posts in the management Committee does not arise.

STATEMENT

(To be Published in part I Section I of the Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary)

No. 1,4/90-MI
Government of India

Ministry of Environment and Forests

New Delhi

Dated: 12.12.91

RESOLUTION

By Resolution No. '1.4/90-MI dated 11.6.90 certain changes were made in the composition, role and functions of the National Wastelands Development Board. It has now been decided to modify the composition of the Board as given below:-

Composition

A. Ex-officio Members:

(1) Chairman - Union Minister for

Environment and forests

(2) vice-Chairman - To be nominated by the Chairman

(3) to (11) Members - Member, Planning

Commission (in charge of Environment).

Secretaries to the Govt. of India (in the Departments of:- Agriculture & Cooperation

- Rural Development

- Agricultural Research & Education

- Expenditure (who will be Member finance)

- Science & Technology

- Member-Secretary,

National; Land Use and Conservation Board.

- Inspector General of Forests, Govt. of India.

- Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

B. Nominated members

(12-13) Members - Members of Parliament (one each from the Lok Sabha,

(14-20) Members - Representatives (not exceeding 7) of Voluntary agencies, Cooperative Institutions, Tribals, etc, concerned with wastelands development and related activities (to be nominated for two years by the Chairman)

(21-25) Members - Representatives of State Governments (not exceeding 5) not below the level of Secretary to State Govt.

C. Member-Secretary Secretary
(Environment &

Forests), Government of India.

(26) Member Secretary

The role and functions of the National Wastelands Development Board remain the same as mentioned in Resolution No. 1.4/90-MI dated 11.6.90.

-sd/-

(R. Rajamani)
Secretary to the Government of India

The National Wastelands Development Board will be mainly responsible for the Wastelands Development Programme aimed at checking land degradation and putting wastelands in the country to sustainable use, increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood, fodder and forest produce, and restoring the ecological balance. The Board will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology and achieving inter-disciplinary coordination in the Planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme. To this end, it will:-

(i) Formulate, in collaboration with the National Land Use and Conservation Board, a perspective plan for the management/development of the wastelands in the country in a sustainable manner.

(ii) Identify wastelands, create a reliable data base and collaborate the concerned Central and State Departments/Agencies, Local Bodies, Voluntary Agencies and other Non-Government Organisations to mobilise the resources and support required for the Wastelands Development Programme.

(iii) Evolve mechanisms for integrated development of wastelands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost effective manner, specially to meet the needs of the people in the rural areas in respect of fuelwood, fodder and forest produce.

(iv) Restore, through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention, the forest

cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities.

(v) Raise fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest and private wastelands in order to reduce the pressure on the forest areas and to meet the needs of industry and market.

(vi) Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and appropriate technologies for wastelands development.

(vii) Create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for the wastelands Development Programmes with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Government Organisations, Panchayat Raj Institutions and others, and promote participatory and sustainable management of community public lands and other similar degraded common property resources.

(viii) Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for activities related to wastelands development, afforestation, tree planting, soil and moisture conservation, etc, in order to upgrade land quality in a systematic and cost effective manner.

(ix) Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting wastelands development in the country.

[English]

Compensation Package for Retrenched Workers

4226 SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are trying to work out a compensation package for retrenchment of surplus workers in public sector undertakings;

(b) whether special bonds for retrenched staff are likely to be proposed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (c). At present there is a modal Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) under which payments are made to the employees of PSEs who opt for voluntary retirement. Proposals for funding VRS from the National Renewal Fund which has been set up in February, 1992, to cater to the fall out of restructuring of public sector on its employees are being actively pursued. Proposals for flexible financial instruments to make VRS payments are also under active examination.

Development Work in Public Sector Undertaking in West Bengal

4227. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various development works undertaken in public sector undertakings in West Bengal during the last two years; and

(b) the progress made so far in each such undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT

OF PUBLIC ENTERPRICES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Enterprise specific development work are being undertaken by different public enterprises from time to time. However, capital expenditure incurred on

expansion, development and replacement etc., during last two years in each of the Central PSEs having its registered office in the State of West Bengal is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of PSE	1990-91	1989-90
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in lakhs,			
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	595	464
2.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1109	684
3.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	48	16
4.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	0	-316
5.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd	1	3
6.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd	14	18
7.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	4	15
8.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg Ltd	6	-48
9.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	26	44
10.	Birds Jute & Exports ltd.	-1	26
11.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	229	146
12.	Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Constn. Ltd.	20	-25

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	1990-91	1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	
13.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	192	189	
14.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	434	-679	
15.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	929	1050	
16.	Coal India Ltd.	1567	1740	
17.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	-1	
18.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	341	750	
19.	Eastern Coal fields Ltd.	0	20484	
20.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	864	724	
21.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	3573	1431	
22.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	6187	6495	
23.	Hindustan Steelworks Constrn. Ltd.	155	412	
24.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engg. Ltd	50	198	
25.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	34	0	

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	1990-91	1989-90
1	2	3	4
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
26.	IBP Company Ltd.	1784	1271
27.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd.	9	0
28.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	3735	7300
29.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	169	299
30.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	3	2
31.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	5	12
32.	Metal Scrap Trade Corpn. Ltd.	23	9
33.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	216	183
34.	National Instruments Ltd.	44	30
35.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	181	388
36.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	-11	11
37.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	4	9
38.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.	57	0

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	1990-91	1989-90
1	2	3	4
39.	Smith Stanestreet & Phaarmaceuticals Ltd.	5	20
40.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	5	20
41.	Tyre Corpn. Of India Ltd.	927	233
42.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	0	4

[Translation]

Theft of Uranium Reserves

4228. **SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the cases of theft of the uranium in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years.

(c) the number of cases registered and the names of place thereof; and

(d) the value of uranium seized therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGLAM**): (a) Reports have appeared from time to time regarding alleged theft of uranium during the past four years. However, on analysis, it was found that the samples of the seized materials did not contain uranium.

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

[English]

IAS in Central Secretariat

4229. **SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS Officers from the Assam Cadre working as Joint Secretary and above in the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether the number of such officers is very less as compared to the officers of other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIVANCES AND PENSIONS (**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA**): (a) The number of IAS officers from the Joint Cadre of Assam Meghalaya, working as Joint Secretary and above in the Central Secretariat is Ten (as on 1-2-1992).

(b) No, Sir, the number of such officers is not less than the number of officers from other Cadres of comparable size.

(c) Does not arise.

Migration of Talented Persons

4230. **SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of young talented persons are migrating to other countries for seeking better job opportunities;

(b) if so, the percentage of these highly educated young persons migrating to other countries at present; and

(c) the steps the Government envisage to stop the outflow of talented persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (**SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR**): (a) and (b). Some young educated persons do migrate to other countries for seeking better job opportunities. Since such persons do not need any clearance under the Emigration Act, 1983, no statistics in this regard is being maintained by the Ministry of Labour.

(c) Information is being collected and wages to 45 days wages;
will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of consultants by CMS

4231 SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PARSAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) has violated the prescribed procedures of BPE in the appointment of financial consultants,

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

(c) the details of the consultant appointed by the CMC Ltd ,

(d) whether all the consultants have submitted their constancy report,

(e) if so, the details of the report, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGLAM) (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

New Industrial Relations Law

4232 SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the group of Ministers on a new industrial relations law recommended an increase in retrenchment and closure compensation to workers from the 15 days of

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the Ministers; and

(c) the recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee which are opposed by the group of Ministers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) to (c). The report of Ramanujam Committee on New Industrial Relations Law, which is not entirely unanimous, was considered in the 40th Labour Ministers Conference in February 1992. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the conference a group of five State Labour Ministers under the chairmanship of Minister of State for coal and Labour was constituted to examine the areas of disagreement in the report with a view to arriving at a consensus. The group met on 25th April, 1st June and 24th July 1992 and discussed the contentious issues on the Ramanujam Committee Report. In its meeting held on last June, the group decided to recommend for consideration by the Indian labour Conference that workers should be given compensation of 45 days pay instead of 15 days pay as at present in case of closure and retrenchment for every completed years of service by all the industrial units regardless of the number of their employees and turnover. The report of the group, when finalised, is to be placed for consideration by the Indian labour Conference.

Welfare Scheme for Tea Gardeners

4233 SHRI D D KHANORIA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have introduced any welfare scheme for the tea gardeners,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the welfare for the tea gardeners during 1992-93 State-wise?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sectoral Allocations of Annual Plan 1992-93

4234. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar is facing difficulty in making Sectoral allocations of the annual plan 1992-93:

(b) if so, whether State Advisory Planning commission had any discussion with the Central Planning Commission in January, 1992; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Stockyards in West Bengal

4235. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stockyard operation scheme of the Coal India Limited (CIL) is in shambles in West Bengal;

(b) the total number of stockyards in West Bengal and the number out of them which are functioning;

(c) the reasons for most coal stockyards in West Bengal not operating; and

(d) the steps being taken to streamline the working of the stockyards to ensure the availability of coal for domestic and small industries?

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

Representations Pending with RPF Commissioner Bombay

4236. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations from the employees of the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company pending with the Regional Provident Fund commissioner, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the dates from which these representations pending with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the orders issued by the Bombay High Court on a writ application filed during 1991 by the employees of the above company have been implemented by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). One

representation about grant of exemption and crediting interest at the statutory rate was received by the Regional Office, Bombay on 6.4.1992. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation has noted the views expressed in the complaint.

(c) and (d). The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay has initiated suitable action on the directions of the High Court.

Deaths due to Collapse of a Wall in H.O.C.L.

4237. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4791 on 28th August, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed and responsibility fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible;

(d) the details of compensation given to the next of the kins of the victims; and

(e) in case the investigation has not so far been completed the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e). M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL) have informed that local police had filed a case under Section 304 (A) of Indian Penal Code against Shri N. E. Limje, Stores Supervisor Grade. II of HOCL and Shri Shaji, Driver of the Excavator, employed by the contractor. The case is pending in the court.

Action under the Workman's Compensation Act has also been completed and HOCL has deposited Rs. 4.52 lakhs worked out as per the Act with the Commissioner of Workman compensation who is a civil Judge (Senior Division Alibag). In addition, HOCL has already paid ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3.5 lakhs to the next of the kin of the deceased and one dependant from each of the deceased families has been given employment in the country. In one case where the children of the deceased are still in school, the company is reimbursing the education expenses. The eldest son will be offered employment immediately after completion of 18 years of age.

The information with regard to the investigation under Factories Act is being collected from the concerned authority of the Government of Maharashtra and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Deaths Due of Silicosis

4238. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 11, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 2357 and state:

(a) whether the information with regard to the deaths occurred due to Silicosis has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, till February 1992, 155 persons have died due to silicosis in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Coal Movement

4239. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sensitive task of coordinating coal movement to various priority sectors has suffered a setback as reported in "The Economic Times" dated May 19, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to overcome this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The news items referred, reported that the Union Government has decided to abolish the post of Secretary, Coordination and that this action would have adverse impact on the sensitive task of coordinating coal movement to various priority sectors. The Government has since appointed a Senior Officer as Secretary, Coordination and the meetings to review and coordinate performance of infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Coordination have been resumed.

Funding of R & D Projects in Science and Technology

4240 PROF. RAM KAPESE: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated per 10,000 persons for Research and Development Projects in Science and Technology in regard to 10 major institutions as well as R & D Centres during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to make this funding ratio equal for all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGLAM) (a) Government funding for extramural research and development projects in Science and Technology per 10,000 persons during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively was about Rs.6650, Rs. 7300 and Rs. 11950. 10 major institution-wise, 10 major R & D centre-wise and State-wise details on extramural R & D projects for the three year period 1988-89 to 1990-91 are given in Statements I, II, and III respectively.

(b) The R & D schemes are publicized for inviting project proposals. The proposals received are examined through appropriate mechanism. (s)

STATEMENT - I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Institute of Medical Science	56.06	71.39	167.43
2.	Banaras Hindu University	64.47	51.59	195.49
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	75.76	134.22	238.31
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	215.74	143.55	263.41
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	79.86	222.07	117.08
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	24.18	128.53	173.65
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	217.38	124.22	172.00
8.	Indian Institute of Science	485.13	235.69	535.37
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	89.01	100.14	33.36
10.	P.G. Institute of Medical Education & Research	110.87	9.25	170.017

STATEMENT - II

		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Name of R&D Centre		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Central Electronics Engineering Research	95.00	241.42	-
2.	Central Drug Research Institute	68.56	8.48	74.33
3.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	48.40	184.00	179.00
4.	Central Power Research Institute	-	188.90	162.75
5.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	10.79	-	491.74
6.	Central Electrochemical Research Institute	2.51	14.96	218.39
7.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	11.62	-	172.47
8.	National Aeronautical Laboratory	46.27	142.15	50.02
9.	National Chemical Laboratory	67.53	125.76	53.69
10.	National Physical Laboratory	34.88	205.11	37.89

STATEMENT - III

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	479.56	392.73	750.62		
2.	Assam	5.14	34.76	19.67		
3	Bihar	190.04	267.48	254.61		
4.	Chandigarh	141.35	33.26	696.47		
5	Delhi	770.27	967.67	1022.28		
6.	Goa	0.80	25.45	104.11		
7	Gujarat	119.3	76.67	487.29		
8	Haryana	22.89	61.72	76.02		
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	99.99	19.95		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.22	25.74	9.30		
11	Karnataka	871.73	729.19	1245.20		
12	Kerala	85.34	179.27	594.18		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
13.	Lakshadweep	11.32	-	-		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90.48	132.38	315.78		
15.	Maharashtra	583.13	601.56	956.75		
16.	Manipur	6.18	4.34	29.39		
17.	Meghalaya	20.27	3.92	32.13		
18.	Mizoram	-	-	4.26		
19.	Orissa	169.77	37.44	152.82		
20.	Pondacherry	0.58	3.47	3.74		
21.	Punjab	119.28	127.94	273.87		
22.	Rajasthan	172.82	383.47	81.83		
23.	Tamil Nadu	543.83	506.95	1069.68		
24.	Tripura	1.73	2.80	1.61		
25.	Uttar Pradesh	603.52	842.51	915.16		
26.	West Bengal	288.79	421.54	330.58		

Financial Assistance to States for Development Activities

4241 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state the funds allocated to each of the Centrally sponsored schemes during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[Translation]

Under-weight of items at Ration Shops of Kendriya Bhandar

4242 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding under-weighting of goods at certain ration shops of Kendriya Bhandar due to non use of balances etc

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) No, Sir Kendriya Bhandar has reported that requisite weighting machines

have been provided in all ration shops of kendriya Bhandar

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[English]

Export of Coir

4243 SHRIMATI VASHUNDHARA RAJE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries which are importing coir from India,

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting coir to each of these countries during the last three years,

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to increase the export of coir to EEC countries also and

(d) if so, the target set for the export of coir to EEC countries during 1991-92 and remaining years of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) and (b) The names of countries which are importing coir from India and total value of coir exported to each of these countries during the last three years are as per statement enclosed

(c) and (d) The Coir Board, which is a statutory body, has taken various measures to boost the export of coir and coir products in the International Market

The Board has undertaken joint publicity

programme with British and German coir Associations for promoting consumption of Indian coir in these countries. The Board also participate in international exhibitions and organises participates in international exhibitions and organises market

development delegations to these countries are fixed annually, on global basis and no separate targets for EEC countries have been fixed. Targets for the a VIII five Year Plan period, however, have not been formally fixed.

STATEMENT

List of Countries which Are Importing Coir from India

Sl.No	Country	Value Rs. in lakhs		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Netherlands	539.10	565.78	716.08
2.	Germany	408.89	568.78	716.08
3.	U.S.A.	403.10	530.64	1447.62
4.	U.K.	376.61	525.91	739.67
5	Italy	344.13	621.60	898.61
6.	France	332.04	400.64	555.82
7.	Australia	232.81	219.81	344.45
8.	U.S.S.R	229.68	138.93	
9.	Belgium	198.63	245.91	424.12
10.	Denmark	142.06	86.90	129.39
11.	Portugal	137.45	193.76	172.65
12.	Greece	124.94	88.59	162.47

Sl.No	Country	Value Rs. in lakhs			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Canada	60.39	94.68	109.49	
14.	Singapore	44.11	49.38	14.62	
15.	Hungary	42.32	8.04	18.96	
16.	G.D.R.	37.03	12.35	-	
17.	U.A.E.	34.75	44.54	73.83	
18.	Kuwait	34.68	11.06	29.96	
19.	Japan	33.43	19.33	58.06	
20.	Turkey	27.64	65.49	162.69	
21.	Morocco	27.31	27.89	40.82	
22.	Saudi Arabia	23.40	29.23	66.06	
23.	Grenada	21.05	5.61	-	
24.	Spain	19.28	67.15	88.36	
25.	Yugoslavia	18.75	12.34	41.02	

Sl.No	Country	Value Rs. in lakhs			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
26.	Newzealand	12.91	20.66	44.72	
27.	Egypt	11.72	18.22	23.19	
28.	Israel	8.79	12.37	32.45	
29.	Poland	7.99	7.29	25.06	
30.	Cyprus	7.89	1.74	5.05	
31.	Sweden	6.84	9.31	28.78	
32.	Lebanon	6.75	-	20.84	
33.	Switzerland	6.48	0.02	1.57	
34.	Nigeria	6.01	9.42	9.90	
35.	Bahrin	5.83	2.19	8.93	
36.	Irish Republic	5.47	7.66	41.33	
37.	Qatar	5.03	2.74	6.16	
38.	Mauritius	4.63	5.76	15.01	

Sl.No	Country	Value Rs. in lakhs				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
39.	Pakistan	3.08	-	24.34		
40.	Hong Kong	2.70	2.84	1.76		
41.	Malaysia	2.69	-	-		
42.	Jordan	2.61	-	-		
43.	Barbados	2.53	0.67	0.78		
44.	Finland	2.49	0.38	-		
45.	Liberia	1.60	1.38	-		
46.	Norway	1.32	2.67	1.70		
47.	South Korea	1.29	2.49	9.10		
48.	Taiwan	1.12	2.87	2.37		
49.	Muscat	1.12	-	-		
50.	Uruguay	1.10	0.62	1.07		
51.	Algeria	0.95	3.35	-		

Value Rs. in lakhs					
No	Country	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
52.	Cameroon	0.80	1.18	1.71	
53.	Syria	0.70	-	-	
54.	Austria	0.66	1.27	-	
55	Oman	0.63	4.73	13.00	
56.	West Indies	0.61	-	1.26	
57.	Mozambique	0.56	-	-	
58	Windward Island	0.13	-	-	
59	Venezuela	-	5.53	7.54	
60	South Yemen	-	2.84	-	
61.	Nepal	-	1.77	23.77	
62.	Sri Lanka	-	1.59	1.60	
63.	Trinidad	-	1.22	2.21	
64.	Peru	-	1.08	2.38	

Value Rs. in lakhs					
0	Country	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
5.	Maldives Islands	-	0.91	-	
16.	Malawi	-	0.30	-	
7.	Leeward Islands	-	1.13	-	
8.	Argentina	-	-	7.79	
9.	Mexico	-	-	3.29	
10.	Ghana	-	-	1.69	
11.	Paraguay	-	-	1.22	
12.	Malta	-	-	0.51	

**Development of Hilly Areas of
Sikkim**

4244. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds for development of hilly areas of Sikkim in addition to the annual grants given to the State;

(b) if so, the total amount provided for this purpose during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the said amount;

(d) if so, give the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SUJH RAM). (a) No, Sir. No Special Central Assistance is provided for the development of hilly areas of Sikkim in addition to the Central Assistance allocated for its State Plan.

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

**White Paper on Restructured Public
Sector Undertakings**

4245 SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a white paper containing a detailed study of assets and liabilities of the public sector undertakings proposed to be restructured; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Persons for Indian Origin in Sri
Lanka**

4246. Shri Syed Shahabuddin: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Shastri-Bandaranayake agreement on persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka as on March 31, 1992,

(b) the total number of persons covered under the agreement;

(c) the total number of persons repatriated by March 31, 1992 with their natural increase;

(d) the total number of persons who have been granted Sri Lankan citizenship by March 31, 1992, with their natural increase;

(e) the total number of persons who have opted for repatriation to India but whose cases are pending,

(f) the total number of persons who have opted for citizenship of Sri Lanka, but whose cases are pending with the Sri Lankan authorities; and

(g) the total number of persons who remained undecided as on March 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d). In terms of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974

India was to grant citizenship to 6,00,000 persons and Sri Lanka was to grant citizenship to 3, 75,000 persons. As per the accord of 15.1.86 between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka was to grant Citizenship to a further 94, 000 persons in view of the very fact that only 5, 06, 000 persons applied for Indian citizenship within the stipulated period, India's commitment to grant citizenship came down from 6, 00, 000 to 5, 06, 000.

Total number of persons of Indian origin who have been granted Indian citizenship upto 31st March 1992; 5, 92, 669 (4, 20, 311 accountable and 1, 72, 358 natural increase).

The total number of persons who have been granted Sri Lankan citizenship upto 31.12.88; 3, 37, 620 (2, 37, 151 accountable and 1, 00, 496 natural increase). Date after 31.12.88 has not been furnished by Sri Lanka Government.

The total number of persons who have been repatriated to India till 31st March, 1992; 4, 61, 755 (3, 37, 645 accountable and 1, 24, 110 natural increase)

(e) Total number of persons who have been granted Indian citizenship and are awaiting repatriation 1, 30, 914 (82, 666 accountable and 48, 248 natural increase).

(f) Date not furnished by Sri Lanka Government

(g) Number of persons whose applications for grant of Indian citizenship are pending, for want of response from the applicants: 73, 644 (70, 113 accountable and 3, 531 natural increase)

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Capart

4247. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts advertised by Council for Advancement of People's Action

and Rural Technology on 26th August, 1989 have since been filled up;

(b) if not, the time by which the said posts are likely to be filled up;

(c) whether the '40 point' roster is being adopted in CAPART;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). CAPART came into existence on 1st September, 1986 after merger of two independent autonomous bodies i.e. CART and PADL. The recruitment systems, as approved by the Executive Committee, was being followed by the Council. The recruitment rules as amended from time to time by the Government of India are being followed by the Council. "40 Point" roster is adopted in CAPART. However, to get an exact idea of vacancies and backlog, a retired senior officer from Commission on Scheduled Castes was engaged by the Council to undertake the exercise of identifying the vacant reserved posts. The report has since become available and backlog will be filled expeditiously.

[English]

Non-Payment of Salary to the Employees of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

4248. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the employees of the different units of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited have not been receiving their monthly salaries regularly;

(b) whether the HFCL is not able to pay the salaries to its employees in future also, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN) (a) In the past few months, there has been delay in the payment of salaries due to the financial constraints being faced Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC)

(b) and (c) Every effort is being made to mobilise funds for HFC to enable it to meet its obligations

World Bank Assistance for Micro-Hydel Projects

4249 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Mini Hydel Projects in the States with

the assistance of World Bank, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SUKH RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A total of 52 irrigation canals and dams based sites as per the statement attached, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu were analysed and structured in few standardised type designs to minimise investment requirements and thereby enhance the economic viability of the schemes the project is in the process of being appraised by the World Bank The project envisages setting of these mini-small hydel schemes through private and public sector entrepreneurs financed on a commercial basis through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) of this Ministry

STATEMENT**Standardized Design Specifications for Schemes**

State/Scheme	Head (Meters)	Standardized Design Specifications			Energy Production (GWh/Yr @ 80% eff.)
		Discharge (m3)	Capacity (KW)		
1	2	3	4	5	
ANDHRA PRADESH					
Adanki BC 1	4.25	22.5	2.650		3.64
Adanki BC 2	10	22.5	2.1250		6.8
Guntur BC 1	7	22.5	3.1250		19.8
Guntur BC 2	10	22.5	3.1250		6.4
Guntur BC 3	4.25	22.5	2.1250		10.5
Guntur BC 4	-	22.5	2.1250		10.5
Lock in Sula	10	22.5	2.1500		16.48
Lower Manair	7	22.5	2.1500		16
KARNATAKA					
Attehala	7	7.5	1.350		2.8
Anveri	15	7.5	2.650		5.26

State/Scheme	Standardized Design Specifications				
	Head (Meters)	Discharge (m3)	Capacity (KW)	Energy Production (GWh/Yr @ 80% eff.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
indavan	13	30	3.3500	62	
veverebelekere	13	12	1.1000	9.07	
arangi	15	12	3.1500	14.52	
abini	10	12	3.650	6.25	
lara	10	12	2.650	5.8	
addur	13	7.5	2.1000	8.3	
alaprabha	10	12	2.1000	8.08	
udhol	13	7.5	1.0000	8.86	
ugu	13	12	2.1000	6.15	
ajankollour	15	7.5	3.650	6.33	
ahpur BC 1	7	7.5	3.350	5.1	
ahpur BC 2	7	7.5	3.500	3.9	

State/Scheme	Standardized Design Specifications				
	Head (Meters)	Discharge (m3)	Capacity (KW)	Energy Production (GWh/Yr @ 80% eff.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Shahpur BC 3	7	7.5	3.350	3.65	
Shahpur BC 4	7	7.5	3.350	4.15	
Shahpur BC 5	10	7.5	2.650	4.88	
Shahpur BC 6	7	7.5	1.350	2	
KERALA					
Kuttiyadi PH 1	15	12	2.1500	17.1	
Kuttiyadi PH 2	7	12	2.650	5.7	
Kuttiyadi PH 3	7	12	2.650	5.7	
Peechi I (CBU)	21	10	1.1500	10	
Peechi II (RBU)	30	12	2.2500	17.1	
Mangalam	10	5	1.350	1.3	
Maniyar	15	22.5	6.2500	57.1	

State/Scheme	Standardized Design Specifications			
	Head (Meters)	Discharge (m3)	Capacity (KW)	Energy Production (GWh/Yr @ 80% eff.)
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU				
Aliyar	30	5	2.1250	9.32
Amaravathy	21	12	2.1000	10.58
Lower Bhavani	15	30	3.3500	24.25
Peechiparai	10	12	2.650	5.95
Perunchani	15	7.5	2.650	5.1
Sathanur	30	12	2.2500	21.82
Thirumurthy	13	7.5	3.650	7.73
PUNJAB				
Babanpur	3	30	2.650	7
Chakbhai	3	30	2.650	7.2
Chanarthal	3	50	4.1000	29.25
Chupki	3	30	2.650	30

Standardized Design Specifications

State/Scheme	Head (Meters)	Discharge (m ³)	Capacity (KW)	Energy Production (GWh/Yr @ 80% eff.)
1	2	3	4	5
Dalla	4.25	30	2.1000	9.2
Dolowal	3	30	2.650	8.12
Kila	3	30	2.650	6.48
Narangwal	3	30	3.650	8.8
Thablan	3	50	6.1000	44.2
Tugal	3	22.5	3.350	6.5
Salar	3	22.5	2.350	3.44
Sidhana	3	12	2.350	4.12

Source : ESMAP Computations

Coal Resources in State

low ash coal; and

4250. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) has made any study on the approximate coal resources in the country particularly in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CMPDI is planning to devise ways to bring down sulphur content from the

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India is responsible for carrying out regional exploration on a continuous basis to locate coal resources in the country. As on 1.1.92, the total reserves of the country has been estimated as 196 billion tonnes by GSI. The coal reserves in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal as on 1-1-92 are indicated below:

Reserves in Million tonnes

<i>States</i>	<i>Proved</i>	<i>Indicated</i>	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	28784.79	28035.91	6577.61	63398.31
Madhya Pradesh	8909.15	19619.76	9922.94	38451.85
Maharashtra	2917.70	1214.45	1967.36	6099.51
Orissa	4954.02	21350.60	18883.70	45188.32
West bengal	8926.19	13413.03	7807.95	30147.17

(c) and (d). Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., has taken up the project for investigating the distribution pattern of sulphur in the coals of North-Eastern region to identify suitable sources which can be beneficated to bring down the sulphur content within the acceptable limit of Steel Plants.

Computer Centres in Kerala

4251 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish more computer centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details with locations thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred

thereon; and

(d) the details of the computer centres already commissioned in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) In line with its objective to provide computer based services to central Government Departments, state Governments and District Administrations. NIC has already established Computer Centres in Kerala as given below:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer Installed</i>
NIC-Kerala State Centre Trivandrum	ND-550 Super Mini computer and three 80386 based Super At
Chief Minister Office Trivandrum	80386 based Super AT
Chief Secretary's Office Trivandrum	80286 based Super AT
Government of Kerala Secretariate Trivandrum	80386 based Super AT
Vikas Bhavan Complex Trivandrum	80386 based Super AT
14 District Informatics Centres in 14 District Headquarters of Kerala	80386 based Super AT Computer in each District

Following Computer Centres have been set up by Department of Revenue., CBEC with the technical support of NIC.

Collectorate of Central
Excise, Cochin

EISA 80486 based Computer

<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer Installed</i>
7 Computer Centres in Seven Central Excise Divisions at Trivandrum, Kottayam, Cochin Kottayam, Cochin (2 Centres), Calicut, Trichur and Cannanore	ISA 80486 based Computer in each Division

New Schemes for Khadi in Gujarat

4252. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes formulated for development of Khadi & Cottage and Village Industries in various places of Jamnagar and Rajkot Districts of Gujarat during 1991-92 till July 1992;

(b) the amount sanctioned and actually spent on these schemes and during each of the last three years; and

(c) the employment generated and profits

earned through these schemes during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). KVIC provides funds to the Gujarat State KVI Board for implementing the development programmes of Khadi and village industries in Gujarat State. Funds are allocated as a whole to the Gujarat State. KVIC do not maintain district-wise information. The funds disbursed to the State KVI Board during the last three are as follows:-

Year	Khadi		V.I.		₹ (Rs. in lakhs)
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	
	2	3	4	5	
1988-89	544.15	541.12	8.08	74.38	
1989-90	553.32	123.31	32.38	186.43	
1990-91	676.18	168.96	10.96	130.00	

(c) The employment provided during the last three years is indicated below:

(In lakh persons)

Year	Khadi	V.I.
1988-89	0.69	0.28
1989-90	0.63	0.32
1990-91	0.55	0.31

KVI activities are carried on no profit no loss basis.

Redeployment of Labour

4253 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment regarding the labour which is likely to be rendered jobless due to closure of sick mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have evolved any formula to redeployment of labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Government has so far not made any assessment of the labour likely to be rendered surplus on account of closure of sick mills.

(c) and (d). Government has set up the National Renewal Fund (HRF) to provide a social safety net which will protect the workers from the adverse consequences of the technological transformation.

Un agenda for Preventive Diplomacy

4254. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the new U.N. Secretary General's U.N. Agenda for preventive diplomacy and peace keeping; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIR): The U.N. Secretary General has submitted a report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace'. The Report has been presented to the members of the U.N. and will be discussed at the 47th UNGA. The Government will make its contributions on the report in that forum.

Assets of Burma Refugees

4255. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assets left behind by the Burma refugees were transferred to Hind Azad Bank and repaid to them during pre-independence period;

(b) if so, whether such accounts are maintained till now in any bank in India;

(c) whether such assets were repaid to those Burma refugees by Hind Azad Bank during pre-independence period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the position in regard to such assets of Burma refugees transferred to is invested in Hind Azad Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (e). The Azad Hind Bank, set up in 1944 by Netaji Subhash Chander Bose to mobilise resources to support the Independence struggle, had assets comprising gold, jewellery and cash in Japanese currency. These assets were seized by the British after they returned to Burma in 1945. After Burma achieved her Independence, the British Government handed over the Bank and its assets to the Burmese Government.

Explosive Factory in Maharashtra

4256. SHRI RAMCHANDRA CHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had given clearance to set up an explosive manufacturing factory to Dyn India Ltd. at Seloo in Wardha district, Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government had also acquired land for this factory, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cultivators whose land has been acquired were paid adequate compensation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Dyn India Ltd. has not started any activity for the construction of the factory so far, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) M/S. Dyn India Ltd., Bombay a joint sector project of the State

Government of Maharashtra, was granted Industrial Licences dated 30.5. 1986 and 25.11.1987 for setting up industrial units at Seloo, District Wardha in the State of Maharashtra for the manufacture of Detonators, Detonating Fuses, Cast Boosters and PETN. with an investment in fixed assets of about Rs. 1767 lakhs. The validity of these licences, however, expired on 29.5.1988 and 24.11.1989 respectively.

(b) Land admeasuring 202 hectares was acquired for setting up the proposed project.

(c) The cultivators whose land had been acquired were paid compensation to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs.

(d) As per the State Government of Maharashtra, due to unfavourable changes in rates of import duty and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, project cost escalated substantially making it financially unviable. The company could not, therefore, set up the proposed manufacturing facilities.

Deputation of Haryana IAS/IPS Officers

4257. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS officers of Haryana Cadre on deputation in Delhi;

(b) the number of officers who have completed their deputation tenures with details;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to increase this quota; 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 number of IAS and IPS officers of Haryana cadre on central

deputation in Delhi is 21 and 12 respectively as on 14/7/1992.

(b) None of these IAS and IPS officers has completed his tenure.

(c) There is no proposal to increase the Central Deputation Reserve of Haryana cadre.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of PSLV materials from USA

4258. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate to take alternative steps to acquire materials and components used in launch vehicles under the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Programme in view of the U.S. Administration's decision to tighten controls on export of these materials; and

(b) if so, the besides importing them from other countries whether ISRO and other related research organisations are exploring the possibility of indigenous manufacture of these essential components and materials, particularly Kevlar fibre and carbon phenolic cloth, used in rocket motors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has reviewed the impact of US ban on the ISRO Launch Vehicle programme including polar Satellite launch Vehicle (PSLV) and alternate steps have been planned. These include besides importing them from other countries, R&D efforts in ISRO as well as in Indian Industries. Regarding Carbon Phenolic cloth, action

has been taken to develop within the country by providing technology assistance from ISRO to Industry. The results are promising. As far as Kevlar Fibre is concerned, both ISRO and National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) have developed equivalent material conforming to the properties of Kevlar 49 on a laboratory scale. The technology is in the process of being transferred to suitable industry for large scale production.

[Translation]

Investment of Money of Employees' provident Fund in Shares

4259. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies in the private sector are misusing the money of employees' provident fund by investing it in shares;

(b) if so, the particulars of such private companies;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No instance of investment of the Employees' Provident Fund in shares has come to the notice of the Government.

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

[English]

Bio-Gas Programmes

4260. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI
TINDIVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes for Bio-gas for family and community type for each State;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up bio-gas plants using night soil;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the problems in wide scale in its implementation;

(e) the contribution of Draught Animal Power in equivalent MW in comparison to other conventional sources of energy;

(f) the programmes for extension of technologies like Animal Drawn Multi Tool Bar, Punctureless Types for animal carts and other implements; and

(g) the allocation during Seventh Plan and proposed for Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). A target of setting up of 1.35 lakh family type biogas plants and 50 Community/Institutional and Night -Soil Biogas Plants (CBP/IBP/NBP) have been envisaged under two separate programmes for 1992-93. State-wise targets for National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) are given at Statement 'A'. State-wise targets for community, institutional and night soil biogas plants (CBP/IBP/NBP) are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments and programme implementing agencies.

(d) The main constraints felt in the wide scale promotion of biogas technology are limited resources, lack of awareness high cost of installation of plants, adequate

availability of cattle dung as feedstock, inadequate post-installation servicing facilities, inadequate organisational structure at block levels, and social problems particularly for managing community biogas plants.

(e) On the basis of assumption that a draught animal can generate work equivalent to 1/2 horse power and that there are about 80 million draught animals in India, the draught animals may handle work equivalent to 40 million horse power.

(f) The department has been funding projects for development and demonstration of human and animal operated machines with a view to improve the efficiency of these machines and reduce the drudgery. Tropiculture, a multi purpose trailer, used for various agricultural operations and rural transport has been developed by International Crop Research Institute for the Semi- Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and demonstrated in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The field feed back on the technology has been obtained and has been forwarded to the research Organisation for further improvement.

Improved bullock carts have been developed under the programme by CARTMAN, Bangalore and Agricultural Engineering College, Trichy which are being demonstrated successfully in the southern States of the country. The department has also been funding projects on improved hand carts, wheel barrows, leaf cup making machines, sulabh pump, cycle trailer, hand looms.

(g) An allocation of Rs. 2.54 crores was made for taking up the HAEF programme for the 7th Five Year Plan. The proposal for the 8th Five Year Plan is the process of finalisation.

STATEMENT

Statewise Targets for 1992-93

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory Agency	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)		
		1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh			11000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			10
3.	Assam			1000
4.	Bihar			3500
5.	Goa			150
6.	Gujarat			29500
7.	Haryana			1900
8.	Himachal Pradesh			3400
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			100
10.	Karnataka			3500
11.	Kerala			2000
12.	Madhya Pradesh			4000

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory Agency	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)
1	2	3
13	Maharashtra	10000
14	Manipur	150
15.	Meghalaya	75
16.	Mizoram	120
17.	Nagaland	100
18	Orissa	11000
19.	Punjab	1900
20.	Rajasthan	3000
21.	Sikkim	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	75000
23.	Tripura	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10000
25.	West bengal	7000
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	5

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory Agency	Family Type Biogas Plants (Nos.)
1	2	3
27.	Chandigarh	3
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	10
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	20
33.	KVIC	23500
34.	NDDB	300
35.	Forest Deptt. (MP)	100
Total		1,35,000

Utilisation of Wind Energy

4261. DR. RAVIMALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Government in utilising Wind Energy especially in coastal areas and islands; and

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any demonstration units in each of the locations across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing the Wind Energy Programme covering wind surveys, wind pumps, grid-connected and stand-alone wind power generation in different parts of the country, including coastal areas and islands. Wind surveys have been undertaken in 22 States/UTs, and many promising windy sites have been identified. Under the wind pump demonstration programme, 2900 wind pumps have so far been installed in 23 States/UTs. Wind power projects of aggregate capacity of 43 MW have been commissioned in 9 States and 19.6 MW aggregate capacity projects are under implementation, including private sector installations. Out of the completed projects, projects at 8 sites with aggregate capacity of about 19.6 MW are located in the coastal areas. Over 100 small wind battery chargers have also been installed in different parts of the country under the demonstration programme. The wind energy programme is being continued during the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of ESI, PF in Universal Rubber Mills

4262. SHRI MUMTAJ ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints with regard to non-payment of E.S.I, Provident Funds etc. to employees and evasion of income-tax by the Universal Rubber Mills Limited, Noida Ghaziabad since 1991;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take any action against such companies after conducting investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Irregularities in CMC

4263 SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY:
SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MURYA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADAN:
SHRI BHUBANKESHWAR
PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH:
SHRI PANDURANGPUNDLIK
FUINDKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has criticised the working of the CMC Ltd. and the Department of Electronics in his report No. 11 (Commercial) of 1991;

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

(c) whether the CMC has incurred a huge loss during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMAR MANGLAM) (a) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Union Government No. 11 (Commercial) of 1991 reviews the functioning of CMC Ltd. and not of the Department of Electronics. The Report has been laid on the Table of the House on 6th May, 1992.

(b) Government has taken cognizance of the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the CMC Ltd. has been directed to take corrective action on the deficiencies brought out in the Report.

(c) to (e). During the last 3 years, CMC Ltd. incurred a loss of Rs. 6.76 crores only on the year 1990-91. The loss was on account of disbursement of areas relating to the pay revision of employees w.e.f. 1.1.1987 CMC Ltd. has made a provision for payment of arrears on account of pay revision due from 1.1.1992.

[Translation]

Residential Accommodation for C.B.I. Officials

4264. PROF. (SHRIMATI) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sufficient residential accommodation for C.B.I. Officials in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Government is fully alive to the need for sufficient residential accommodation for CBI staff. CBI has residential accommodation under CBI Pool in Delhi and other places and its officers are also entitled to general pool accommodation outside Delhi. The issue of allowing general pool accommodation to the CBI staff in Delhi, has also been taken up with the Ministry of Urban Development for consideration. In addition proposals from the CBI for purchase/acquisition of land/construction of residential quarters at various places are at various stages of implementation.

Brain Drain

4265 SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has recently been conducted to assess the quantum of brain drain from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF

ELECTRONIC AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT)(SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANTAGALAM):

(a) and (b). Some scientists, engineers, medical graduates etc. from India do migrate to other countries. From pilot studies of selected graduates of IIT and AIIMS, it is clear that several go abroad for higher studies in the first instance and seek prolonged employment thereafter. It is, therefore, proving extremely difficult to keep track of the actual number of personnel deciding on staying abroad.

(c) A number of measures have been taken from time to time to attract Indian scientists and technologists settled abroad to come back to the country. Some of these are:

There is provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool.

A provisions has also been made for creation of super numerary posts.

Facilities to import equipment have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

With a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country, a Special Cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry.

Programmes have been launched through which core groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers

has been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions scientists.

Indian origin professional men and women who have distinguished themselves in their fields of activity and are settled abroad are being invited for short term technical assignments to assist in our developmental efforts in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology.

Afghan Mujahideens in Kashmir Valley

4266. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reports regarding presence of Afghan Mujahideens in Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken up this matter with Afghanistan and international community; and

(c) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) While Government have seen reports to this effect, there is no corroborative evidence to confirm the presence of Afghan Mujahideen in Jammu & Kashmir.

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

Expert Panel on Agriculture

4267. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning commission has constituted an "Expert Panel on

Agriculture to suggest Agro-export strategy;

(b) if so, when it was constituted and its composition;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No such "Expert panel on Agriculture" has been constituted. However, the Planning commission set up a group to study the need for strengthening the infrastructure for export of agricultural commodities and processed food and to provide export demand project for each commodity and the respective supply projections under alternative resource use scenario, under the chairmanship of Dr. Jayant Patil, Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission on 6th December, 1991. The group presented its report to the Planning Commission on 17th February, 1992

UK's Favouring of Poll Process in Kashmir.

4268. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding UK's factoring of poll process in Kashmir as appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated July 6, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has noted the U K's favouring of poll process in Kashmir, which is in line with our own policy on this matter.

Desert Development Programme in Haryana

4269. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Haryana to implement certain schemes in the State under the Desert Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the on-going schemes under the programme in Haryana and the results achieved therefrom so far?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The various schemes under the Desert Development Programme are categorised in the Core Sector Activities of "Land Development", "Water Resources Development" and Afforestation and Pasture Development". Besides, other miscellaneous activities such as Fisheries Development and provision of drinking water supply for livestock are also taken up under the programme. A statement showing physical achievements and expenditure incurred under Core Sectors of Desert Development Programme since VIIIth Five Year Plan is annexed

STATEMENT

	Vllth Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)		1990-91		1991-92	
	Physical achieve- ments (00'hec- tares)	Expendi- ture Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical achieve- ments (00'hec- tares)	Expendi- ture Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical achieve- ments (00'hec- ares)	Expendi- ture Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I) Land Develo- pment	155.12	259.89	33.17	71.00	19.06	57.31
II) Water Resource Development	96.91	422.75	9.86	99.63	13.71	74.71
III) Afforestation and Pasture Development	109.87	542.77	20.12	185.57	13.98	199.78

Landless Farmers in Gujarat

4270. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of landless farmers in Gujarat as on date;

(b) whether the Union Government have any scheme to provide land to these farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the land is likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has not made any estimate of number of landless farmers in the States. However, Census of India, 1991 Report indicates that there are 32, 42, 069 agricultural labourers in the State of Gujarat

(b) to (d). Union Government have no scheme to provide land to these farmers, as land being as State subject, role of Government of India is mainly advisory and coordinative. However, States have been advised from time to time distribute available ceiling surplus land, Government, wasteland and Bhoodan Lands expeditiously. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Financial

Assistance to Assignees of Ceiling Surplus land financial assistance to the tune of Rs, 2500/- per hectare is also provided to make such Lands cultivable.

[Translation]

Production of Insecticides

4271. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production and demand of the insecticides and pesticides in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the complaints received in regard to the irregularities prevailing in the process of registration for the production of insecticides/ pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The production and demand of Insecticides and Pesticides in the country during the last 3 years are as under:-

Year	Approx. total production (MT)	Estimated demand (MT) (as estimated by Working Group)
1988-89	66, 300	N.A
1989-90	71, 600	79,482
1990-91	75, 000	N.A.
1991-92	N.A.	91, 040

(b) Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, Ministry of Agriculture grants registration for pesticides and insecticides. As per available information, no complaint has been received in regard to irregularities in the process of granting registration.

[English]

Central Assistance for Bombay

4272. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had in October, 1991 requested for special Central assistance for problems of Bombay,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra requested the Planning Commission for allocation of Special Central assistance for the problems of Bombay in a meeting held between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in October, 1991 at Bombay

(c) An amount of Rs 50 crores has been provided for the problems of Bombay within the overall allocation of formula based (net) Central Assistance without earmarking in the Annual Plan of the State for 1992-93

Increase in Unemployment

4273. DR. JYANATA RONGPI: Will the Minister of Planning and programme Implementation be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "3.5 potential jobs lost in year", appearing in the daily "Telegraph" of May 22, 1992;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for curbing this trend, and

(c) the details of the total unemployment and the number of jobs created in public and private sectors and Government departments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) Yes, Sir The caption was "3.5 m jobs lost in a year" The drop in the rate of growth of GDP during 1991-92 might have brought about a decline in the rate of growth of employment, but no exercise to assess the extent of decline has been made in the planning Commission

(b) Employment generation is one of the thrust areas of the Eighth plan. The major elements of employment strategy of the Eighth Plan are faster and geographically diversified growth of agriculture, wasteland development, development of the rural non farm sector, promotion of the small and decentralised manufacturing sector, development of rural infrastructure and housing and expansion of social services, especially in rural areas. The plan is expected to generate additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per annum, on an average

(c) Total unemployment in April, 1992 is estimated to be about 17 million. As regards jobs in public and private sectors available information relates to employment in the public sector and organised private sector and is given in the attached statement

STATEMENT

Employment in the Organised Sector*

(In lakhs)

Year	Public Sector (including Govt. Depts.)	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
31st March, 1989 (p)	185.16	74.70	259.86
31st March, 1990 (p)	187.29	75.90	263.19
31st March, 1991 (p)	189.65	78.54	268.19

P: Provisional as per quick estimates

*: Collected under EMI Programme, DGET.

Sale of Equity of Public Sector Enterprises

4274. PROF SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenues of the public sector enterprises were capitalised and the revaluation of their assets were made before the sale of the equity and the assets of these public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, the modus-operandi of selling of the shares of these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The shares of Public Sector Undertakings were auctioned in the form of bundles to the Financial Institutions, Mutual Funds and Merchant Banks in the public sector. While the net revenues of such undertakings are capitalised in the form of reserves and surplus, the revaluation of their assets were not made before the sale of their equity shares.

[*Translation*]

Trade Corridor between Indian and Singapore

4275. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to create trade corridor between India and Singapore is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal is aimed at development

and upgradation of infrastructural facilities at a selected site with a view to attracting investment by Singapore companies.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Dependents of Workers

4276. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of compensation to be paid to the dependents of the workers who die in harness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time limit fixed by the Government by which the compensation is to be paid;

(d) whether the Government propose to shorten this time limit; and

(e) whether any compensation is also paid to the workers who sustain injuries while attending to their duties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir provided the worker is covered under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 or the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(b) amount of compensation payable to dependents of a workers who dies as a result of employment injury is as follows;

(i) Under the Employees State Insurance Act; A monthly pension at the rate of about 70% of the average daily wage of the deceased worker.

(ii) Under the Workmen's compensation Act; Lumpsum compensation at the rate of 40% of the monthly wages of the deceased

workman multiplied by the relevant factor as given in Schedule IV to the Act subject to a minimum of Rs. 20,000/-. Where the monthly wages of the workmen exceed Rs. 1000/-, his monthly wage shall be deemed to be Rs. 1000/- only.

(c) Under the Employees State Insurance Act, the benefit is paid/payable within three months. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, compensation is required to be paid as soon as it falls due.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Bio-Gas Plants and Solar Energy Centre in Assam

4277. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants and solar energy centres in Assam till date, location-wise;

(b) the number of such plants/centres proposed to be set up in Assam during 1992-93; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) A total of about 10,800 biogas plants have been set up covering a large number of villages in 18 districts of the State of Assam during the period 1981-82 to June, 1992, under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD).

There is no solar energy centre established in the State of Assam so far.

(b) A target of setting up of 1000 family type biogas plants has been allocated to the State nodal department of Assam for 1992-93 under NPBD. There is no proposal for establishing a solar energy centre in Assam during 1992-93. However, provision exists for installation of 365 M2 collector area for different types of solar thermal systems and distribution of 50 solar cookers under cost-sharing schemes.

(c) Adequate budget provision has been made for providing financial assistance to the State of Assam for the allocated target for setting up of family type biogas plants during 1992-93 under HPBD. A provision of Rs. 4.0 lakhs for solar thermal systems and Rs. 8,250/- for distribution of solar cookers has also been made for Assam for 1992-93 under separate schemes.

Development of Non-conventional Energy sources in Uttar Pradesh

4278. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the development of non-conventional energy sources in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of Non-Conventional Energy being utilised in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) and (b). For the development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the Government has taken

up nation-wide programmes of research, development, demonstration and dissemination of new and renewable energy systems and devices including in Uttar Pradesh. These Programmes are being implemented through State Governments and State Nodal Agencies besides autonomous institutions and research organisations

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has formulated plan for promotion and

utilization of non-conventional energy sources Installation of non-coventional energy systems & devices planned to be taken up by the State Government during the year 1992-93 is given at the enclosed Statement-I

(c) status of installation of non-conventional energy systems & devices for different applications in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given at the enclosed Statement-II

STATEMENT

Installation of non-conventional energy systems and devices proposed to be undertaken by the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93

S No.	Programme/System	Unit	Tentative Targets
1	2	3	4
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos.	10,000
2.	Community/Institutional/Night Soil Biogas Plants	meter ³	925
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos. in Lakhs	3.00
4.	Solar Thermal Energy Systems	Coll. area in sq. mts.	7,135
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	4,000
6.	Solar Photovoltaic Domestic Lights	Nos.	4,600
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant	KWP	275.968
8.	Solar Photovoltaic Lanterns	Nos.	1,400
9.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	50
10.	Deep Well Wind Pump	Nos.	20
11.	Wind Aerogenerator (small)	KW	128
12.	Mini-Micro Hydel Projects	KW	925
13.	Improved Hydro Gharats	Nos.	50

STATEMENT -II

Status of achievements of instalation of Various types of renewable energy systems and devices in Uttar Pradesh.

Sl. No	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4
1.	Family Size biogas plants	Nos. in lakh	Over 2.00
2.	Community/Institutional/ Night Soil Biogas Plants	Nos.	116
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos. in lakh	15.01
4.	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	Nos	550
5.	Domestic Soslar Water Heaters	Nos.	255
6.	Solar Air Heating Systems	Nos.	27
7.	Solar Timber Kilns	Nos.	586
8.	Solar Stills	Nos.	586
9.	Solar Cookers	Nos. in '000	21.29
10.	Villages provided with Photovoltaic street lights	Nos.	305

Sl. No	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4
11.	Photovoltaic Water Pumpa	Nos.	170
12.	Photovoltaic Power Units	KWP	87.18
13	Photovoltaic Community TV/ Lighting Systems	Nos.	205
14.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting units	Nos	5499
15.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	35
16.	Wind Battery Chargers/ Aero generators (Small)	KW	69.40
17.	Mini-Micro Hydro	Nos.	35
18.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	480
19.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	47
20.	Biomass Gasifiers/Stirling Engines	Nos.	34

[Translation]

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Irregularities in Implementation of D.P.A.P.

4279. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any enquiry into the irregularities in the implementation of the Drought Prone Areas Programme operating in various States; and

(b) if so, the States where such inquiry has been conducted and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No report about irregularities in the implementation of the Drought prone Area Programme in different States has been received by Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Lignite Based Power Plant in Tamil Nadu

4280. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lignite based power generation project proposed by the Tamil Nadu Government at jayakondam has been sanctioned by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) No, Sir.

(c) The State Govt. of Tamilnadu on October, 91 requested the Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India to accord approval to undertake mining of lignite in Jayamkondacholapuram area for thermal power generation through joint sector venture between Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation and M/s Menally Bharat Engg. Co. Mining of coal/lignite in the private sector is not permissible under the existent provisions of Coal Mines Nationalisation Acts. The Act is, however, being amended through appropriate legislation to permit mining of coal/lignite for captive power generation. After the Act and relevant rules are suitably amended, the proposal of the State Govt. of Tamilnadu, for exploitation of lignite for captive thermal power generation in the private/joint sector would be considered on the State Govt furnishing complete details.

Ministry of Coal, Government of India has, however, conveyed to the State Government of Tamilnadu, no objection, in principle to the exploitation of lignite reserves in Jayamkondacholapuram area, outside the lease-hold area of NLC, for thermal power generation by the State Government undertaking.

Mobilisation of Resources by state Governments

4281. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of Planning and programme be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to take necessary steps for the mobilisation of resources; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the different State Governments during 1991-92 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken by the State Governments for additional resources mobilisation include budgetary measures (tax and non-tax), revision, of tariffs and fares by State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations respectively, impounding of DA, and economy in expenditure.

Rally by Federation of All India foodgrains Dealer Association

4282. SHRI K.P. REDDAIHA YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association have announced a rally on July 28, 1992 in New Delhi against extension of term of Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A rally was organised by the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers; Association at New Delhi on 28.7.1992 to protest against the provisions of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and their further continuation beyond 31.8.1992. The issue relating to the extension of the validity of the provisions is presently under consideration of the Government. The views of this

Organisation and others presented to Government earlier have been noted.

Patenting of Living organism

4283. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies and Government of the developed countries are trying to impose the patenting of living organism;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any measures to safeguard the interests of the country in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHU): (a) In the negotiating group on Trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) under the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the developed countries, in general have been insisting on providing patent protection to inventions relating to living organisms. In the compromise proposal put forward by the Director General of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), it is provided that member-countries may, under certain conditions, exclude plants and animals and essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, from patentability. However, micro-organisms and non-biological and micro-biological processes for the production of plants and animals cannot be excluded. It is provided that this position will be reviewed after four years from the entry into force of the TRIPs agreement.

(b) and (c). Living entities are not

patentable under the law governing patents in India, namely, the Patent Act, 1970. There is no proposal to amend the Act.

Uniform Pension Scheme in Government Departments

4284. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN
RAYCHAUDHURI
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a uniform pension scheme in all the Government Departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 apply to all pensionable employees in all ministries, departments and offices of Central Government except Railway employees and Armed Forces Personnel. The Railway employees are Governed by separate set of rules but these are identical with the rules contained in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. There are, however, conspicuous differences in the rules applicable to Armed Forces Personnel on Account of different conditions of service applicable to them. There is no proposal to adopt uniform Pension rules common to all the above-mentioned categories.

(b) Does not arise.

People of Indian Origin Abroad

4285. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the steps taken proposed to

be taken but the Government to protect the interests and welfare of people of Indian origin living abroad from incidents of attacks on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): Whenever incidents of attack on people of Indian origin come to the notice of the concerned Indian Mission, they take it up with the concerned authorities to ensure protection of the interests and welfare of those affected.

Accidents in Coal mines

4286. SHRI HARDHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of accidents have taken place during 1992 in the E.C.L. Mines;

(b) if so, the total number of accidents, mine-wise and in order of type;

(c) the causes of accidents in each case;

(d) the number of casualties (fatal, serious injury);

(e) whether the internal safety Organisation of E.C.L. have any role in prevention/eradication of accidents;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a number of coal mines have been closed; and

(h) if so, the number of such mines, company-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGODUDA): (a) to (d). Details of fatal accidents that occurred in E.C.L. during the period January to June, 1992 are given as under:-

Date	Mine		Fatality	Cause	
	1	2	3	4	5
21.1.92	Chapapur-II		1	Roof fall	
11.2.92	Naba Kajora		1	Air blast	
15.2.92	Dalaurband Turned fatal on 4.7.92		1	Haulage	
24.2.92	Khas Kajora		1	Haulage	
26.2.92	Rajmahal		1	Fall from electric pole.	
14.3.92	Dalurband		1	Roof fall	
21.3.92	Khondia OC		1	HEMM	
22.3.92	Jhanjira 1/2		1	Roof fall	
26.3.92	Parasea 6/7 INC		1	Sand bunker	
07.4.92	Rajmahal OC		1	HEMM	
07.4.92	Bankola		1	Roof Fall	
11.4.92	Bansra OCP		1	HEMM	
20.4.92	Tirath		1	In shaft by cage	

Date	Mine	Fatality	Cause
1	2	3	4
08.5.92	Chinakuri-II	1	side fall
09.5.92	KK OCP	1	Overturning of Water tanker
08.6.92	Pandaveswar	1	Hit by cage
13.6.92	Parbela	1	HEMM
15.6.92	Shankarpur OC	1	HEMM

Besides there were 57 serious accidents involving injuries to 62 persons.

(e) and (f). The Internal safety Organestaion of the Company acts effectively in the prevention of the Accidents through a regular safety audit and ensuring stricter compliance of statutory provisions relating to safety in coal mines.

(g) and (h). Only one mine has been closed during 1992 in BCL on economic grounds.

Applications for Industrial units in Punjab

4287. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government for setting up of

industries in Punjab during each of the last three years ending March 31, 1992;

(b) the number of applications approved and the number of them rejected during the said period;

(c) the reasons for keeping these applications pending for such a long time; and

(d) the steps taken by the Governments for early disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) the following table indicates the number of applications received during the last three years for setting up of industries in Punjab and their disposal postion:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected/other wise disposed of</i>	<i>Balance</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1989-90	170	58	97	15
1990-91	102	24	53	25
1991-92	40	11	27	2

(c) Disposal of individual cases depends on the policy adopted by the concerned administrative Ministry in respect of the item of manufacture as also the competent technical authority.

(d) Regular monitoring of pending applications is done through follow up with administrative Ministries and other technical authorities.

Crisis in salt industry

4288. SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a crisis in the salt

industry due to high production and stagnant demand leading to massive pile up of stocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of production of salt vis-a-vis demand during each of the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures being contemplated by the Government to help the salt industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). There is no crises in the salt industry due to high production and staggnat demand.

(c) The salt production and the issues made during the last 3 years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Issues</i>
1989	98.7	93.56
1990	124.00	104.07
1991	123.94	110.00

(d) In view of (a) & (b), the question does not arise.

Transit Facilities Through Bangladesh

4289. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have requested Bangladesh for transit facilities to North Eastern States through that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bangladesh has agreed to discuss this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d). Government have requested the Government of Bangladesh for transit facilities through Bangladesh to our North Eastern States. The matter remains under discussion between the two Governments.

Review of Industrial Policy

4290. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from some Central trade unions to review its industrial policy;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Does arise.

Incentives to small scale units

4291. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to give further encouragement and incentives in the form of relaxation in payment of production cess and loans from financial institutions at reduced rate to small scale units during the current financial year; and during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The incentives for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises have already been mentioned in the policy package announced by the Government on 6th August, 1991.

Expansion of NFL, Bijaypur, M.P.

4292. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to double the capacity of national Fertilizer Ltd., Bijapur, Madhya Pradesh is still pending with the

Union Government for clearance; and

(b) if so, the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (b). National Fertilisers Limited (NFL) has proposed doubling the capacity of their Vijapur fertiliser plant. They have been asked to prepare a detailed project report which is still awaited.

Statement made by Pakistan's Prime Minister in Kashmir

4293. SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding liberation of Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government had taken up this matter with Pakistan; and
(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Government have, on several occasions, told Government of Pakistan that inflammatory and provocative statements can only incite people to violence and are not conducive to building trust and confidence. They constitute an interference in our internal affairs and vitiate the atmosphere of bilateral relations.

[Translation]

Accident Compensation

4294. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount of compensation paid differs from accident to accident in Industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Union Government to bring uniformity in this regard and ensure payment of equal amount of compensation to the next of kin of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 provides for payment of compensation for death/injury by accident to workmen/their dependents. Under the Act, the amount of compensation is determined with reference to the age and the wage of the worker at the accident and the consequence thereof, that is whether the accident has resulted in death or temporary or permanent disablement. The contracting of any diseases listed in Schedule III to the Act is also deemed to be an injury by accident. This method of computing compensation as considered fair and reasonable and as such it is not proposed to make any changes therein.

[English]

Non-Payment of P.F. by P.S. Us.

4295. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector

Undertakings defaulting in making in respect of P.F. both in respect of Employees' contribution;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for effecting timely payment of P.F. contribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Due to financial difficulties, seventy eight Central Public Sector Undertakings are reported to have defaulted in payment of P. F. contribution.

(c) Action is taken under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, which provides for setting up Revenue Recovery machinery and attachment of bank accounts/properties for ensuring timely payment of P.F. dues.

[Translation]

Agreement for Expansion of Maruti Udyog Limited

4296. SHRICHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited have recently signed any agreement for further expansion with the Suzuki Company (Japan) Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited's expansion project has been cleared by the Government, subject to environmental clearance. The project includes capacity

expansion by 70,000 units per annum and introduction of a new car. The agreement for this new car has not been signed so far between Suzuki. Motor Corporation and Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Per Capita Plan Expenditure

4297. SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita national average of plan expenditure and the per capita average plan expenditure of Rajasthan as against the national average and the details of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard;

(b) whether the percentage of the per capita average plan expenditure is

continuously falling in Rajasthan as against the national per capita average; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to revise the policy directive principles for providing assistance to the States keeping in view the constants' deteriorating the economic condition of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Per capita National Average of Plan Expenditure and per capita Average Plan Expenditure of Rajasthan for the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans and percentage changes thereof are is given below:

Per Capita Plan Expenditure			
	(In Rupees)		
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Percentage increase in the per capita Plan Expenditure during the 7th Plan over 6th Plan
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	589	772	31.07
National average States & UT plans (excluding Central Plan)	706	1142	61.76
Population Estimates Used to calculate the Per Capita Plan Expenditure	1983	1987	

(c) The new Mukherjee Formula for allocating Central Plan Assistance to States during the Eighth plan has been evolved after considerable debate and discussion in the National Development Council in its meeting in 1991. There is no proposal at present to revise this formula.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

4298. SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers during

each of the last three years;

(b) the amount provided to each of the voluntary organisations in this regard; and
(c) the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). the amount of Central grant released to Uttar Pradesh (As Central Share of assistance) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers and the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during the last three years (1989 -90 to 1991-92) is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Central grant released to Uttar Pradesh (Rs. in lakhs).</i>	<i>Number of bonded labourers rehabilitated.</i>
1989-90	48.84	580
1990-91	Nil*	223
1991-92	Nil*	351

* No proposal for release of Central grant for rehabilitation of bonded labourers was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Legislation on Indian passport Act

4300. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any legislation on Indian passport Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Amendment Bill is designed to improve the

passport facilities and deter violations of the Passport Act.

Joint Projects by Indo-French Scientific Council

4301. SHRI RAMAKRISHANA KUSUMARIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI N. K. BALIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientific Council of the Indo-French Centre for the promotion of Advanced Research has indentified 13

priority areas of research as long term joint projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these project proposals have since been approved by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the time by which they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

The scientific Council of the Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) has identified priority areas for collaborative research projects under these areas. The Council had originally identified 13 thrust areas. The list has since been revised and expanded to 15 areas.

(b) The identified thrust areas are as follows:

1. Pure and Applied mathematics
2. Theoretical Computer Science; Natural Language Processing; Computer systems
3. Cellular and Molecular Biology/ Genetics; Genetic Engineering; Biotechnology including Applications to medicine and Agronomy.
4. Medical Science Epidemiology; Immunology; virology; Development of new vaccines and

new drugs; Bio-medical Engineering (e.g. design of artificial aids)

5. Chemistry of natural products with special reference to biologically active compounds; Agro-chemicals
6. Catalysis - Science and Engineering
7. Liquid Interface Science
8. Material Science and Engineering; Advanced Ceramics, Composites; Polymers
9. Rare Earths
10. Astro-physics and Radio Astronomy
11. Geophysics; Geosphere Biosphere
12. Remote Sensing
13. Water Resources
14. Semi-conductor Physics; Opto-Electronics; Micro electronics
15. Separation Science and Technology.

(c) and (d). Project proposals received in the thrust areas, after due evaluation and acceptance by the Scientific Council of IFCPAR, are under implementation after approval by the Government of India and the Government of France.

[Translation]

Hospitals with Beedi Labourers Welfare Fund

4302. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where the hospitals with the Beedi Labourers Welfare Fund are functioning and the number of

beds in each of these hospitals;

(b) whether complaints are received from time to time in regard to mismanagement in the hospitals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Two Hospitals - One 50 -bedded T. B. Hospital at Karma (Bihar) and one 10 bedded Hospital at Mysore (Karnataka) - are presently functioning under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

(b) and (c). No specific complaint about mis-management of these hospitals have been received in the recent past. Whenever allegations of any kind are received, the Welfare Commissioner of the region are asked to look into them.

Import of Paper

4303. SHRIMATIGIRIJA DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paper imported; during each of the last three years;

(b) the countries from where such imports were made;

(c) whether the Government propose to become self reliant in production of paper; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total estimated quantity of paper, paper board and manufactures thereof imported during the period from 1988-89 till December, 1991 is given below:-

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)
1988-89	36776
1989-90	60418
1990-91	46700
April '91 to December'91	27144

(b) Paper, paper-board and manufactures thereof were imported mainly from Republic of China, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Finland, Germany, U.K., U.S.A. etc.

(c) and (d). Out country is nearly self-sufficient in so far as common varieties of paper and paper board are concerned. Imports are restricted to special varieties of paper. With a view to encourage paper

industry, the New Industrial Policy has exempted from licensing the paper units (based on minimum 75% pulp from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials) subject to certain conditions. Manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty. Import of waste paper and pulp is allowed at a low rate of customs duty.

[English]

Eighth Five year Plan; and

Contract Labour in Textile Mills

4304. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working in the textile mills of Surat in Gujarat on contract basis;

(b) whether any action has been taken or to be taken against the mill owners and companies for violating the labour welfare laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Educated and Uneducated Unemployed persons

4305. SHRI ACHARIA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the country as per the 1991 census;

(b) the names of the States having maximum unemployment;

(c) the percentage of the total unemployed persons of both categories in these States;

(d) the number of persons provided employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the target fixed in this regard for the

(e) the details of the various schemes, which are being implemented by the Government for the rehabilitation of the employees and the workers rendered unemployed due to the new economic policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The information is not yet available as the data collected in this regard in the course of the 1991 Census are under process.

(d) Information regarding the number of persons provided with employment during the Seventh Plan period is not available. On the basis of the surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by NSSO in 1983 and 1987-88, the net increase in usual principal Status employment between 1983 and 1987-88 is estimated as 32.1 million. The Eighth Five Year plan envisages creation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per year in an average.

(e) The Government has created a National Renewal fund to provide a social safety net to the labour force by providing assistance to cover the cost of retraining and re-deployment of labour arising as a result of modernisation and technology upgradation and also to provide compensation to labour affected by restructuring of any industrial unit.

Pollution by Vikram Cement Factory

4307. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vikram Cement Factory in

Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh is not using pollution control equipments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether employees of the cement factory and farmers of the neighboring areas are suffering from lung diseases because of the dust emitted by the factory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Vikram Cement Factory in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh is using pollution control equipments.

(c) and (d). We have not received any complaint in this regard.

[English]

Indian Institute of Public Administration

4308. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of Indian Institute of Public Administration (II PA);

(b) the programme and courses conducted by the IIPA during 1990-91;

(c) whether the Government have given maintenance grant to the II PA for the year 1990-1991; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Functions of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (II PA)

The II PA is an autonomous Institution which primarily deals with matters relating conduct of activities in training, research and Consultancy in the filed of public administration. It has also programmes for publications and case studies.

The main objectives of the Institute as provided in the Memorandum of Association are as follows:-

(i) to promote and provide for the study of public Administration and economic and political science with special reference to public administration and the machinery of government and for educational purposes incidental thereto;

(ii) to undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences and lectures and research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of government;

(iii) to undertake and provide for the publication of a journal and of research papers and books to impart training in and promote study of public administration;

(iv) to establish and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of public administration and spreading information in regard thereto;

(v) to constitute or cause to be constituted Regional Branches at convenient centres in India to promote the objects of the Society;

(vi) to cooperate with approved institutions and bodies for the purpose of helping the cause of public administration;

(b) during 1990-91 the II PA conducted 47 programmes as per details given at the enclosed statement.

(c) the Government gave a sum of Rs. 113.58 lakhs as maintenance grant to II PA during 1990-91.

(d) The details of this grant are as follows:-

Grant from Deptt. of Personnel and Training

Pay & Allowance
Faculty & Staff Rs. 82.70 lakh

For other expenses Rs. 14.51 lakh

Total Rs. 97.21 lakh

Grant from Min. of Urban Development

For the Centre for
Urban Studies Rs. 16.37 lakh

Grant Total: Rs. 113.58 lakh

STATEMENT

**Indian Institute of Public
Administration New Delhi**

**TRAINING PROGRAMMES
Conducted During 1990-91**

**Management Development
Programmes (Sponsored by the
Training Division of Department
of personnel & Training Ministry
of Personnel, Public Grievances
and Pensions, Government of
India)**

Sl No.	Name of the Course/ Duration
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**A. Management Orientation
programmes**

- Seventh Course on Zero Base Budgeting
July 16-21, 1990
- Sixth Course on Managerial

Sl No.	Name of the Course/ Duration
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Finance
August 20-25, 1990

- First Course on Leadership and Motivation
September 3-8, 1990
- Eighth Course on Zero Base Budgeting
November 5-10, 1990
- Fifteenth Course on Personnel Management
November 12-24, 1990
- First Course on Legal Discussion
of Administrative Decisions
December 3-15, 1990
- Seventh Course on Managerial Finance
December 17-22, 1990
- Ninth Course on Criminal Justice Administration
January 7-19, 1991
- Twenty -eighth Course on Budgeting and Financial Control
January 14-19, 1990
- Second Course on Policy and Administration Tribal Development
February 11-16, 1991
- First Course on Organisation Behaviour
February 18-23, 1991

B. Special Programmes

- Sixteenth Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration July 2, 1990 - March 30, 1991

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>	<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>
2.	Seventeenth Manage-ment Development Programme for Progr-amme for Empancled Deputy Securities CSS July 10 - August 4, 1990		Police Research and Development) May 14-19, 1990
3.	Second Advanced Programme on Planning and Implementation of Food Policy and Public Distribution August 20 - September 1, 1990	3.	Orientation Training Courses for Field Officers and Other officer of Central Social Welfare Board (Sponsored by Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi) (June 25 -July 20, 1990)
4.	Three-Week Training Course for IAS Officers (17-30 years seniority) on Industrial Policy Planning Development November 5-23, 990	4.	Fourth Orientation Programme for Officers of Indian legal Service (Sponsored by Department of Legal Affairs Ministry of Law and Justice Government of India, New Delhi) July 23-28, 1990
5.	Three-Week Training Courses for IAS Officers (10-16 years seniority) January 14 -February 1, 1991		
Management Development Programmes -II		5.	Country Familiarisation Programme for Trainees of the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration Colombo July 30 -August 10, 1990
<i>A. Sponsored Programme (conducted all the request of other organisations)</i>		6.	Ninth Training Seminar on Management of Law and Order for IPS Officers (Sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development September 10-15, 1990
1.	ILO-LAPTA-II PA -Training Workshop on Population-Human Resources and Development Planning for SAARC Countries (Sponsored by ILO) April 2-13, 1990	7.	First Orientation Course on Social Development Through Youth Activities (Sponsored by Department
2.	Seventh Vertical Interaction Course on Policing a District for IPS Officers (Sponsored by Bureau of		

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>	<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>
	of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development September 24 -October 5, 1990		Police Research and Development, Ministry Home Affaris, Government of India) December 10-15, 1991
8.	Eighth Course on Development Through Participation (Sponsored by Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Culture, Government of India) October 1-12, 1990	12.	Management Development Programme for medical Officers of Central Health Service (Sponsored by Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India) January 2-12, 1991
9.	Training Course on Management for Officers of DANIDA Health and Family Welfare Project, Madhya Pradesh (Sponsored by Department of DANIDA Health and Family Welfare) November 5-15, 1990	13.	Second Training Programme on Implementation of Development Programme for Scheduled Castes (Sponsored by Ministry of Welfare) January 28 -February 2, 1991
10.	Third Orientation Course on Tribal Development and its Administration (Sponsored by Department of Tribal Development Division, Ministry of Welfare Government of India) November 26-30, 1990	14.	Ninth Course on Development Through Participation (Sponsored by Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, February 4-14, 1991
11.	Eighth Vertical Interaction Course on 'Policing a District' for IPS Officers (Sponsored by Bureau of	15.	Ninth Vertical Interaction Course on "Policing a District" for IPS Officers (Sponsored by Bureau of Police

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>
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Research and Development)
March 4-9, 1991

B. Fee-based Programmes

1. Sixth Course on Approach to Zero Base Budgeting
April 16-20, 1990
2. Fifth Course on Administration Welfare Measures in Public Sector Enterprises (In collaboration with Department of Public Enterprises, July 2-7, 1990)
3. Orientation Programme on Policy Analysis Administration of Public Distribution System at National (In collaboration with U.P. Academy of Administration, Nainital, U. P. October 8-13, 1990)
4. Sixth Course Administration of Welfare Measures in Public Sector Enterprises (In collaboration with Department of Public Enterprises) December 31, 1990 January 4, 1991
5. Second Course on Project Management January 21-25, 1991
6. Twelfth Course on Management Accounting January 28 February 8, 1991
7. Second Course on Forecasting Techniques for Decision

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Course/ Duration</i>
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Making
February 18-22, 1991

Centre for Urban Studies

1. Thirteenth Course on Urban Plan Administration
July 16-27, 1990
2. Sixth Course on Management of Urban Development
August 20-31, 1990
3. Sixth Course on Vigilance in Urban Administration
September 5-14, 1990
4. Third Course on Managing Slum Improvement
October 8 - 12, 1990
5. Second Course on Urban Project Formulation and Appraisal
November 19-23, 1990
6. Fourth Course on MIS for Urban Planning
December 3-12, 1990
7. Second Course on Management of Urban Water Supply
January 16-25, 1991
8. Third Course on Urban Project Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation
February 6-15, 1991
9. Fifth Course on Solid Waste Management and Environmental Cleanliness
February 18-22, 1991

Industrial Licensing for Bulk Drugs

4309. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all bulk drugs and formulations have come under the new industrial licensing scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). Bulk drugs and formulations have been placed under compulsory licensing pending the review of the Drug Policy, in order to ensure that the provisions of the existing Drug Policy, 1986, are incorporated while giving approvals for manufacture of drugs.

[Translation]

NRI Based Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4310. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-Resident Indians have sent some proposals for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations where such industries are likely to be set up;

(d) the proposed investment likely to be made by them in the State; and

(e) the time by which these industries are proposed to be set up?

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

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Since the announcement of the new liberalised industrial policy in July, 1991, till date, the Special Approval Committee (Non-Resident Indians) has received two proposals from Non-Resident Indians for location industries in Madhya Pradesh viz., (i) from Shri Pran Nath Mehta for import of second hand capital goods for a cif value of Rs. 15.12 lakhs from Czechoslovakia/Germany for their unit at Industrial Estate Bhilai in the State of Madhya Pradesh for undertaking job work for manufacture of machinery parts, involving an investment of Rs. 27.57 lakhs and (ii) from Shri Atul K. Setho (C/o Shree Pacetronix Pvt Ltd.) for imports of second hand capital goods cif value of US\$ 79,585 from U.S.A. for their unit at District Dhar in the State of Madhya Pradesh, for the manufacture of cardiac pacemakers, involving an investment of Rs. 183.10 lakhs.

Approval has already been accorded to the proposals on 25.9.91 and 31.12.91 respectively.

(e) As per information supplied by the applicant, regarding the first unit, the proposed activity involves undertaking of only job work and the project is expected to be set up after December, 1993, when the Non-Resident Indian is expected to return to India. For the second project, the unit is expected to start production in October, 1992.

Construction of Projects

4311. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the projects costing more than 100 crores and construction of which is going on as per schedule;

(b) the details of the projects which could not be completed within the stipulated time; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete those projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). As per the flash Report monitoring system of the Department of programme

Implementation, as on 1st July 1992, there are 124 central projects, each costing Rs. 100 crore and above, under implementation. Of these, 50 projects are on schedule (Including 5 ahead of schedule) and the remaining 74 projects are behind their approved time schedule, as per the lists given in the statements I & II respectively.

(c) For an early completion, the projects are being closely monitored at various levels. In the monthly reports brought out by the Department of Programme Implementation, the problem areas are highlighted for necessary corrective action by the concerned agencies.

STATEMENT-I

*Sector-Wise list of the Central Projects on approved Schedule
(Each costing Rs. 100 Crore and above, as on 1st July, 1992.)*

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
Coal				
1.	Jambad O.C.	ECL	03/98	03/98
2.	Rajmahal O.C.	ECL	03/95	12/94 Ahead
3.	Kottadih O.C. /U.C	ECL	03/98	03/98
4.	Satgram UG	ECL	03/95	03/95
5.	Piparwar Integ. Benefic.	CCL	03.96	06/95 Ahead
6.	Dudhichua O.C.	NCL	03/94	03/90 Ahead
7.	Nigahi O.C	NCL	11/94	11/94
8.	Ukni O.C	SECL	03/99	03/99
9.	Ananta O.C.	SECL	03/98	03/98
10.	Lingraj O.C. (SECL)	SECL	03/98	03/98

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Lakhanpur O.C.	SECL	03/96	03/96
12.	Kalinga Int. Mine-cum-ben.	SECL	03/99	03/99
13.	Stps-I Zero unit, Neyveli	NLC	05/99	05/99
14.	Expansion of Mine - I	NLC	05/99	05/99
15.	Ext. of Life of Ist Tps	NLC	03/96	03/96
16.	Barsingar Lignite Mine	NLC	05/95	05/95
17.	Barsingar Lignite Linked Tps	NLC	06 96	06/96
18.	Ramagundam III O.C.	SCCL	03/95	03/95
19.	Goleti Longwall	SCCL	03/98	03/98
20.	Godavarikhani-10A Incline	SCCL	03/9	03/95
PETRO & NATURAL GAS				
21.	L-II Reservoir Development	ONGC	04/94	04/94

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
22.	L-III Infill Dev. Bombay High	ONGC	09/94	09/94
23.	Panna Fild Development	ongc	10/93	10/93
24.	Exp. of Lube base stock Ptdn.	MRL	05/93	05/93
25.	Simple Crude Dist. Faci.	MRL	10/93	10/93
POWER				
26.	Farakka Stpp ST - III	NTPC	12/95	12/95
27.	Vindhyachal Stpp ST - I	NTPC	03.91	02.91 Ahead
28.	NCR Thermal Power ST - I	NTPC	09/93	09/93
29.	Gandhar Gas Power Prj. ST-I	NTPC	09/95	09/95
30.	Koel Karo Hydro Elec.	NHPC	11/99	11/99
31.	Dulhasi Hydro Elect.	NHPC	07/94	07/94

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Salal Hydro Elec Proj. ST - II	NHPC	10/98	10/98
33.	Dhauri Ganga HEP-I	NHPC	10/98	10/98
34.	Addl. Vindhyachal Trns. Sys-I	NPTC	09/94	09/94
35.	Gandhar Tr. System ST-I	NPTC	09/95	08/95 Ahead
RAILWAY				
36.	Karur-Dingigul-Turricorn, BG P	RLY.	03/95	03/95
37.	Freight Oper Inform System	CRIS	03/95	03/95
38.	Rail Coach Fac. Kapurthala-I	RLY	03/92	03/92
39.	Talch. - Samb. Pur New BG Ling	RLY.	03/95	03/95
40.	Nangaldam-Talwara BG line	RLY.	03/95	03/95

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jamutawi-Udhampur New Bgline	RLY.	03/95	03/94
42.	Godhra-Indore. Dewas-Maksi	RLY.	03/96	03/96
43.	Konkan Railway	Kriclry	10/94	10/94
44.	Sonnagar-Patartu Elec.	RLY.	03/94	03/94
45.	Bhildi & Samadari-Jodhpur BG	RLY.	06/96	06/96
46.	Phulera-Bikaner-Merta RD GC	RLY.	06/95	06/95
47.	S.Madhapur-Phulera GC/BG	RLY.	06/95	06/95
48.	Parbhani-Purnra Kudkhed-Adli.	RLY.	03/95	03/95
49.	Bangalore-Hubli (GC)	RLY.	03/93	03/93
50.	Guwahati Lumding (GC)	RLY.	03/93	03/93

STATEMENT - II**Sector-Wise list of the Delayed Central Projects***(Each costing Rs 100 Crore and above, as on 1st July, 1992.)*

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
ATOMIC ENERGY				
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power (I&II)	NPC	08/92	04/93
2.	Rajasthan Atomic Power (3&4)	NPC	11/95	05/97
3.	Kaiga Atomic Power (I&II)	NPC	12/95	12/96
4.	Narawapahar Turamdih Uranium Project	UCIL	12/93	12/94
CIVIL AVIATION				
5.	Acq. of Air Buses A-320	IA	01/92	12/94
COAL				
6.	Pootkee Bailhari U.G.	BCCL	03/94	12/95
7.	Jharlia Block II O.C.	BCCL	03/87	03/93

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Madhuband WAshtery	BCCL	12/88	03/93
9.	Jhanjra U.G.	ECL	03/94	03/98
10.	Sonepur-Bazari 'A' O.C.	ECL	03/91	03/97
11.	Amlohri O.C.	NCL	03/90	03/93
12.	Kakri O.C.	NCL	03/87	03/93
13.	Khadia O.C.	NCL	03/94	03/96
14.	Belapahara OC	SECL	03/94	03/95
15.	400 KVA TR. System ST-II	NLC	08/91	12/92
16.	STPS ST-II Neyveli	NLC	02/93	06/93
17.	Ramagundam - II A	SCCL	03/92	03/95
18.	Godavarikhant II A	SCCL	03/89	03/93
FERTILIZER				
19.	Paradeep Fert. PH-II	PPL	10/90	06/92

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Haldia FERT.	HFC	04/82	10/92
MINES				
21.	Cap. Power Plant-Unit VI	NALCO	10/93	04/94
STEEL				
22.	Durgapur Plant Modernisation	SAIL	04/93	06/94
23.	Rourkela Plant Modernisation	SAIL	04/95	12/95
24.	Vishakhapatnam Chemicals & Petrochemicals	RINL	06/90	08/92
25.	Mahar. Gas Cracker Complex	IPCL	12/89	07/92
26.	Polyester Extension Project	PCL	08/92	01/93
PETROLEUM				
27.	Neelam Field Development	ONGC	04/94	07/94

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Gandhar DEvelopment PH I	ONGC	12/90	05/92
29.	ADD. SEC. Processing Facility	IOC	05/92	02/93
30.	Modim. of Digbol Refinery	IOC	09/93	09/94
31.	Kandla-Bhatinda Pro.PiPE LN.	IOC	05/93	03/94
32.	REF-Lube Base Stock Augm.	HPCL	12/93	09/94
POWER				
33.	Farakka Sipp ST-II	NTPC	03/92	06/93
34.	Vindhayachal Sipp-II Adv. Act.	NTPC	11/90	12/92
35.	Dadri Gas Power	NTPC	01/93	09/93
36.	Kahalgaoon Sipp ST-I	NTPC	07/92	06/94
37.	Kawas Gas Power	NTPC	04/91	09/93
38.	*Talcher Sips ST-I	NTPC	03/95	04/95

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
39.	Bokaro BII TPP	DVC	10/85	11/92
40.	Mejia Thermal Power	DVC	09/92	12/94
41.	Chamera Hydro Elec	NHPC	04/90	03/93
42.	Tanakpur Hydro Elec.	NHPC	08/88	03/92
43.	URI Hydro Elect.	NHPC	11/95	11/96
44.	Rangit Hep-III	NHPC	03/95	09/95
45.	Doyang Hydro Elec.	NEEPCO	06/92	07/96
46.	Doyang Hydro Elec.	NEEPCO	08/94	03/97
47.	Kathalguri Gbcp	NEEPCO	03/92	07/95
48.	Nathpa-Jhakri HEP	NPTC	04/96	06/98
49.	Farakka Tr. Lines ST-II	NPTC	03/91	06/93
50.	Rihand TR. Lines	NPTC	03/92	12/92
51.	Kahalgau TR. Lines ST-I	NPTC	03/90	03/93
52.	Dulhasti TR. Lines	NPTC	07/92	09/94

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
53.	Nathpa-Jhakri Trans.	NPTC	04/96	03/98
54.	Kathalguri Gboop Tr.	NPTC	03/92	12/94
55.	Ranganadi TR. Line	NPTC	04/92	11/96
PAPER, CEMENT ETC. (DPE)				
56.	Bagasse Newsprint Mill	NEPA	10/93	10/94
57.	MNF X-Ray/ART Film	HPF	10/91	10/92
58.	Yerra Guntala Cement Plant	CCI	04/91	10/94
RAILWAYS				
59.	Calcutta Under Ground	RLY.	06/91	03/95
60.	Manbkhurd-Belapur Line Ext.	RLY.	06/91	09/92
61.	Madras Beach Luz RTS Line	RLY.	03/94	03/95
62.	Jogighopa-Gauhati New Line	RLY.	06/94	12/94

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
63.	Guna-Etawah New Line	RLY.	03/94	03/95
64.	Koraput-Rayagada B.G. Line	RLY.	03/91	03/93
65.	Disel Compo' Works Patiala	RLY.	10/90	06/92
66.	Bilaspur-Kanti RLY. Elect.	RLY.	03/94	06/94
67.	Sonnagar-Mughalisari III	RLY.	03/94	06/95
68.	Virangam-Bhildi GC New Line	RLY.	06/95	06/96
69.	ACQ. LR-II Tanker (85200 DWT)	SCI	04/93	11/93
70.	ACQ. PH. ACID Carr (30800DWT)	SCI	02/92	06/92
71.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way	GPWD	12/91	12/94
72.	Nhava Sheva Port	NSPT	05/89	06/92

Sl.No	Name of Project	Agency	Approved Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Date of Comm.
1	2	3	4	5
73.	2nd Hooghly Bridge Telecommunications	HRBS	03/92	09/92
74.	Elect. Switching System	ITI	03/92	03/93

Committee on Literacy

conducted in these districts; and

4312. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on literacy constituted by the National Development Council has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Wave Energy Plants

4313. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas where survey was conducted for installation of integrated wave energy plants especially on the Western Coast;

(b) the areas found suitable for such plants on the Western Coast;

(c) whether the Government propose to locate such a plant in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra;

(d) whether any survey has been

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). survey was conducted for installation of integrated wave energy plants at Thangassery in Kerala on the Western Coast, and Mus Point in Car Nicobar Islands.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mafia Gang in Coalfields

4314. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mafia gang is still active in the coalfields of Bihar;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to put a check on its activities;

(c) whether the Government have found out the possibility of connivance between the mafia gang and the concerned officials; and

(d) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY FOR COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Anti-social

elements commonly referred to as Mafia, indulge in activities of cornering contract works, exploitation of labour by money ending and pilferage of coal from loaded rail wagons etc. Being clandestine in nature, it is not possible to specify them.

In order to maintain law and order and peace, in the coal mining areas, coal companies have taken the following steps:-

- (i) Induction of Central Industrial Security Force.
- (ii) Rotational transfer of staff.
- (iii) Strengthening of the vigilance machinery.
- (iv) Improvement in wireless communication.
- (v) Improvement in roads.
- (vi) Departmentalization of coal transportation.
- (vii) In coordination with the local administration preventive detention of anti-social elements, no evidence of connivance between the anti-social elements and coal company officials has surfaced.

[English]

Investment on Pit Coal Mining

4315. SHRIK. V. THANGKABALU: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "Telegraph" dated May 8, 1992 captioned "Huge investment on pit coal mining made no impact";

(b) if so, whether after the nationalisation of the coal mining industry huge capital investment has been made by Government;

(c) if so, the total capital investment made upto March, 1992 after the nationalisation of Coal industry; and

(d) the total percentage of increase in the production of coal as well as its prices consequent upon this capital investment in the country?

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

(b) and (c). The Total capital investment in Coal India limited upto March 1992 since nationalisation is Rs. 10,320 crores (Provisional).

(d) The percentage increase in the production and cost price since nationalisation are 192% and 541% respectively.

Projects for North Eastern States

4316. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of the Department of Atomic Energy in North Eastern States; and

(b) the details of the Institutions under the Department of Atomic Energy in North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Atomic Minerals of the Department of Atomic Energy with its regional headquarters

at Shillong is entrusted with the responsibility for survey, location, prospecting, assessment and evaluation of atomic minerals in North Eastern States. At present investigations are being carried out at Domiasiat area in West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya and in other areas in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. These are essentially in the nature of geological survey.

(b) Technical assistance is provided to the Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute in Guwahati a Radio Immuno Assay Centre is operating at Dibrugarh.

Percentage of Rural Candidates in All India Services

4317. SHRICHETANP. S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of selection of candidates for All India Services from rural areas has been very low as compared to the urban candidates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There are no universally accepted criteria for classifying candidates into rural and urban categories. The UPSC is expected to select the best available candidates and is also to ensure equal opportunities for all eligible applicants. It is, therefore, not possible to give definite information about percentage of candidates selected to the All India Services from rural areas and urban areas.

[Translation]

Agreement with Portugal on Return of Ornaments

4318. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any agreement with Portugal on return

of ornaments to people of Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An Agreement was signed on February 14, 1991 in New Delhi between the State Bank of India and the Banc National Ultramarino of Libson. Under this Agreement, the ornaments were returned by the Portuguese authorities in July 1991.

[English]

Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Plan

4319. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal for rural development and poverty alleviation plan;

(b) whether National Development Council discussed the issue in its last meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No new schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation in the rural areas have been included in the draft Eighth Five Year Plan Document. However, the major on-going schemes of employment generation in the rural areas like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) are to be continued during the

9th Plan period. On the other hand, approach of integrated area development will be adopted during the 8th plan. This is based on the premise that decentralised planning will make better impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment. The details of this approach are included in the 8th Five Year Plan document.

(b) and (c). The National Development Council discussed the draft Eighth Five Year Plan document in its 44th meeting held on 22-23 May, 1992. While the above approach was generally supported in this meeting, it was also agreed to revamp the on-going poverty alleviation programmes in consultation with the States. It was felt that there should be adequate flexibility left to the states regarding choice of schemes/activities relevant to them. The ratio between material and wage component under JRY was also to be looked into. It was further noted that in the last NDC meeting held in December, 1991 it had been agreed to include land reforms as one of the performance criteria so that the States had some incentive to implement land reforms expeditiously.

[Translation]

Impact of New Economic Policy

4320. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the impact of new economic policy on bilateral and multilateral relations with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): The new economic policy has had a positive impact on India's bilateral as well as multilateral relations. The new policies have been appreciated and larger investment flows, as a result, have started coming from many developed countries.

The policies are aimed at effectively integrating India into the global economy,

thereby increasing the economic interaction between India and other developed, as well as developing countries.

[English]

Nuclear Proliferation Treaty

4321. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been under increasing pressure to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty during the recent months;

(b) whether the subject figured during the Prime Minister's talks with the leaders of different Nations the Prime Minister visited recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Some of the NPT signatory States have been calling for universalization of the Treaty and, in this connection they have in general terms been urging States which are not parties to the NPT to sign the Treaty.

(b) and (c). Yes. Sir. The question of proliferation of nuclear weapons came up during the Prime Minister's visit to various countries and his talks with some of the leaders concerned. They enquired whether there was any change in India's stand on NPT in the Post-Cold War Context. Prime Minister made it clear that while India was committed to non-proliferation, it considered the NPT discriminatory.

Use of Catchment Gauge in RCFL

4323. SHRI S. B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals &

Fertilizers Ltd. is operating its Nitric Acid Plant without the catchment gauge, resulting in enormous loss of platinum and rhodium running to crores of rupees - mostly in foreign exchange since the metal is imported, and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure regular use of catchment gauge required for running of Nitric Acid Plant for collection of platinum and rhodium to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN) (a) From 7th January, 1992, Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers Ltd (RCF) are not using the catchment gauge in its nitric acid plant of 750 tonnes per day capacity. This is because of the termination of the contract with the supplier of the catchment gauge who submitted an allegedly false test certificate of quality and metal content.

(b) RCF is taking necessary action to avoid loss in this regard.

[Translation]

Public Sector Undertakings in Gujarat

4324 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the public sector undertakings in Gujarat are running in loss because the production of these undertakings is less than their installed capacity,

(b) if so, the efforts being made to increase their production capacity,

(c) the number of public sector undertakings which were to be set up in Gujarat on the basis of technical economic viability during the last two years but could not be set up, and

(d) the efforts being made to set up those undertakings during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) and (b) There were two public sector undertakings having their registered offices in the State of Gujarat as on 31.3.1991, namely Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. IPCL has been a major profit earning central public sector undertaking whereas NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. is a sick taken over enterprise already included in the list of sick undertakings which are referable to BIFR for formulating revival/rehabilitation schemes.

(c) and (d) The number of major projects in the central public sector planned are indicated on pages 32, 48, 44 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Vol. 1) respectively which were placed before the parliament in the Budget Session each year. These show the plans and stages of completion/implementations of these projects in respective States, even covering the period of Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Projects in Karnataka under Eighth Plan

4325 SHRI SHIVAPPA KODAKANT GOWDANA Will the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation be pleased to state the details of the major development projects likely to be taken up in Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the State Government the details of the new major development projects likely to be taken up in Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97) are as follows:

		(Rs. Crores)
No.	Project	Estimated Cost
	2	3
1.	Irrigation Projects	
1.	Markandeya	139.77
2.	Ramthal Lift	104.50
3.	Bhima Flow	129.49
4.	Bhima Left	75.48
5.	Upper Bhadra	568.70
6.	Mahadayi Diversion	96.80
7.	Upper Tungga including Madagmasur	363.00
8.	Upper Krishna Stage-II	825.00
9.	Singatlur	61.41

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Project	Estimated Cost		
1	2	1	3	
II. Power Projects				
1.	Sarpadi Barrage Hydro Electric Project		166.32	
2.	bedthi Diversion Scheme		40.00	
3.	R.T.P.S., Stage-III Unit - 5		628.13	
5.	Varahi Irrigation DAM Power House		80.00	
6.	Diversion of Nalas to Linganamakki and Talakalale		120.00	
7.	Shiva Samudram Seasonal Scheme		175.00	
8.	Thamaknal Hydro Electric Project		750.0	
9.	Aghanashini Hydel Project		545.00	
10.	Energy Conservation			
III. Other Projects				
1.	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project under Netherlands Assistance		25.00	
2.	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Project under World Bank Assistance		143.50	

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Project	Estimated Cost
1	2	3
3	Comprehensive Land use Management Project (CLUMP) OECF assisted (Japan)	210.89
4	Establishment of Aplied Biotechnology Research Institute with Japanese Aid at UAS Bangalore	22.12
5	Indo Danish Fisheries project at Tadri, Kumta Taluk U K Distt Danida Fund (Phase-II)	3.50
6	Western Ghates Development Project for Forestry & Environment with Assistance from ODA	54.70
7	Modernisation of Paper Machines of MPM II and III (Assistance from OECF Japan)	42.86 (Revised)
8	UNDP Projects under Industries Sector for 12 Projects relating to Training Research and Development and Infrastructural Facilities	45.76
9	Rehabilitation of Devadasis with Assistance from Netherlands	0.80
10	Community Development of Slum Dwellers with Assistance from Netherlands	0.19
11.	Cauvery Water Supply project State-IV Improvement of Water Supply to Bangalore City.	490.00

Import of Rifampicin**4326. SHRIV. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rifampicin imported during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage the production of rifampicin in the country from basic stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a)

No import of Rifampicin allowed in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) For encouraging basic stage manufacture, production in the organised sector is permitted only from the stage of the intermediate Rifa S for a specified time. Imports of the penultimate and intermediates are also regulated to ensure that basic stage manufacture is achieved at the earliest.

(b)	SC	:	370
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	ST	:	93
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(c) 1208.

(d)	SC	:	7
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	ST	:	NIL
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In regard to categories to which the reservation orders apply in DOS/ISRO, the Department follows the pattern of reservation of posts at the time of recruitment to SC/ST candidates as other Departments do. The Department of Space has been exempted from the purview of reservation orders on SC/ST, in respect of promotion to S&T posts, in view of the non-vacancy oriented

Appointment of SCs/STs**4327. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum;

(b) the number out of them belonging to SC/ST;

(c) the number of employees promoted to Class I grade therein; and

(d) the number out of them belonging to SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (a) 5602 (As on 30.6.1992)

scheme of merit promotion. The Flexible complementing Scheme followed by the Department allows it to promote all technical people who are eligible, based on their merit, irrespective of the availability of vacancies. Out of the figure of 1208 mentioned at (c) above, 1159 are Scientific and Technical Officers.

[Translation]

Implementation of Projects in U.P.

4328. SHRI BRIJ BUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being implemented by Uttar Pradesh Government with the assistance of the Union Government;

(b) whether most of the projects are lying unimplemented for want of funds; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Central Assistance is allocated to State Plans in the form of block loans and grants and not scheme/project wise. Scheme/projectwise provision and utilisation thereof in the State Plans are made by the State Governments themselves.

Wasteland Development Project in Gujarat

4329. SHRI HARIN PATIAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Gujarat covered under the Integrated Wasteland Development Projects;

(b) the annual target fixed under this project during the last three years and the achievements made thereunder so far; and

(c) the names of the districts proposed to be covered under this project during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). Projects under the scheme for Integrated Wastelands Development projects have been sanctioned for Bhavnagar, Panchahals, Junagarh, Jamnagar and Surenderanagar districts of Gujarat during the last three years. As against the target of 3425 hectares, achievement reported upto June, 1992 was 2673 hectares.

(c) The projects already sanctioned in the above mentioned districts are proposed to be expanded during next year.

[English]

Transfer of funds for Rural Development Schemes to State

4330. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have demanded for transfer of funds for various Centrally sponsored rural development schemes to them;

(b) whether these rural development schemes will continue to be financed by the Union Government after their transfer;

(c) if not, the proportionate share of Union Government and State Government in these schemes; and

(d) the reasons for asking the State Governments to finance these schemes in case of their transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

SOURCE (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) As per the decision taken in the meeting of National Development Council held in December, 1991, the following three Centrally Sponsored Schemes in rural development sector, as identified by the Narasimha Rao Committee, have to be transferred to the States:

- (i) Establishment of Rural Godowns.
- (ii) Financial Assistance to Assignees of surplus Land.
- (iii) Development of Markets.

However, some states like West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have recently demanded that funds for rural development may be allocated to them in united fashion to be spent on schemes of their choice instead of being earmarked for Centrally Sponsored rural schemes.

(b) and (c). After the above mentioned three schemes are transferred to states, these would be included in their respective state plans and funds would be provided by the States out of their own resources.

(d) Once the schemes are included in the State Plans, the States would have to provide funds for them out of their own resources.

[Translation]

Policy for Tiny Sector

4331. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to finalise the policy for tiny sector soon, as reported in the Economic Times dated June 18, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to consult various State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Details of the package for the tiny sector are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries Departments.

[English]

Fertiliser at Subsidised Rate

4332. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to make available fertilisers at subsidised rate for Kharif crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). At present all major fertilisers are being made available to the farmers at subsidised rates.

Digging of Wells and Installation of Handpumps

4333. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for digging wells and installing handpumps in every village of the country within a specific period

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the number of wells and handpumps provided to villages under this scheme during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon, State wise and

(d) the number of wells and handpumps proposed to be provided during the current financial year State wise and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise However safe drinking water facilities in rural areas are provided based on surface water sources (gravity feed, piped water supply etc) and ground water sources (handpumps sanitary wells etc) Schemes for supply of drinking water through open wells are not allowed under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme The details of number of villages provided with safe drinking water during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon are as at Statement I

(d) Does not arise The details of number of villages proposed to be covered during the current financial year State wise and the expenditure likely to be incurred are at Statement II

STATEMENT-I

Details of number of Villages Provided with Safe Drinking Water and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages covered			Expenditure incurred		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2128	1100	1020	52.210	46.357	60.220
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	132	128	140	4.680	7.731	9.740
3.	Assam	2724	779	739	42.890	39.320	47.440
4.	Bihar	8591	8846	1404	58.450	46.743	76.450
5.	Goa	71	42	50	2.070	4.088	6.220
6.	Gujarat	1384	563	642	54.904	54.510	56.720
7.	Haryana	469	96	382	20.973	27.726	38.630
8.	Himachal Pradesh	350	350	511	23.010	40.903	42.570
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	299	243	341	37.525	26.250	33.100
10.	Karnataka	5667	5200	4473	43.730	41.594	46.810

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages covered		Expenditure incurred			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	372	197	157	49,240	43,442	46,520
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4135	5765	5877	61,240	47,800	59,560
13.	Maharashtra	2255	1842	1631	97,844	137,239	121,980
14.	Manipur	285	188	162	9,790	9,488	12,130
15.	Meghalaya	893	406	605	10,250	11,400	12,350
16.	Mizoram	135	68	152	6,728	5,943	6,510
17.	Nagaland	173	45	81	8,805	8,184	4,910
18.	Orissa	3897	1589	3777	25,769	34,380	34,710
19.	Punjab	401	372	562	17,390	69,253	94,910
20.	Rajasthan	1597	1255	2983	71,390	69,253	94,910
21.	Sikkim	67	41	35	7,486	6,728	7,300
23.	Tamil Nadu	1768	1408	2229	60,440	54,255	78,340

(Hs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages covered			Expenditure incurred		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3181	5962	6044	100.590	94.488	90.980
25.	West Bengal	2224	1784	2228	32.549	28.515	31.180
26.	A & N Islands	25	20	21	1.900	2.425	3.160
27.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	0.100	0.528	2.820
28.	Lakshadweep	-	-	4	0.540	0.661	0.570
29.	Pondicherry	14	20	32	0.860	0.621	0.750
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	0.565	0.633	2.730
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		44319	38804	35646	912.101	911.456	1059.650

Expenditure figures relate to MNP and Anwsp.

STATEMENT-II

State wise Distribution of Number of Villages Proposed to be covered and Expenditure likely to be incurred during 1992-93

Sl No	Name of State	Number of Villages to be covered during 1992-93	Likely expenditure during 1992-93 (Rs in crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	600	50 97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	13 67
3	Assam	764	52 16
4	Bihar	4603	101 66
5	Goa	55	4 55
6	Gujarat	500	70 44
7	Haryana	220	33 59
8	Himachal Pradesh	777	47 12
9	Jammu & Kashmir	321	45 16
10	Karnataka	4590	65 98
11	Kerala	475	51 02

Sl No	Name of State	Number of Villages to be covered during 1992-93	Likely expenditure during 1992-93 (Rs in crores)
1	2	3	4
12	Madhya Pradesh	5592	73 13
13	Maharashtra	818	129 48
14	Manipur	170	00 08
15	Meghalaya	950	16 20
16	Mizoram	105	6 09
17	Nagaland	100	8 20
18	Orissa	2297	45 20
19	Punjab	579	28 74
20	Rajasthan	2000	93 40
21	Sikkim	34	7 00
22	Tamil Nadu	2500	69 38
23	Tripura	34	10 50
24	Uttar Pradesh	2500	119 56

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Villages to be covered during 1992-93	Likely expenditure during 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
25.	West bengal	310	39.24
26.	A & N Island	4262	3.90
27.	Daman & Diu	2682	0.72
28.	Lakshadweep	10	0.96
29.	Pondicherry	-	0.86
30.	Delhi	4	4.14
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadra & N Haveli	-	0.48

Note: Likely expenditure is based on allocated under ARWSP and budget provision under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

**-Exemption from Rule 4 (B) to SC/ST
Candidates**

4334. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a memorandum, submitted to the Government supported by MPs, a request was made to exempt the SC/ST candidates from Rule 4 (B) of the Civil Services Examination;

(b) if so, whether the Government have agreed to the exemption sought; and

(c) 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) No, Sir.

(c) The restriction contained in the second provision to Rule 4 of the Civil Services Examination Rules has been introduced on the basis of the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee (7th Lok Sabha) in its 77th report. The Supreme Court has upheld the

Constitutional validity of this rule in Mohan Kumar Singhania v/s UOI and Ors. (1992 (supple -1) SCC 594).

[Translation]

Exploitation of Child Labour

4335. SHRI DEVIBUX SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that child labour are being exploited in various industries of the country by violating the laws in this regard;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years;

(c) the nature of action taken against guilty industrialists; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the exploitation of child labour?

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

(b) and (c). Penal action is taken against the person who violate the legislative provision is regard to employment of Child Labour. Action taken during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of violations detected</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions</i>	<i>No. of convictions</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
89-90	473	2291	1468
90-91	685	1566	546
91-92	764	1291	774

(d) These are as listed in Part (d) of the answer to Lok Sabha USQ 3257 on 29.7.1992

[English]

Atomic Power Plant in Orissa

4336 SHRI K P SINGH DEO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a nuclear power plant in Orissa

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which the plant is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b) No, Sir There is no proposal in the Eighth Five year Plan to set up a nuclear power plant in Orissa

(c) Due to availability of coal resources in the Eastern Electricity Region of which Orissa is a part, priority for setting up of nuclear power stations is low

'Kalahandi' as no Industry District

4337 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Kalahandi in Orissa as 'No Industry District',

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA SAHI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Districts which did not have any large or medium unit according to the District Industries Centre Action Plan 1979-80 were declared No Industry Districts. As Kalahandi in Orissa did not fulfil this criterion, it was not declared a No Industry District

Closure of Stone Crushers in Delhi

4338 DR D VENKATESWARA RAO Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether due to the closure of stone crushers in Delhi the laborers working therein have become jobless and

(b) if so the action the Government propose to take to provide alternative job to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (b) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, all the mechanical stone crushers in the Union Territory of Delhi shall stop operating/functioning with effect from August 15, 1992 as per the recent Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *M C Mehta Vs Union of India and others*. All the Stone Crushers are to be shifted to mechanical crushing zone in Distt Fardabad (Haryana) as per the direction of the Supreme Court. Presently no labourer has been rendered jobless

[Translation]

Micro-Hydro Electric Projects

4339 SHRI N J RATHVA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Micro hydro electric

projects being operated in the country with the assistance of World Bank State-wise, location-wise;

(b) the amount provided so far by the World bank for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Price Policy of CMC

4340. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD METHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) has laid down any pricing policy indicating the rate of returns on turn key jobs or any guidelines for acceptance of jobs below the margin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. CMC Ltd., a public sector

undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics has introduced a widely followed pricing policy for turnkey projects which takes into account CMC's costs for various components of the projects viz. Materials/Equipment, Cost of Software Development; Personpower cost, system Software or Database Cost (bought out), Computertime/Data Entry Cost, Travel and Administrative Cost, Project Management Costs, Training Consumables, and spares etc.

A job can be accepted by the CMC Ltd. below the margin in one of the following cases:

where the development work corresponds to a new business area and similar jobs and returns are expected from many customers in future.

to make breakthroughs for new technologies.

for commercial reasons.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Patronage Fund

4341. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is holding a patronage fund;

(b) if so, its corpus and objectives thereof;

(c) the administering authority of this fund; and

(d) the criteria laid down for funding the voluntary agencies and the agencies to

whom funds have been disbursed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Development of Hilly Areas

4342. MAJ. GEN. (RTD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for development of hilly Districts in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the incomplete projects for which the provision of funds has been made in the first year of the plan;

(c) the criteria adopted in allocation of funds or in sanctioning of projects for the development of these districts; and

(d) the district-wise details of the projects and development works for which investment was made during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST In Public Sector Undertakings

4343. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, category-wise in each of the undertakings under the administrative control of his ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders have been issued to the undertakings to implement reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both for initial appointment and promotion;

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in these undertakings is complete; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to fill up the quota at the earliest and the time by which the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Public Sector Enterprises have been advised from time to time to make vigorous efforts to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Various steps such as relaxations and concessions with regard to age limit, examination fees, reimbursement of travelling expenses for attending interviews, separate interview for candidates belonging to SC/STs, inclusion of a member belonging to SC/ST in DPC selection committee, banning of dereservation in direct recruitment, etc. have been taken to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for SC/STs.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of PSU	Total No of employees						No. of SC		
		Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total		Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9
1	Ay&Co	615	386	1841	17242	19284		27		12
2	BHEL	13262	11310	40320	7843	72715		1020		654
3.	## BBUNL	1952	2149	14395	15790	34286		25		16
4.	BYNL	2001	2417	7426	2164	14008		143		242
5.	BOGL	38	31	388	121	578		-		3
6.	BLC	23	32	122	76	253		3		7
7.	CCI	1813	722	3528	1423	6686		51		59
8.	CCIL	135	81	2334		2550		.		1
9.	EPI	549	233	145	52	979				
10.	HCL		588	3949	2561	7098			35	
11	HEC	3362	2752	9836	2625	18575		49		36
12.	HMT	3152	4091	19797	1313	28353		174		288

No	Name of PSU	Total No. of employees						No. of SC		
		Gr A	Gr B	Gr C	Gr D	Total	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. B	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
13	HPF	417	389	2428	838	3984	39	28	28	
14.	HSL	28	23	118	121	282	3	2	2	
15.	HPC	1009	692	4179	1739	7619	27	44	44	
16.	ILK	840	268	2825	700	4633	34	23	23	
17.	MAMC	752	900	3191	1283	6126	32	25	25	
18.	MUL	579	547	2684	-	4010	35	25	25	
19.	MBCIL	42	382	475	-	899	1	49	49	
20.	NIL	48	46	277	37	408+777#	1	8	8	
21.	NPEA	405	133	1456	1684	3598	3	7	7	
22.	NIDC	162	114	40	26	342	12	1	1	
23	NSIC	268	345	1244	366	2194	6	22	22	
24.	PTL	90	199	1659	246	2194	6	22	22	
25.	RIC	33	91	924	1585	2633	1	2	2	

Sl.No.	Name of PSU	Total No. of employees						No. of SC		
		Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
26.	SIL	156	94	790	1615	2855	5	7		
27.	TAFCO	92	45	1402	391	1930	4	3		
28.	TCIL	81	259	591	2785	3716	1	3		
						252737+777#				

	Employees					No. of ST Employees				
	Gr. C		Gr. D		Total	Gr. A		Gr. B		Total
	10	11	11	12		13	14	15	16	
1										
1.	53	1958		2050		2	21	42	3944	4889
2.	6883	2675		11232		248	97	955	224	1524
3.	889	2196		3046		2	1	52	396	451
4.	1202	724		2311		7	17	182	57	263
5.	39	33		75		-	-	6	2	8
6.	30	27		67		-	-	2	-	2
7.	513	461		1084		4	10	223	179	416
8.	189	190		-		-	13	13		
9.	20	14		131		7	7	1	1	16
10.	381	828		1244			1	77	254	332
11.	537	308		930		114	221	2070	1989	4314
12.	3274	328		4856		29	65	616	57	767
13.	376	201		644		7	5	61	41	114

	Employees				No. of ST Employees			
	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.	15	23	43			43	40	83
15.	384	244	619	35	34	517	344	930
16.	341	158	556	3	4	78	65	150
17.	271	327	655	-	-	43	40	83
18.	433	-	493	11	1	10	-	22
19.	35	-	85	-	-	3	-	3
20.	35	7	51+135#	-	1	2	3	6+22
21.	73	428	511	-	1	10	105	116
22.	6	12	43	5	1	2	-	8
23.	174	117	362	2	8	18	4	32
24.	270	70	368	1	-	15	1	17
25.	79	151	233	-	-	-	10	.10
26.	44	305	361	1	-	1	1	3

	Employees				No. of ST Employees			
	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D	Total
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.	355	188	550					
28	5	89	98				9	9
			32088+135#					13632+22

#: Unclassified Industrial Workers

##: As on 31.3.1998

AY & CO	:	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
BHEL	:	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
BBUNL	:	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.
BYNL	:	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
BOGL	:	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
BLC	:	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.
CCI	:	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
CCIL	:	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
EPI	:	Engineering Projects (Indian) Ltd.
HCL	:	Hindustan Cables Limited.
HEC	:	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
HMT	:	HMT Limited.
HPF	:	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co, Limited.
HSL	:	Hindustan Salts Limited.
HPC	:	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
ILK	:	Instrumentation Limited, Kota.
MAMC	:	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
MUL	:	Maruti Udyog Limited.
NBCIL	:	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
NIL	:	National Instruments Limited.
NEPA	:	Nepa Limited.
NIDC	:	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
NSIC	:	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

PTL	:	Praga Tools Limited.
RIC	:	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
SIL	:	Scooters India Limited.
TAFCO	:	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
TCIL	:	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

*[Translation]***Committee for Small Scale Units**

4344. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to study the condition of sick small scale industries and to suggest measures for their rehabilitation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not- the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). The Committee on small scale units constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak, Ex-Dy. Governor of the Bank, to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries is likely to submit its report by the end of August 1992.

*[English]***Candidates Recruited Through Special Drive**

4345. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST candidates recruited through Special Recruitment Drives against backlog reserved posts during each of the last three years. group-wise posts;

(b) the number of backlog posts remained unfilled as on March 31, 1992, group-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fill up these posts; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Special Recruitment Drives have been undertaken during the year 1989, 1990-91 and 1991-92 to fill up the backlog of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. The backlog identified and the number of candidates offered appointment are as follows:

1989-90		1990-91		191-92		
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Backlog	18002	17645	16659	15269	9234	10807
Appointments offered	17326	13927	11053	8826	5326	3945
Balance	676	3718	5615	6443	3908	6862

(c) and (d) A substantial number of vacancies which require some technical qualifications remain unfilled due to the reason that suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available in adequate numbers to fill up the posts. Recruitment efforts are continuing in Ministries/Departments to fill up the remaining backlog.

Revival of Sick Public Sector Undertakings

4346 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the funds are being provided for the revival of Sick Public Sector Undertakings,

(b) whether any discussions were held with the management and labour Unions of each sick public sector undertakings in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Misconduct for Workmen

4347 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply on March 25, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 4613 and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected and if so, the details thereof and

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

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

MARGARET ALVA) (a) and (b). The Judgement of the supreme Court in the case of R V Patel Vs Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation was in relation to the service rules framed by the Government of Gujarat. As state Public Services have been included in List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it is for the Government of Gujarat to take action on the Supreme Court's Judgement. In so far as the workmen employees in the industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government are concerned, under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the rules framed thereunder, the specific acts and omissions which constitute misconduct have given in the Model Standing Orders as per the statements I and II enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

Acts and Omissions which Constitute 'Misconduct' for Workmen in Industrial Establishments under Non-Coal Mines

The following acts and omissions shall be treated as misconduct,

- (a) wilful insubordination or disobedience whether alone or in combination with others, to any lawful and reasonable order of a superior
- (b) theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business property,
- (c) wilful damage to or employer's goods or property,
- (d) taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification
- (e) habitual absence without leave or absence without leave for more than 10 days,

- (f) *habitual late attendance,*
- (g) *habitual breach of any law applicable to the establishment,*
- (h) *riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive of discipline,*
- (i) *habitual negligence or neglect of work,*
- (j) *frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed to a maximum of 2 percent of the wages in a month,*
- (k) *striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provision of any law, or rule having the force of law.*

STATEMENT

Acts and Omissions which constitute 'Misconduct' for Workmen in Industrial Establishments in Coal Mines

The following shall denote misconduct;

- (a) Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property.
- (b) Taking or giving of bribes or an illegal gratification whatsoever in connection with the employer's business or his own interests.
- (c) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or in conjunction with another or others, or of any lawful or reasonable order of a superior. The order of the superior should normally be in writing.

- (d) *Habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause.*
- (e) *Drunkenness, fighting or riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour while on duty at the place of work.*
- (f) *Habitual neglect of work.*
- (g) *Habitual indiscipline.*
- (h) *Smoking underground or within the mine area in places where it is prohibited.*
- (i) *Causing wilful damage to work in progress or to property of the employer.*
- (j) *Sleeping on duty.*
- (k) *Malingering or slowing down work.*
- (l) *Acceptance of gifts from subordinate employees.*
- (m) *Conviction in any Court of law for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude.*
- (n) *Continuous absence without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than ten days.*
- (o) *Giving false information regarding one's name, age, father's name qualification or previous service at the time of the employment.*
- (p) *Leaving work without permissions or sufficient reason.*
- (q) *Any breach of the Mines Act, 1952, or any other Act or any rules regulations or bye-laws thereunder, or of any standing Orders.*

- (r) Threatening abusing or assaulting any superior or co-worker.
- (s) Habitual money lending.
- (t) Preaching of or inciting to violence.
- (u) Abetment of or attempt at abetment of any of the above acts of misconduct.
- (v) Going on illegal strike either singly or with other workers without giving 14 days previous notice.
- (w) Disclosing to any unauthorised person of any confidential information in regard to the working or process of the establishment which may come into the possession of the workman in the course of his work.
- (x) Refusal to accept any charge - sheet or order or notice communicated in writing.
- (y) Failure or refusal to wear or use any protective equipment given by the employer.

Expansion of H.O.C.L.

4348. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. in Ambalamugal, Cochin, Kerala is proposed to be expanded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of profits earned or losses incurred by the company during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the expected increase in production and profit after proposed expansion; and the stage at which the expansion programme stands at present together with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the number of employees working in H.O.C.L. at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). During the Eighth Five year Plan, M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd, (HOGL) propose to expand their unit at Cochin as per the details given below:

(i) Increasing the production of phenol from 40,000 TPA to 60,000 TPA and Acetone from 24,600 TPA to 36,900 TPA at an investment of about Rs. 50 crores.

(ii) In addition, under the diversification programme, a new plant of Hydrogen peroxide of 10,000 TPA capacity with Rs. 40 crores investment is proposed to be set up.

(c) The Cochin unit of HOC has earned profits from the first year of commissioning and the profits earned during the last three years were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. crores)</i>
1989-90	14.63
1990-91	28.62
1991-92	38.94

(d) As a result of the proposed expansion the production is likely to increase by 32,300 TPA and the profit by about Rs. 20 crores per annum. At present HOC is negotiating with the foreign supplier for finalising the contracts with regard to the know-how fee, scope of work and the other related matters. The total expenditure on the two projects will be about Rs. 90 crores.

(e) The total number of employees working in Cochin unit of H.O.C.L. is 418 at present.

Growth of Small Scale Sector

4349. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of small scale sector during 1991-92 was estimated to be lower than three per cent;

(b) whether setback in production and employment also witnessed during 1991-92 in that sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken to improve the performance of the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The estimated rate of growth in the SSI Sector during 1991-92 was 3.0% which was lower than the growth rate of 8.5% registered during the previous year of 1990-91.

(b) the estimated rate of growth in employment and production in 1991-92 was also lower than that in 1990-91.

(c) Various factors that have been

responsible for the decline in growth rate are foreign exchange constraints, demand recession, high interest rate on working capital provided by banks and shortage of raw materials.

(d) Remedial measures taken by the Government to improve performance of the small scale sector are setting up of a Committee by RBI to look into the credit needs and sickness in the small scale sector, relaxation in import restrictions, reduction in interest rate by 1% on bank loans from 20% to 19% and implementation of the various policy measures announced for small and tiny sector units on 6th August, 1991.

[Translation]

Special Recruitment Drive in Capart

4350. SHRIGAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether a special recruitment drive for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been launched in the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology;

(b) if so, the appointments made thereunder so far during the last three years, year-wise, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology came into existence on 1st September, 1986 after the merger of two independent autonomous bodies i.e. CART and PADI. Before this, the recruitment system as approved by the Executive

Committee, was being followed. CAPART follows recruitment policy of the Government in respect of reservation for SC/STs. In order to get an exact idea vacancies and backlog, a retired senior officer of Commission of Scheduled Castes was engaged by the Council to under-take the exercise of identifying vacant reserved posts. The report has since become available and backlog of the reserved posts will be filled expeditiously.

Central Public Sector Undertakings

4351. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector undertakings as on 1.4.1991 and 1.4.1992;

(b) the number of sick units included in (a) above on those dates;

(c) the number of those which have been privatised, partially or wholly, during 1991-92; and

(d) the number of those which have been closed or whose closure has decided as on 1.4.1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There were 246 Central Public Sector Enterprises as on 31.3.1991 up to which period only the information is available. Under the Sick Industrial Companies out of 246 were identified as sick, taking into consideration the performance upto 1990-91.

47

(c) and (d). No Central Public Sector Enterprise has been privatised or closed so far. However, divestment in selected PSEs was done during 1991-92.

[Translation]

Bio-Gas Plants in Bihar

4352. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up on the Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the amount provided for the purpose to the State during the above period;

(c) whether a number of plants set up are not functioning properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A total of about 14,400 family type biogas plants and 8 institutional biogas plants have been set up in the State of Bihar during the years 1989-90 to 1991-92 under the centrally sponsored schemes, National Projects for Biogas Development and Community, Institutional and Night Soil Biogas Plants Programme, respectively.

(b) A total sum of about Rs. 2,50 crores was sanctioned to the State nodal agency under the National Project for Biogas Development during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 4.80 lakhs was sanctioned to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for biogas plants in Bihar State during the year 1990-91 of the above period, under a separate programme.

(c) and (d). According to a recent survey study of biogas plants set up during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90) by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi,

about 55 percent of the commissioned plants were found in working order in the State of Bihar. The study reported that the remaining plants were non-functional due to various technical, operational and social problems, such as non-feeding of cattle dung slurry in plants, improper construction of plats, corrosion of gas holders and pipelines, choking of inlet and outlet pipes, shifting of residences and cattle sheds and litigation.

[English]

Unemployed Persons in Kerala

4353. SHRITHAYILJOHN ANJOLOSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons as on March 31, 1992 in Kerala category-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made to provide employment to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Category-wise number of job-seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, in Kerala as on 31st December, 1990 were as given below:-

Category	Number (In thousands)
1. All	3426.7
(a) Male	1745.8
(b) Female	1680.9
2. Educated (Matric & above)	2076.6
3. Sch. Caste	307.7
4. Sch. Tribe	16.5
5. Physically Handicapped	23.7

(b) Employment is a thrust areas in the Eighth Plan and the developement programmes in different sectors envisaged in the Eighth Plan are likely to generate substantial employment opportunities which are expected to benefit the unemployed in Kerala also. The goal is to achieve a near-full employment situation in the country over a period of a decade.

NRI's Investment in Gujarat

4354. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the response from NRI's for setting up small, medium and large scale industries in various parts of the country including Gujarat, is encouraging after the new industrialisation policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the NRI's who have set up various industries in Gujarat, their locations and amount invested in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (a)
Since the announcement of the new Industrial
Policy on 24.7.91, till date, the Special
Approval Committee (Non-Resident Indians)
has accorded approval to 76 NRI proposals
which include 06 from Gujarat.

(b) The proposals involve a total fixed
capital investment of Rs. 27,879.18 lakhs
and cover setting up of printing press, beer,
computer, etc.

(c) Details are given in the Statement
attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company/ application No.	Item of Manufacture/ import of C.G.	Location	Fixed Assets (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of issue of CG approval letter.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Kishore K. Mistry (11/91-CG/NRI)	Transmission Housing etc.	Surat (Gujarat)	31.10	25.9.91
2.	Shri Kamlesh S. Patel (26/91-CG/NRI)	Shoddy Yarn	Valsad	153.54	25.9.91
3.	Shri Vashu J. Ramsinghani (54/91-CG/NRI)	Newsprint	Surat (Gujarat)	8882.00	4.11.91
4.	Shri Ajit Raman Bhai Patel (65/91-CG/NRI)	Metallised polyester/ BOPP Cellophane film	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	83.00	6.12.91

(b) Details of applications for foreign collaboration approved.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company/ application No.	Item of Manufacture approval	Location (Rs. in lakhs)	NRI equity Participation FC	Date of issue of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Arbuda Granite Industries Pvt. Ltd	Granite tiles	Mehsana (Gujarat)	10.00 (40%)	15.5.92
2.	M/s. Swan Sweets (P) Ltd.	Confectionery	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	20.00 (80%)	16.7.92

**Permanent Armed Force Under
Authority of U.N.**

4355. SHRI ANKUSHRAORAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General has recommended for the creation of a permanent armed force under the authority of U.N. together aggression in any part of the world;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The U.N. Secretary General in his report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' has inter-alia suggested that member State undertake to make armed forces, assistance and facilities available to the Security Council for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, not only on an ad-hoc basis but also on a permanent basis. The proposals made in the Report are being examined and Government of India's views on the same would be presented at the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly later this year.

Indians in Britain

4356. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI SHARVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding Indians working in Britain as appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated June 22, 1992; and

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

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

(b) The Government has noted the findings and conclusions of the 1991 Report of the UK Commission for Racial Equality (CRE), which has been referred to in the news item. The Report does not indicate any alarming worsening of the situation; nor that people of Indian origin are being singled out or discrimination.

Monitoring of J.R.Y.

4357. PROF. SAVITHRI LEKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are having any machinery for monitoring the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The monitoring of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) at the State level is done by the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) for the rural development programmes. A representative of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is also invited to participate in the meetings of this Committee. The States also prescribe the periodical returns/reports through which they monitor the performance of JRY activities in the districts. Besides, the officers dealing with JRY at the State headquarters are required to visit districts regularly and ensure that the programme is being implemented

satisfactorily and in accordance with the prescribed procedure and specifications.

Survey of Rural Landless persons

4358. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey to find out the number of rural landless and homeless laborers in Tamil Nadu has recently been conducted under a Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been granted to the State of Tamil Nadu therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Equity Shares to Public Sector Employees

4359. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises has recommended for equity shares for the employees of public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have appointed a Committee to suggest modalities of further disinvestment. The recommendations of the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises have been conveyed to the Committee for its consideration. Final report of the Committee is awaited.

Economic Growth Rate

4360. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of the Economic Corporation and Development (OECD) has forecast that India's economic growth is likely to accelerate to about 4% this year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the economic growth is likely to be accelerated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been stated in their bi-annual publication "Economic Outlook"

(c) No exact quantitative estimates have been made.

Jobs to Physically Handicapped in Public Sector Undertakings

4361. SHRI RAM CHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided various job opportunities to the physically handicapped persons in the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and the number of handicapped persons employed by them during 1991-92 till June 30, 1992; and

(c) the action contemplated against those public sector undertakings who have not filled in the required quota of the handicapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT

OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE)
(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes Sir. 3% of vacancies in Group 'C' & Group 'D' posts in Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for physically handicapped persons.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Ministry of Welfare, a nodal Ministry for physically handicapped persons, is regularly pursuing the appointment of physically handicapped persons in PSUs nominated by the Ministry of Welfare on the basis of special recruitment drive- 1990 conducted through the Staff Selection Commission.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Public Sector undertakings	No. of posts Actually filled by the Handicapped							
		C				D			
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	VH	OH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Bombay	-	-	2	-	-	1		
2.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Cochin	-	3	1	-	1	1		
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd., New Delhi	-	-	1	-	-	-		
4.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1	1	-	1	-	-		
5.	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	1	-	-	-	-	-		
6.	Pawan Hans Ltd	-	1	-	-	-	-		
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	3	-	1	-	-	-		
8.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	3		
9.	Northern Coalfields Ltd., W.B.	-	-	-	-	1	3		

Sl.No.	Name of the Public Sector undertakings	No. of posts Actually filled by the Handicapped							
		C				D			
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	VH	OH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
10.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Central Electronics Ltd., U.P.	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
12.	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	9
13.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
14.	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15.	National Minerals Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Indian Bureau of Mines	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Khetri Copper Complex	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Geological Survey of India	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-
19.	Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
20.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., (Marketing Division), Bombay	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	4

Sl.No.	Name of the Public Sector undertakings	No. of posts Actually filled by the Handicapped							
		C				D			
		VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	VH	OH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
21.	Gas Authority of India	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Instrumentations Ltd., Kota	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
23.	Tuticorin Port Trust	-	4	2	4	4	2	-	2
24.	Bombay Port Trust	2	5	19	2	-	11	-	-
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26.	DG Shipping Bombay	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
27.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total		21	28	61	11	16	35		

[Translation]

**Invention of E.L.C.O. by Neyveli
Lignite Corporation**

4362. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has invented a new kind of fuel named E.L.C.O.;

(b) if so, the likely annual production of this fuel; and

(c) the quantum of coal likely to be saved by the use of E.L.C.O. fuel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) No, Sir. However, carbonised lignite briquettes, brand named as 'LECO' and fines are produced in NLC's Briquetting and Carbonisation plant at Neyveli.

(b) Average production of LECO and fines combined together is about 2.5 lakh tonnes/annum.

(c) The quantity of coal saved on account of use of LECO on an average is about 4.15 lakh tonnes/annum.

**Development of Non- Conventional
Energy Sources**

4363. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for development of non-conventional energy sources in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Government is implementing nation-wide programmes on non-conventional energy sources including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. It is proposed to continue with the implementation of various programmes during the year 1992-93 and the 8th Five year Plan (1992-97). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed an outlay of Rs. 4.22 crores for the Annual Plan (1992-93) and Rs. 20.77 crores for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). Installation of non-conventional energy systems and devices proposed to be taken up by the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1992-93 is given at Statement -I

(c) Status of implementation of non-conventional energy systems and devices in the State of Madhya Pradesh is given at Statement -II.

STATEMENT

Installation of non-conventional energy systems & Devices proposed to be taken up by the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1992-93

Sl.No	Systems/Devices	proposed physical targets
1	2	3
1.	Family type biogas plant	4,000 Nos.
2	Improved Chulha	1.40 lakh
3.	Solar Water heating Systems (Litres Per day)	1.25. lakh
4.	Solar Cookers	12,000 Nos
5	Solar photovoltaic street lights	50 Nos
6.	Kuteer Deep (Portable solar photovoltaic lamp)	700 Nos.
7.	Photo voltaic Power unit	1. No. (6 KWp)
8.	Wind Pumps	25 Nos
9.	Urjagram	20 Villages
10.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	8 Blocks

STATEMENT - II

Status of achievements of installation of various types of renewable energy systems and devices in Madhya Pradesh.

Sl.No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4
1.	Family Size Biogas Plants	Non in '000	46.70
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	Nos.	7.5
3.	Improved Chulhas	Nos. in lakh	10.09
4.	Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems	Ltrs. per day in lakh	13.15
5.	Domestic Solar Water Heaters	Nos.	50
6.	Solar Stills	Nos.	150
7.	Solar Dryers.	Nos.	2
8.	Solar Timber Kiln	No.	1
9.	Solar Cooker	Nos. in '000	71.98
10.	Villages provided with Photovoltaic Street lights	Nos. (approx.)	827
11.	Photovoltaic Water Pumps	Nos. (approx.)	90

Sl.No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92
1	2	3	4
12.	Photovoltaic Community TV/ Lighting Systems	Nos. (approx.)	64
13.	Photovoltaic Community Lights (fixed & Portable)	Nos.	336
14.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	167
15.	Wind Farms	MW.	0.64
16.	Wind Battery Chargers.	KW	4
17.	Mini-Micro Hydro	MW	1.20
18.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	20.
19.	Urjagram Energy Surveys	Nos.	136
20.	Biomass Energy Plantations	Hectares	119
21.	Biomass Gasifiers	Nos.	101

Bio Gas Research Centres in Madhya Pradesh

4364. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State where Bio- gas Research and Development Centres are proposed to be set up, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open such centres in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Government have been providing assistance for research and development projects which are presently in progress at institutions located at Anand and Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Gujarat), Hissar and Karnal (Haryana), Trivandrum (Kerala), Bangalore and Mysore (Karnataka), Sangli and Pune (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Ludhiana (Punjab), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Annumalainagar, Coimbatore and Madras (Tamil Nadu), Kharagpur (West Bengal) and New Delhi, and not for Biogas Research and Development Centres in any State.

(b) and (c). Proposals on research and development in biogas have not been received from any institution located in district Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Construction of Samaj Sadans in Government colonies

4365. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 3448 on August 29, 1990 and state;

(a) whether the land earmarked for the constructions of Samaj Sadans in Sector VIII, R. K. Puram has since been cleared and the buildings plans approved;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the Samaj Sadan so far;

(c) whether the construction work of a number of Samaj Sadans in Delhi is being held up on account of delay in clearance of lay out plans and sanction of funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Action has been initiated to clear the land earmarked for Samaj Sadan in Sector VIII, R. K. Puram. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the construction of this Samaj Sadan were accorded in 1987. However, the inter-departmental committee which was constituted in 1989 has been asked to review the various Samaj Sadan Projects submitted to them.

Private Involvement in Developing Wind Energy

4366. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has announced a policy clearing way for the private investment for developing wind energy potential in the State;

(b) the details of projects pending clearance by the Union Government; and

(c) the details cleared by the Government so far and the present stage of

the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have announced a policy for encouraging private participation in the development of wind power projects in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). A O. 55 MW demonstration wind farm project has been installed at Talacauvery in Kodagu District. One projects for setting up of a 2 MW wind farm at Kappatagudda in Dharwar District has been sanctioned by the Centre against the State Government's proposal for a 4.5 MW project. The State Government has indicated that action is being taken by them towards preparation of feasibility reports for setting up wind power projects at other known windy sites in the State.

Development of Barren Land

4368. **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:**
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate new schemes for development of barren land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked therefor during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) to (c). Aforestation and tree planting are continuing activities undertaken for developing wastelands, including barren lands, India different ongoing schemes of the Central and State governments. There is no proposal to formulate a separate new scheme for developing barren lands. However, it is proposed to expand substantially the coverage of the Wastelands Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation.

Mobile Ration Shops

4369. **DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:**
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided mobile ration shops to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the number of such vehicles provided to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Union Government has been providing financial assistance to State Governments for the purchase of vans to be used as mobile Fair Price Shops.

(b) The information is as below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of vehicles for which assistance provided</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	33
2. Assam	18

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of vehicles for which assistance provided</i>
3. Bihar	76
4. Himachal Pradesh	18
5. Karnataka	26
6. Madhya Pradesh	44
7. Maharashtra	24
8. Manipur	16
9. Meghalaya	6
10. Mizoram	4
11. Nagaland	11
12. Orissa	48
13. Rajasthan	61
14. Sikkim	4
15. Tamil Nadu	11
16. Uttar Pradesh	72
17. Chandigarh	2
18. Jammu & Kashmir	13
Punjab	4
20. Kerala	9
21. Haryana	10
Total	510

*[English]***Insecticides Units**

4370. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.

TOPIWALA:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries manufacturing insecticides in public and private sector separately, State-wise;

(b) the names of insecticides being manufactured in those industries;

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to those industries to follow adequate safety measures; and

(d) the manner in which the Government exercise control on those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). There is only one Central Public Sector Undertaking, M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) manufacture DDT, BHC, Endosulfan, Malathion and Monocrotophos. A large number of units/companies including small scale units are engaged in the manufacture of insecticides. It is considered that the time and effort involved in the collection/compilation of data will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) and (d). Government issues suitable instructions to the manufactures of insecticides to follow adequate safety measures. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the primary responsibility for ensuring safety in a factory lies with the factory management. The State Governments and Union Territories Admn. verify from time to time if the

management is complying with the safety provisions or not.

Central Staffing Scheme

4371. SHRIDILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central deputation reserve of various All India Services and how many of them are filled up at present Service-wise;

(b) the percentage of posts falling under Central Staffing Scheme which are filled up by different all India Services, service-wise and level of post-wise;

(c) the reasons for low representation of Indian Forest Service under Central Staffing Scheme; and

(d) whether the Government are taking necessary steps to increase the representation of Indian Forest Service in the Central Staffing Scheme?

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

Internal Market for Industrial Produce

4372. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary condition for Industrial Development is to strengthen the internal market;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to make the internal market broad-based during 1991-92; and

(c) the outcome of these measures so taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Strengthening the internal market is one of the vital conditions for Industrial Development.

(b) Policy initiatives announced in the Statement on Industrial Policy in July, 1991, Trade Policy in August, 1991, and consequent changes introduced in the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97, and initiatives taken in the Union Budget, 1992-93, are some of the measures taken by the Government.

(c) These policy measures are expected to yield favorable results.

Israel Prime Minister's Peace Talks with Arab Countries

4373. SHRIMOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the announcement made by the Prime Minister of Israel regarding initiation of peace talks with Arab countries; and

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

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

(b) Government welcome efforts towards achieving a just and honorable settlement of the problems of the region acceptable to all parties concerned.

Eastern Coalfield Workshops

4374. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of workshops set up by Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) whether any workshop has been closed down by ECL;

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

(d) whether the ECL is contemplating to set up new workshops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) At present, there are eight numbers each of regional workshop and unit workshop in Eastern coalfields Ltd. at the following locations:-

<i>Regional Workshops</i>	<i>Unit workshops</i>
1. Sodepur	1. Khottadih
2. Poniati	2. Shankarpur
3. Neamatpur	3. Porascole
4. Ratibati	4. Nabakajora
5. Barakar Engineering and Foundry Works	5. North Searsole
6. Ukhra	6. Satgram
7. Mugma	7. Ghusick
8. Bahula	8. Bonjemehari

In addition, at the colliery level, there are 15 workshops with open cast mines and 52 with underground mines.

(b) and (c). Only two colliery level workshops have been closed, at Kapasara and Bajna OCPs, as these projects have exhausted their life. Equipment from these workshops is being shifted to other workshops.

(d) and (e). New workshops are being set up Rajmahal, Sonapur Bazari, Jambad and Jhnanjra.

[Translation]

Collieries Running in Loss

4375. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:
SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collieries where in mining work is being done by Coal India Limited;

(b) the collieries out of them running in loss;

(c) the details of the loss of each such colliery;

(d) whether the Government have investigated the causes of loss;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for checking the wasteful expenditure being incurred in the collieries and the manner of reducing this expenditure?

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

NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL) the number of their coal producing mines as on 1.4.1992 was 440.

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

(d) and (e). 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. The size of the mine determines the economic 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.
- (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 of coal price.

(f) Steps for checking and reducing the expenditure incurred in the collieries include the following:

- (i) Various measures have been taken to effectively control and contain the cost of production so as to have an adequate margin for sustained growth. While growth in production is being maintained, there has been consistent improvement in overall productivity. There has been a reduction in the unit cost of production in real terms by containing the increase in unit cost against the rate of inflation.

- (ii) Following additional steps have been taken for achieving higher production and productivity so that the cost of production is kept to the minimum:-

- (a) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new hands against vacancies caused by natural wastage.

- (b) Control of increase in manpower through voluntary retirement.

- (c) Concept of all men all jobs is being tried on experimental basis.

- (d) Improvement in availability and utilisation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely

rehabilitation of equipments. Procurement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery's and other equipments are scrutinised more closely so that addition to plant and machinery is minimised.

- (e) Special emphasis on underground mines to improve the productivity and profitability.

- (f) Steps taken for maintaining better coordination with State Governments and also with the appropriate authorities for acquisition of requisite land so that the mining activities can be taken as per schedule.

- (g) Capital expenditure reduction without impairing short terms/long term production potential so that impact of interest and depreciation in the future cost of production is minimised.

[English]

Achievements of C.S.I.R.

4376. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHILIA:
SHRI CHETAN P. S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR or any of its laboratories has made any significant achievement during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the research projects proposed to be carried out during 1992-93?

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

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). During the year 1990-91, CSIR laboratories developed about 50 new knowhow and signed about 150 technology licence agreements, failed about 200 patents and contributed about 1900 scientific papers. The industrial production for the year, based on CSIR technologies, was estimated around Rs. 1300 crores. Some of the significant achievements during the year were:

i. *Commercialisation of:*

- novel catalyst for a single step process for the production of ethylbenzene;
- bimetallic reforming catalyst (for naphtha reforming)
- technologies for cyanocrylate adhesives and sodium azide (a mild explosive) and centchroman (a nonsteroidal female contraceptive)

ii. *development of:*

- aluminium alloy rivets for aircraft manufacture
- liquid nitrogen SQUID

Export of:

- knowhow for gugulipid (a hypolipidaemic) to France
- pentasil zeolite catalyst (for mild hydrocracking) to Holland

consultancy services to China for setting up a Polymer Research Institute.

(c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, starting from the year 1992-93, the CSIR would be concentrating on programmes in the following four categories:

- Industry and economy oriented
- Societal welfare
- Basic research
- Support activities and technical services for R & D

Electronic Industry in the North Eastern Region

4378. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether much progress have not been achieved in Assam and other North Eastern States in the field of electronic industry as compared to other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of electronic industry in this regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). There has been progress towards promotion of electronics industry in Assam and other North-Eastern States. The total production of electronics from these States was Rs. 3.2 crores during 1991. The State Governments and their promotional agencies provide facilities and incentives for attracting entrepreneurs to set up electronic industries in the States. The steps taken by the Department of Electronics for promotion of

electronics industry in the North-Eastern region are given in Statement below.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken by the Department of Electronics (DOE) for promotion of electronics industry in the North Eastern Region.

1. At the suggestion of DOE, State Governments of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram have set up State Electronics and Development Corporations (SEDCs).
2. Under Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Programme of the Department of Electronics, an Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC) has been set up at Guwahati for the region.
3. A Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT), an autonomous registered society under Department of Electronics has been set up at Imphal to impart training with special emphasis on design, product development, technology and manufacturing processes for the region.
4. Electronics Computer and Manpower development programmes; Master for Computer Applications (MCA), Post Graduate/Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA/PPDCA), Diploma in Computer Engineering (DCE) and ITI level Instructors' Training Programme in Computers have been supported in a number of educational institutions in the region.
5. To improve the quality of engineers

and technicians by way of strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities in laboratories upgradation of course curriculum and enhancing the teaching skills of the faculty; an Electronics Industry Development programme (Manpower Component) has been initiated with the World Bank assistance. Under this project, Assam Engineering Institute, Guwahati has been covered as one of the institutions.

6. To improve the quality of Tea, a Computerised monitoring system for withering, drying fermentation and rolling processes of tea industry has been developed by M/s. Assam State Electronics Development Corporation (AMTRON) with funding from DOE.
7. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics is providing Consultancy services for setting up of an electronics industrial estate in Mizoram.
8. CMC Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics is providing computer system consultancy/maintenance and software development/support services to a number of organisations in the region.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

4379. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of public sector undertakings reported sick during 1991-92.

(b) the details of public sector undertakings out of them which have improved their performance since then;

(c) the undertakings which have not improved their performance;

(d) the action proposed to increase their performance; and

(e) the total capital locked in such undertakings which are not improving their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Accounts for the year 1991-92 are not due for submission before the parliament. However, based on the performance upto 1990-91, 54 Central PSEs are identified as sick industrial companies under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985

(b) and (c). Out of these 54 PSEs, 17 had decreased their losses during 1990-91 as compared to the previous year whereas the balance 37 PSEs have increased their losses during 1990-91.

(d) enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department and the PSEs to improve the performance.

(e) the investment made in 54 PSEs as on 31.3.91 was Rs. 9052.56 crores, out of which 37 PSEs as referred in part (b) & (c) above had the investment of Rs. 2961.76 crores as on that date.

Drought Prone Areas in M. P.

4380. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of Rajgarh district of the State in the Drought Prone Area Programme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). A proposal was received in July, 1989 from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of six blocks, namely Khilchipur, Rajgarh, Bhaora, Narsinghgarh, Sarangpur and Zirapur of Rajgarh district under Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP). The matter relating to inclusion or exclusion of areas was to be considered by the National Committee headed by Shri L.C. Jain, the then Member of Planning Commission. The Committee, however, did not cover this aspect but recommended in its report submitted to Government of India in August, 1990 that DPAP be transferred to the State

Suggestions from Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

4381. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
DR. A. K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh has mooted the suggestion of entrusting the responsibility of running sick public undertakings to workers' co-operatives as an alternative to closing down such undertakings,

(b) if so, the details of the proposal/suggestions made by Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). In the second meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee held on January 20, 1992 some representatives of Central trade union organisations suggested the setting up of workers' co-operatives wherever workers were willing. Details have not yet been worked out.

Merger of Singareni Collieries with CIL

4382. PEOF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARILU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries are being merged with the Coal India Limited;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) There is at present no proposal for merger of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) with the Coal India Limited.

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

[Translation]

Minimum Wages Advisory Board

4383. SHRI GIRIDHARI, LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) since when the meeting of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board constituted

in Delhi under the Minimum Wages Act has not been held;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration is taking any step to fix the minimum wages for the industrial workers in Delhi under the Minimum Wages Act as per the judgement announced on dated 31.10.1991 by the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the proposal for re-fixation of Minimum Wages is likely to be submitted to the minimum wages Advisory Board in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The last meeting of the reconstituted Minimum Wages Advisory Board was held on 30.7.92

(b) The basis for revision/fixation of minimum rates of wages was considered by the Board at its above meeting.

(c) The Board is to meet again on September 18, 1992 to further consider the matter

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

4384. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of Central Employment Exchanges functioning in the country;

(b) the total number of persons registered with Employment Exchanges and the Employment provided during the last three years -wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide Unemployment allowance to unemployed persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme for the special recruitment of the persons belonging to the minority community?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There is only one
Central Employment Exchange in the country
located in New Delhi.

(b) A statement containing category-wise number of registrations made by employment exchanges and number of placements effected through employment exchanges in the country during 1988, 1989 and 1990 is annexed.

(c) Government of India has no proposal to provide unemployment allowance to unemployed persons.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Government of India has no proposal to formulate schemes for the special recruitment of persons belonging to the Minority Community.

STATEMENT

Number of Registrations made and Placements effected - 1988-90.

year	Number of Registrations made and placements effected in respect of						(In thousands)
	Total (All category)	Women	Educated	Sch. Casts	Sch Tribe	Physically Handicapped	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1988	Regn.	55963.2	1081.4	3726.0	708.1	196.2	46.1
	Pla.	328.5	55.0	147.3	46.1	20.8	5.5
1989	Regn.	6575.8	1275.7	4052.6	913.1	277.2	43.5
	Pla.	289.2	50.5	143.9	47.4	26.6	3.9
1990	Regn	6540.6	1319.9	4365.7	720.0	244.0	43.1
	Pla.	264.5	50.6	129.0	40.6	24.4	3.9
Regn:Registrations							
Pla.: Placements							

(In thousands)

Viable and Non-Viable Undertakings

4385. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector units which are considered sick as on June 30, 1992;

(b) the plans chalked out to revive these units;

(c) whether the Government propose to divide these sick units into viable and non-viable ones;

(d) the scheme proposed to help the workers in these viable units; and

(e) whether the Government propose to invite Private Parties to revive viable units, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Based on the performance upto 1990-91, 54 Central PSEs are identified as sick under the Provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Statewise list of which is enclosed as statement. These PSEs are referable to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction for the formulation of suitable viable revival/rehabilitation packages. National Renewal Fund has been created to protect the interests of workers.

Government is not against seeking Participation form private parties for the revival of such units.

Statewise List of Sick Industrial Enterprises in Central Public Sector.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Name of PSE</i>
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>
1.	Southern Pesticides Ltd.
	<i>Assam</i>
2.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Mktg. Corpn.
	<i>Bihar</i>
3.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.
4.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
	<i>Gujarat</i>
5.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
	<i>Haryana</i>
6.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
	<i>Karnataka</i>
7.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
8.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.
9.	Madya National Paper Mills Ltd.
10.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd.
	<i>Kerala</i>
11.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

Sl. No.	State/Name of PSE	Sl. No.	State/Name of PSE
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	25.	Cawnpore Textile Ltd.
12.	NTC (M.P.) Ltd.	26.	Elgin Mills Ltd.
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	27.	NTC (U.P) Ltd.
13.	Maharashtra Antibiotics Ltd.	28.	U. P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.		West Bengal
15.	National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.	29.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
16.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	30.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
17.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	31.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
	<i>Nagaland</i>	32.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
18.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	33.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
	<i>Orissa</i>	34.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
19.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	35.	Weighbird India Ltd.
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	36.	Bharat Breakes & Valves Ltd.
20.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	37.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
21.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	38.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
22.	Scooters India Ltd.	39.	Hoogly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
23.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.	40.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
24.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	41.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.

Sl. No.	State/Name of PSE
42.	Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.
43.	Birds, Jute and Exports Corpn.
44.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
45.	National Instruments Ltd.
46.	NTC (West Bengal) Ltd.
47.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.
48.	Bengal Immunity Ltd. Delhi
49.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
50.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.
51.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
52.	Central Electronics Ltd.
53.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
54.	Intelligent Communications System Ltd.

Per Capita Income of States

4386. SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI N. K. BALIYAN:

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

(a) whether there has been appreciable increase in the per capita income of each State during Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, planwise; and

(c) the per capita plan expenditure of each state during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). There has been notable increase in per capita income of the States during Fifth, Sixth and Seventh plans. Statement showing per capita income (Net -State Domestic product at Constant prices) for the terminal years of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh plan is given in the enclosed Statement -I. Data for 1980-81 has been additionally given.

(c) Statement -II shows the per capita Plan expenditure of each State during Fifth, Sixth and Seventh plans.

STATEMENT-I
Per Capita Net State Domestic product at Constant prices

Sl.No.	States	(Rupees)						
		Fifth Plan Tr. Year			Sixth Plan Tr. Year		Seventh Plan (P) Tr. Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		1973-74*	1978-79	1980-81@	1984-85@	1989-90@		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	624	659	1380	1505	1826		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	467	661	1561	1908	2202		
3.	Assam	549	537	1200	1457	1650		
4.	Bihar	381	432	882	996	1039		
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1016	1240	3145	3313	4184		
6.	Gujarat	775	920	1951	2304	2634		
7.	Haryana	818	1060	2370	2483	3124		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	671	739	1704	1599	2153		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	559	648	1649	1759	.		
10.	Karnataka	658	726	1623	1672	2163		

Sl.No.	States	Fifth Plan Tr. Year					Sixth Plan Tr. Year		Seventh Plan (P) Tr. year	
		1973-74*	1978-79	1980-81@	1984-85@	1989-90@				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
11	Kerala	600	593	1513	1451	1614				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477	482	517*	574*	691*				
13.	Maharashtra	799	1002	2427	2528	3413				
14.	Manipur	462	508	1427	1567	1674				
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	1361	1385	1576				
16.	Nagaland	-	-	1383	1806	2257				
17.	Orissa	486	527	1231	1210	1579				
18.	Punjab	1107	1388	2690	3051	3628				
19.	Rajasthan	560	628	1222	1379	1651				
20.	Sikkim	-	-	1571	1919	-				
21.	Tamil Nadu	603	669	1490	1758	1995				

No.	States	Fifth Plan Tr. Year		Sixth Plan Tr. Year		Seventh Plan (P) Tr. year	
		1973-74*	1978-79	1980-81@	1984-85@	1989-90@	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
22.	Tripura	553	592	1323	1363	1611	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	436	514	1278	1366	1575	
24.	West Bengal	714	779	1564	4631	1897	

P: Provisional

-: Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

*: Based on 1970-71 prices

@: At 1980-81 Prices

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments for State estimates.

Note 1: Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The State of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3: Because of having different price base, the figures for 1973-74 and 1978-79 are not directly comparable with figures for 1980-81, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

STATEMENT-II *

Per capita plan expenditure (at Current Prices)

Sl.No.	States	(In Rupees)			
		Fifth Plan 1974-79	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305	578	1008	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1190*	3333*	7630	
3.	Assam	252	612	1090	
4.	Bihar	190	404	760	
5.	Goa	879*	1972*	3771	
6.	Gujarat	456	1091	1417	
7.	Haryana	593	1149	1673	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	611	1502	2772	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	710	1471	2930	
10.	Karnataka	329	686	934	

Sl.No.	States	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	284	624	812
12.	Madhya Pradesh	307	709	1107
13.	Maharashtra	471	994	1526
14.	Manipur	796	1626	3040
15.	Meghalaya	852	1838	3422
16.	Mizoram	1249*	2793*	5851
17.	Nagaland	1565	2723	4754
18.	Orissa	263	572	1076
19.	Punjab	626	1080	1885
20.	Rajasthan	295	589	772
21.	Sikkim	1591	4322	7168
22.	Tamil Nadu	254	717	1168

Sl.No.	States	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	430	1361	2944
24.	Uttar Pradesh	296	563	897
25.	West Bengal	255	438	727
	Total: (States)	329	694	1111
	Population estimate used for the year	1976	1983	1987

* Was a U.T. then

Fair Price Shops in Delhi

4387. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ
SHRI N DENNIS

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is shortage of foodgrains at fair price shops in Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof circle-wise,

(c) whether the Government propose to open fair price shops in Delhi,

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) whether there is any such proposal to open a fair shop at Sansad Vihar, and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has reported that foodgrains are generally available at the fair price shops (EPS) for the consumers registered with them except when supplies are delayed in a few shops due to unavoidable reasons

(c) and (d) Delhi Administration has a norm of 5000 cereal units attached to one fair price shop. Decision to open new FPS in any area is taken on the basis of these norms

(e) and (f) Delhi Administration has reported that a license has been issued for running a fair price shop in West Enclave adjacent to Sansad Vihar, which will also serve the residents of Sansad Vihar. The FPS has started functioning from 10.7.1992

Creation of Institutional Structures

4389. PROF. RAM KAPSE. Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state

(a) whether the task force of the planning Commission has submitted its report on creation of institutional structures,

(b) if so, the salient features of the report, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for the implementation of the recommendations of the task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRISUKHRAM) (a) to (c) No Task Force on creation of institutional structures has been set up. There was a Task Force on Self-Managed Institutions for Integrated Development. The salient features of its report are -

- (i) Setting up of Gram Vikas Sangam in villages for the purpose of development without political overtones,
- (ii) Setting up of a national nucleus for the promotion of voluntary institutions and supporting them with token seed capital,
- (iii) Simplification of Cooperatives Societies Act and Societies Registration Act, and
- (iv) Training up of community leaders for managing voluntary organisations for development purpose. The recommendations of

the Task Force are under implementation. A Voluntary Action Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, planning Commission has been set up. A Directory of Schemes for Voluntary Organisations run by the various Ministries of Government of India is under preparation. A Workshop of NGOs on Creation of Nationwide Network of NGO's of accelerated development was organised on 29th April, 1992.

(c) if so, the features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKHRAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) some states had incurred expenditure on the schemes and for purposes outside the scope of the programme. This was pointed out in the Report of Public Accounts Committee which was submitted in the Parliament in 1985. The position of funds diverted out of the scope of NREP and recouped by the States and still to be recouped is given in the enclosed statement. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the concurrent evaluation report for the period January- December, 1989 revealed that in 16% cases, IRDP funds were given to ineligible families at the National level.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The existing arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of poverty alleviation programmes are being strengthened.

(d) Does not arise.

Diversion of Funds under Development Programmes

4390. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the funds meant for development programmes providing employment and eradication of poverty have been diverted by some state Governments;

(b) whether planning Commission proposes to set up any monitoring agency for co-ordination the implementation of such programmes;

STATEMENT

Position of expenditure incurred outside the scope of NREP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Funds diverted outside the scope of NREP	Funds recouped by the States	Funds to be recouped by the States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.14	200.14	563.63
2.	Bihar	863.63	300.00	563.63
3.	Goa	0.80	-	0.80
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3.55	-	3.55
5.	J & K	0.70	-	0.70
6.	Kerala	0.38	-	0.38
7.	Madhya Pradesh	394.96	394.96	-
8.	Maharashtra	7.46	-	7.46
9.	Orissa	447.46	187.04	260.42

Sl.No.	States	Funds diverted outside the scope of NREP	Funds recouped by the States	Funds to be recouped by the States
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Punjab	124.21	112.10	12.11
11.	Rajasthan	10.99	10.99	-
12.	Sikkim	3.60	-	3.60
13.	Tamil Nadu	9.14	-	9.14
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1441.36	1441.36	-
15.	West Bengal	127.86	-	127.86
	Total	3636.24	2646.59	989.65

Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

running in losses;

[Translation]

(d) the reasons for the sickness of each of these undertakings; and

4391. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(e) the action taken to make them economically viable?

(a) the details of public sector undertakings in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the profit earned or loss suffered by each of these undertakings during each of the last three years;

(c) the public sector units which have been closed down on account of their being

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT
OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE) (SHRI P. K.
THUNGON): (a) and (b). There were five
Central Public Sector Undertakings with
their registered offices in the State of Madhya
Pradesh as on 31-3-1991. The details of net
profit/ loss of each undertaking is given as
under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	Net Profit/Loss(₹)			
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	M.P. Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	(-) 33	(-) 18	(-) 514	
2.	Nepa Ltd.	620	(-) 388	(-) 514	
3.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2258	(-) 90	357	
4.	NTC (M.P.) Ltd	(-) 1978	(-) 1838	(-) 4466	
5.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	(-) 2079	(-) 3232	(-) 4756	

(c) No Central Public Sector has been closed down so far on account of running in losses.

(d) and (e). The Causes of sickness/ losses are enterprise specific. The general reasons are over-staffing, old plant machinery, outdated technology, low productivity, lack of cash flow to meet fresh order, etc. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned enterprises, administrative Departments to improve the performance of public sector enterprises. Sick Industrial Enterprises covered under the provisions of SICA are referable to BIFR for formulating revival/rehabilitation plans.

Conventional Industries

4392. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the Governments of

States	U.P.	M.P.
No. of applications received during 1-1-89, to 30th June, 1992.	87	10

(c) The Planning Commission provides central assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans, which also includes allocation for industries.

Unemployed Skilled and Unskilled Persons

4393. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered skilled and

Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for setting up conventional industries in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance, the Union Government propose to extend to each of these States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII): (a) and (b). There is no separate category of industries known as conventional industries. However, the number of applications received from undertakings belonging to State Public Sector/State Industrial Development Corporations of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1-1-1989 to 30th June, 1992 for setting up of various industries in respective States is as below:-

unskilled unemployed persons at present in the country category-wise and State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government formulated or propose to formulate any action plan in order to control the unemployment problem in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Of the

total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges, about 80% are those who are freshers without any specific occupational classification. Information on the number of persons who could be categorised as Skilled/Semiskilled & unskilled, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, as on 31st December, 1988 (Lates available), State-wise, is annexed.

The number of registered skilled/semi-skilled and unskilled persons in 1988 decreased by 0.6% and 7% respectively as compared to their number in 1987.

(c) and (d). Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The plan

emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, subsectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and, expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan. The plan is expected to create 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year, on an average.

STATEMENT

Number of Skilled, Semi-skilled and unskilled job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.1988

Sl.No.		States/Union Territories		Unskilled		Skilled/Semi-Skilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	623.5	113.5				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA				
3.	Assam	103.9	17.8				
4	Bihar	308.0	131.6				
5.	Goa	6.8	8.0				
6.	Gujarat	98.9	28.8				
7	Haryana	152.5	23.6				
8	Himachal Pradesh	70.3	21.3				
9	Jammu & Kashmir	44.0	4.7				
10.	Karnataka	105.4	36.5				
11.	Kerala	193.2	104.4				

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Unskilled	Skilled/Semi-Skilled
1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	888.5	42.1
13.	Maharashtra	411.9	93.0
14.	Manipur	8.3	1.4
15.	Meghalaya	2.8	
16.	Mizoram	9.2	0.1
17.	Nagaland	1.6	0.3
18.	Orissa	80.7	27.2
19.	Punjab	177.2	22.4
20.	Rajasthan	138.2	14.2
21.	Sikkim*		
22.	Tamil Nadu	335.6	101.6
23.	Tripura	21.9	1.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	560.7	168.5
25.	West Bengal	849.4	93.2

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Unskilled	Skilled/Semi-Skilled
1	2	3	4
26.	UNION TERRITORIES		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island		2.5
2.	Chandigarh	43.0	7.2
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA
4	Delhi	90.6	20.6
5	Daman & Diu **		
6.	Lakshadweep	.	3.3
7.	Pondicherry	15.4	3.7
	Total	4821.5	1093.1

Notes: * No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State

** Data not maintained

3) NA not available

4) - Nil

[English]

Works Undertaken by Voluntary Organisation in Orissa

4394. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology has provided assistance to any voluntary Organisation to undertake certain welfare projects in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any evaluation of the work done by the voluntary organisation in Bolangir district of Orissa has been done by CAPART; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology has provided assistance to 116 Voluntary Organisations to undertake 203 welfare projects in Orissa during the last three years at a total cost of Rs. 2,86,51,414/-.

(c) and (d). Bhagapat Pathagar, a Voluntary Organisation in District Bolangir, Orissa, was sanctioned a project by the council for dairy units under Integrated Rural Development Programme in November 1988 at a total cost of Rs. 1,80,351. An amount of Rs. 96,776 was released to the Organisation as first instalment on 11-1-1989. The project was evaluated by the Monitor from CAPART in May 1990 who intimated that the Organisation had spent Rs. 3,700/- only and the remaining amount

was lying in the bank. He also pointed out that the Organisation was not getting loan from the bank and therefore the matter should be taken up with the bank for grant of loan to the beneficiaries. Accordingly, the issue has already been taken up with the concerned authorities of the bank.

Facilities to Atomic Energy Scientists and Experts

4395 SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHANDANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated target to produce 10,000 M.W. nuclear power by the two thousand A.D. is still in the schemes of the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the scientists/atomic energy experts of the existing atomic power plants will be trained to achieve this target;

(c) whether they will be provided facilities like administrative service officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) While the target of 10000 MWe as part of the first stage nuclear power programme remains, the timing of achievement will depend upon availability of funds. As per DAE's Eighth Five Year Plan proposal, a target of 5700 MWe of pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWRs) is envisaged by 2002 A.D. subject to availability of funds. This is apart from 2 x 100 MWe Soviet VVERs proposed at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu, on which there is uncertainly due to

the recent political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

(b) Manpower needs of the programme are assessed in advance for actions on recruitment and training as necessary.

(c) and (d). The service conditions of scientists and engineers are satisfactory and follow the norms approved by Government.

Public Sector Undertakings in Orissa

4396. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector undertakings in Orissa;

(b) the total amount of investment made in each of these undertakings;

(c) the performance of each of these public sector undertakings in terms of employment generation, export and benefit

to the people during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of these public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There were five Central Public Sector Undertakings with their registered officers in the State of Orissa as on 31-3-1991. Details of investment in terms of equity and loans, employment and value of exports are given in the attached statement.

(d) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned enterprises, administrative Ministries/Departments to improve the performance of public sector enterprises. Some of the Steps taken have been mentioned at page 115 of volume -I of Public Enterprises Survey 1990-91.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of PSE	Investment (Rs. in crores)			Employment (other than Casual) in number		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	National Aluminium Company	3083	2978	2967	5444	5287	4991
2.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd						
3.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	1	1	2	87	90	86
4.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	472	489	464	870	784	694
5.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn.	2	2		54	48	64

(Under construction)

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Value of Exports (Rs. in crores)		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
1	2	9	10	11
1	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	278	409	234
2	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.		(under construction)	
3.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-
4.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	-	-	-
5.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn	-	0.02	-

Stocks of Edible Oils

4397. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the available stocks and supply position of edible oils in the country as on June 30, 1992;

(b) whether the Government propose to import edible oils like Palmolein for the next two quarters of the year 1992; and

(c) if so, the arrangements being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No firm position of stocks of edible oils as on June 30, 1992 is available. There was, however, no report of scarcity of edible oil from any part of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Canalising Agency, State Trading Corporations of India Ltd., will import edible oil in accordance with the procedure adopted by it.

D. A. to Trade Unions

4398. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Tripartite Committee appointed to review the formula for payment of Dearness Allowance to the employees of the Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) The tripartite DA Committee, at its meeting held on 23rd July, 1992, unanimously decided to recommend the following to the Finance Minister and to the Government for approval:-

(i) IDA rate should be enhanced from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 2.00 per point increase linked to AICPI 800 points w.e.f. 1.1.1989.

(ii) The arrears from 1.1.1989 to 31.12.1991 would be credited to the Provident Fund of the employees to the extent of 5% and 50% would be disbursed in cash.

(iii) Slab system should be considered for introduction from 1992.

(c) Does not arise.

Float Glass Plant by Japan

4399. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ashai Glass Company, Japan has agreed to invest Rs. 500 crore for setting up a float glass manufacturing plant near Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this proposal project is likely to be completed?

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

Yes Sir. M/s. Ashai Float Glass Co. Japan have submitted a proposal for setting up a Float Glass Manufacturing plant in Distt. Raigad (Kulaba) in Maharashtra for a capacity of 25 million sq. meters on 2mm basis per annum. They have since incorporated a new Co. M/s. Float Glass India Ltd. to implement the project, who have submitted an information memorandum to Min. of Industry in Sept. '91. The proposal for foreign collaboration with M/s. Ashai Float Glass Co. Ltd., Japan has been approved. The foreign equity participation is Rs. 45.9 crores (i. e. 51% of the total equity). The estimated project cost is Rs. 375 crores.

(c) The likely date for start up of plant is January, 1994.

Budgetary Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings

4400. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash-flow towards planned and non-planned budgetary assistance is

maintained by the Government for public sector undertakings referred to BIFR;

(b) the total amount remitted against budgetary assistance both planned and non-planned in respect of the public sector undertakings referred to BIFR; and

(c) the financial assistance, rendered to each undertaking referred to BIFR during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (c). Based on the performance upto 1990-91, 54 Central Public Sector Enterprises have been indentified as Sick under the Provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 which are required to be referred to Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction. The revised estimate for 1991-92 and Budget estimate for 1992-93 for Plan Investment and Non-Plan Loan are given in the Statement enclosed. Apart from it Rs. 148.75 crores have been earmarked as non-plan loan for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes of various PSEs

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	Plan Investment				Non-Plan Loan	
		R.E.		B.E.		R.E.	B.E.
		1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Bharat Refractories	6.90	6.75	2.00	1.50		
2	Heavy Eng. Corp. Ltd.	9.50	3.00	27.50	11.35		
3	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.37	2.35	2.62	.		
4	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	9.30	8.50		12.30		
5	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.86	5.00	14.85	.		
6	National Bicycle Corp. Ltd.	0.09	0.10	4.75	3.00		
7	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (Subsidiaries)	6.17	2.50	9.50	7.00		
8	Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd. (Subsidiaries)	13.31	8.70	12.35	6.00		

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	Plan Investment		Non-Plan Loan	
		R.E. 1991-92	B.E. 1992-93	R.E 1991-92	B.E 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	National Textile Mills (Subsidiaries)	19.00	20.00	73.00	54.80
10.	Scooters India Ltd.	0.09	0.10	15.20	11.45
11.	Tannery & Footwear Coorpn. Ltd.	0.47	0.10	6.22	4.50
12.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	6.65	7.00	2.00	1.50
13.	Cownpore Textile Ltd.	-	-	2.80	2.10
14.	Elgin Mills Ltd.	-	-	10.50	7.85
15.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	0.95	0.55	1.24	1.00
16.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.95	1.00	0.86	0.72
17.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.	3.80	3.00	10.80	8.05

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	Plan Investment		Non-Plan Loan		
		R.E. 1991-92	B.E. 1992-93	R.E. 1991-92	B.E. 1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
18.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers.	3.50	0.58	5.00	-	
19.	Cycles Corpn. of India Ltd	0.09	0.10	12.35	9.60	
20.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	0.95	0.80	2.37	1.40	
21	National Jute Mfg Corpn	2.76	2.90	35.00	26.25	
22.	Rehabilitation Industries Ltd	0.09	0.10	3.32		
23.	Birds Jute & Exports Corpn	-	-	0.45	0.34	
24.	Tyre Corpn. of India	25.65	28.00	6.65	4	
25.	National Instruments	0.80	0.50	0.95	0.70	
26	Central Inland Water Tr Corpn.	5.00	18.00	0.10	0.01	
27.	Bengal Immunity Ltd	1.43	1.00	1.24	1.00	

Sl.No.	Name of PSE	Plan Investment		Non-Plan Loan	
		R.E. 1991-92	B.E. 1992-93	R.E. 1991-92	B.E. 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India	25.00	18.00	10.00	7.50
29.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.	29.00	18.00	10.00	7.50
30.	Hindustan Shipyards Ltd.	5.08	1.60	15.00	11.25
31.	Central Electronics Ltd.	2.36	3.30	-	-
32.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	0.01	0.01	-	-
Total		187.13	161.54	298.42	206.57

Allocation of IAS Officers to States

**4401. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SUSIL CHANDRA
VARMA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have urged the Central Government to impose a cut on allocation of IAS officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The mode of determination of vacancies, state wise, is through consultation with State Governments. Some States Governments have suggested a reduction in the intake of I.A.S. Officers to be recruited through Civil Services Examination, 1991 has been marginally reduced

TAMIL NADU

<i>Neveli</i>	<i>Area (in sq. km)</i>	<i>Reserves (in m.t.) (Mineable Reserves)</i>
Mine I	21.4	290
Mine II	26.0	390

GUJARAT

(Geological Reserves)

Panandhro	8.2	94
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Lignite Mines

**4402. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lignite mines and the approximate deposits in each mine, State-wise;

(b) the performance of each mine in last three years;

(c) the extent of deposits of lignite in Rajasthan;

(d) whether there was disruption of production in the current year;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken for proper exploration of lignite reserve in Rajasthan and elsewhere in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) while occurrence of lignite has been found in various States in the country, mining of lignites is at present done only in the States of Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The number of lignite mines and the approximate deposits in each mine in these States are given below:-

<i>Neveli</i>	<i>Area (in sq. km)</i>	<i>Reserves (in m.t.) (Mineable Reserves)</i>
Jaghadia (Rajpardi)	3.18	20
RAJASTHAN		
Baraingsar	5.0	78

(b) The production performance of these mines during the last three years is indicated below:-

<i>(Million Tonnes)</i>			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
<i>Neyveli</i>			
Mine I	7.406	7.544	8.112
Mine II	3.830	4.215	4.431
<i>Gujarat</i>			
Panandhro	1.35	2.0	2.9
Jaghadia (Rajpardi)	0.25	0.31	0.33
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
Barsingsar Preliminary work for starting the mine are going on			

(c) about 870 m.t. (Geological reserves) of lignite deposits are estimated to be available in Bikaner, Barmer and Nagaur districts in Rajasthan.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. There was disruption of production in Neyveli mines during June and July, 1992. In June, 1992, the disruption of production was for four days in Mines I & II due to All India strikes resorted to on 16.6.92 and strike by local employees for three days succeeding the All India strike. In July, 1992, the disruption of production was for two days in Mine I by local work force.

(f) Steps taken/being taken for exploration of lignite reserves in Rajasthan and other States in the country are indicated below:

Rajasthan

Lignite reserves in Bikaner and Barmer districts of Rajasthan have been explored and reserves estimated based on regional/semi-detailed drilling on 400 M grid carried out by MECL with NLC as nodal agency. The data generated in these blocks are sufficient for attempting feasibility studies. Only after ascertaining the possibility of exploitation, the potential blocks could be taken for detailed exploration on 200 M grid pattern.

The lignite deposits in Nagur district of Rajasthan have been explored by the Deptt. of Mining and Geology Govt of.

Tamil Nadu

All the known blocks in Neyveli field have been covered by detailed exploration on 400 M grid to attempt feasibility studies. Regional exploration utilising the allocation from promotional funds is being carried out in Mannargudi block in Nagaiquide -Milleth Distt. and in east of Veeranamblock in South Arcot Distt.

Gujarat

Exploration in all the lignite blocks in Gujarat State have been carried out by the Deptt. of Mining and Geology, Govt. of Gujarat.

Jammu & Kashmir

Exploration in Nichahom sector was commenced through MECL in July, 1989 and was closed in December, 91 after detailed drilling 1890 mtrs. in 16 boreholes. Further drilling could not be continued due to extreme cold condition. Also there was frequent interruption in drilling due to the then prevailing condition. Continued disturbed climate in J & K has made further commencement of drilling not possible so far.

Kerala

Lignite occurrence has been reported in Kerala in Cannanore, Allepey and Varkalai districts. Reserves estimated is about 100 m.t.

[Translation]

Production of Semi- Conductors

4403. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unit is producing semi-conductors are present in the country;

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

(c) whether any such scheme is being considered for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI
RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a)
and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Metkem, Tamil Nadu

is producing silicon single crystal ingots and
wafers in so as semiconductor as a material
is concerned. As regards semiconductor
devices, the details are given in the enclosed
statement.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Semiconductor Industries (In Production)

Sr. No.	Name	Location(s)
1.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
2.	M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
3.	M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab
4.	M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
5.	M/s. Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Thrissur, Kerala
6.	M/s. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	Thrissur, Kerala
7.	M/s. Punjab Wireless Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab
8.	M/s. Meltron Semiconductors Ltd.	Nasik, Maharashtra
9.	M/s. NGEF Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
10.	M/s. Nayar Electronics(P) Ltd.	Nasik, Maharashtra
11.	M/s. Gujarat Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.	Visnagar, Gujarat
12.	M/s. Continental Device India Ltd.	New Delhi
13.	M/s. Usha Rectifiers Corporation (India) Ltd.	Faridabad, Haryana Bhimtal, Uttar Pradesh
14.	M/s. Naina Semiconductor Ltd.	Bhimtal, Uttar Pradesh
15.	M/s. Hindustan Conductors Ltd.	Nadiad, Gujarat
16.	M/s. Universal Semiconductors	Pune, Maharashtra

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location(s)</i>
17.	M/s. RIR International Rectifiers Ltd.	Baroda, Gujarat
18.	M/s. Hind Rectifiers Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra
19.	M/s. Sujata Semiconductors (P) Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra
20.	M/s. Spic Electronics & Systems Ltd.	Madras, Tamil Nadu
21.	M/s. Solid State Electronics Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra
22.	M/s. Khandelwal Herrmann Electronics Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
23.	M/s. Ramtronics (India) Ltd.	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
24.	M/s. Greaves Semiconductors Ltd.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
25.	M/s. Semiconductors Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra
26.	M/s. Silicon Power Electronics	Pune, Maharashtra
27.	M/s. Monolithic Devices & Electronics (P) Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra
28.	M/s. Sikkim Time Corporation Ltd.	Gangtok, Sikkim
29.	M/s. Power Electronics	Delhi
30.	M/s. Arvind Desai	Bombay, Maharashtra
31.	M/s. Intersil (India) Ltd.	Bombay, Maharashtra

[English]

in Government officers which are on the high side; and

Litigation on Service Matters

(b) if so, the details thereof?

4404. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring down the litigation on service matters

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). With a view to bring down the litigation in service matters

the Central Administrative Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 which excludes the jurisdiction of the High Courts. This Act also provides that the Tribunal shall not ordinarily admit an application unless it is satisfied that the applicant had availed of all the remedies available to him under the relevant Services Rules as to redressal of grievances. Further, as per Section 27 of the Act the order of the Tribunal finally disposing of an application or an appeal shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court other than the Supreme Court.

Rural Development Projects of Punjab

4405. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has submitted projects regarding rural development to Union Government for approval during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

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

(c) the details of the projects, out of them, approved till now; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). A proposal for Drinking Water Supply in villages of Hoshiarpur, Ropar and Patiala Districts was received by the Ministry of Rural Development from the State of Punjab during 1990-91. After obtaining certain clarifications from the State Government, this proposal is under consideration of the Technical wing of the Ministry. No other project from the State of

Punjab was received by this Ministry under Rural Development Programmes during the year 1989-90 and 1991-92.

Koodangulam Atomic Power Project

4406. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to drop the Koodangulam power projects of Nuclear Power Corporation in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on major items of work;

(d) the probable date by which the completion of projects was expected; and

(e) the revised date by which the projects will now likely to be completed?

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

Two reactors each with a capacity of 1000 MWe were proposed to be set up as per the Inter-Government Agreement (IGA) between USSR and India signed in November 1988. However, recent developments in the erstwhile USSR have introduced uncertainties.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the proposed project is Rs. 5.34 crores (as of June, 1992).

(d) and (e). The two units of the project

were planned for completion towards 1998 and 1999. Presently the schedule for completion is uncertain due to reasons given in (a) and (b) above.

Monitoring of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Assam

4407. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring has been done in regard to the Centrally Sponsored drinking water supply schemes in Assam during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As against the target of coverage of 834 villages with safe drinking water facilities, 739 villages were covered in 1991-92, benefitting population of 6.23 lakhs vis-a-vis the target of 6.04 lakhs. The expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated

Rural Water Supply Programme was Rs. 17.62 crores in addition to Rs. 0.44 crore in the Mini-Mission Project in Cachar/Darrang.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Investment in Industries in Uttar Pradesh

4408. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment proposed to be made by the Government during the current financial year and the Eighth Five year Plan to set up medium and heavy industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allocate funds during the period to set up small scale industries also in this State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The proposed investment (outlay) is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Eighth Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Annual Plan</i>
	<i>1992-97</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
(1) Directorate of Industries (U.P.) (Village & Small Industries)	40360.00	3525.00
(2) Directorate of Industries and Electronics (Large Sector)	59500.00	5550.00

Development of Hilly Areas

development of hilly areas; and

4409. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(f) the details of the amount provided to States under this head in Eighth Five Year Plan?

(a) the funds provided to the States for the development of hilly area during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the States which have been accorded "Special Status" being hilly states;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to accord special status to hilly areas of some other states;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the state-wise allocated for the

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (f). The following table shows the allocation of Special Central Assistance to the designated hill areas covered by the Hill Areas Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme and also provisions made in the Eighth Five Year Plan, state-wise.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

	Amount of Special Central Assistance Allocated				
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Eighth Five Year plan provision	
1	2	3	4	5	
A. Designated Hill Areas in States under Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)					
1. Assam	36.48	38.87	38.87	194.34	
2. Tamil Nadu	10.41	11.09	11.09	55.49	
3. Uttar Pradesh	170.81	182.01	182.01	910.04	
4. West Bengal	18.75	21.00*	19.32	96.60	
B. Designated Hill Areas in States under Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)					
1. Kerala	5.68	6.05	6.05	39.09	
2. Maharashtra	12.67	13.50	13.50	62.69	
3. Tamil Nadu	6.74	7.18	7.18	32.72	
4. Karnataka	8.89	9.47	9.47	46.35	
5. Goa	1.51	1.61	1.61	9.55	

It includes additional Special Central Assistance of Rs. 4.68 crores in favour of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC).

(b) Certain States have been classified as 'Special Category States' because they have a relatively weak resource base. These States includes hill states (i.e., States in which hill areas are co-extensive with the boundaries of the state), such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for giving "Special Status" to any other State.

[English]

Rair. by Cloud Seeding

4410. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the experiments conducted to produce rain with the help of silver iodide in the drought prone area of Kutch in Gujarat;

(b) the extent to which the cloud seeding technology has proved to be a success;

(c) whether the Government propose to carry out such experiments in other drought-prone areas; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No such experiments are conducted by the Government.

(b) Success of a cloud seeding operation cannot be guaranteed because it is largely at the research stage.

(c) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) Pune, has been providing technical assistance to State Governments/ Organisations in their Cloud seeding operations by salt seeding techniques on receipt of their request.

(d) State Government Organisations of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, have contacted the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune for artificial rain making experiments. The Institute has assured them all possible assistance.

Rent Paid on Office Buildings and Guest Houses by E. P. F. Organisation

4411. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund (E.P.F.) organisation is paying heavy on office buildings and guest houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the monthly rent being paid for office buildings and guest houses separately in Delhi and Bombay; and

(c) whether EPF organisation propose to open sub-accounts offices in Delhi, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has hired buildings on rent for offices in Delhi and Bombay and for guest house in Delhi. The rent for these buildings has been fixed on the basis of assessment made either by the Central Public Works Department or the Fair Rent Committee. Therefore, these

rents are not considered heavy.

[Translation]

(c) Yes Sir However, the proposals to open new office in Delhi are yet to be finalised.

Privatisation of Public Sector Units in Maharashtra

4412. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector units in Maharashtra are being privatised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Reserved Posts in Capart

4413. SHRIGAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of employees in Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology category-wise and the number of SC/ST candidates therein;

(b) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being appropriately filled up in the above Institution;

(c) the number of reserved posts lying vacant there; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The total strength of employees in the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology in position, category-wise, and the number of SC/ST candidates therein is given below:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Total men in position</i>	<i>No. of SC employees</i>	<i>No. of ST employees</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
I	26	4*	1
II	49	3	1
III	44	8	1
IV	27	6	2
V	3	3	-
(Satalwalas)			
Total	149	21	5
On deputation			

(b) to (d). The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology came into existence on 1-9-1986 after the merger of erstwhile CART and PADI. Since then the posts have been filled up according to recruitment rules as approved by the Executive Committee. The instructions issued by the Govt. of India regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are also being followed. In order to get an exact idea of vacancies and backlog, the Council engaged the services of a retired senior officer of the Commission on Scheduled Castes to identify vacant reserved posts. The report of the officer has since become available and the backlog will be filled expeditiously.

[English]

Number of Higher Posts in the Government

4414. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Special Secretaries and Secretaries to the Government of India and persons holding posts equivalent thereto as on 1.4.92;

(b) break-up of the officers holding the above posts by All India/Central Services or departmental; cadres to which they belong;

(c) break-up officers belonging to All India Services or cadre by Sates/cadre of allotment;

(d) break-up of those belonging to Central services by State of domicile; and

(e) in the case of Joint Secretaries the lowest year of allotment, service-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Not centrally maintained.

Oceano Graphic Expeditions

4415. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Oceano graphic expedition carried out by our country during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for oceanographic experiments and expeditions during the above period; and

(c) how is the permanent Station set up by the Indian Scientists on the Antarctica is functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) During the last three years, three expeditions, namely 9th, 10th and 11th Indian Scientific Expeditions to Antarctica were organized.

(b) Rs. 40.10 crores were allocated for the Antarctic Expedition Programme during this period.

(c) The Indian permanent station, Maitri, is functioning satisfactorily.

Cases by CBI in Kerala

4416. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by C.B.I. in the state of Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases in which the inquiry is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) In the State of Kerala, the C.B. I. have registered 112 cases during the last three years i.e. from 1989-92 (up to 30.6.1992).

(b) 30 cases are still pending investigation.

[Translation]

Afforestation by CCL

4417. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated and the works done by the Coal Industry from the environment point of view during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding misappropriation of amount earmarked for afforestation by CCL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check the misuse of funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Expansion of NOCIL

4418. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anglo-Dutch Oil and Petro Chemicals Group has decided to invest Rs. 1000 crores in National Organic Ltd ;

(b) if so, the details of programmes formulated thereunder;

(c) whether any expansion programme of NOCIL is also under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). NOCIL has informed that investment by the Royal Dutch Shell Groups of Companies in NOCILs Expansion/ Modernisation programme for Petrochemical complex at Thane, will be decided after the details funding plan has been evolved.

(c) and (d). The expansion/modernisation programme for NOCIL's petrochemicals complex at Thane was approved and a letter of intent issued to the Company on 16.11.1989. Accordingly, the cracker capacity will be enhanced from 60,000 TPA to 300,000 TPA of Ethylene, Capacities of co-products and down stream units will also increase.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat

4419. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the

Government to harness Non- Conventional Energy Sources in Gujarat alongwith the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose during 1992-93; and

(b) the details of energy utilised through various non- conventional sources and the amount allocated to the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Government has taken a number of steps for harnessing non-conventional energy sources in Gujarat. For the promotion and utilisation of renewable energy systems & devices in the State of Gujarat, a full-fledged nodal agency, namely, Gujarat Energy Development Agency" (GEDA) has been established in 1979. Research, development demonstration and dissemination activities in the area of non-conventional energy sources are being undertaken by GEDA and other institutions involved in the NRSE

programmes. Financial incentives, such as subsidy, soft-term loans and physical incentives in the form of depreciation allowance and relief in sales tax, excise duty and custom duty are provided to the users and manufactures. In addition, publicity and awareness campaign are also being undertaken.

For the year 1992-93 Rs. 3.00 crores have been allocated to GEDA by the State Government for non-conventional energy sources. The Ministry of Non- Conventional Energy Sources has allocated physical targets for implementation of various programmes in the State of Gujarat and corresponding to the physical targets, funds are being provided during the year.

(b) The status of installation of various types of non-conventional energy systems & devices in the State of Gujarat for the last three years is given in Statement below. During the last three years an amount of Rs. 39.99 Crores were allocated to Gujarat for promotion and utilisation of various types of non-conventional energy systems & devices.

STATEMENT

Status of achievements during the last three years in the State of Gujarat

Sl No	Systems/Devices	Installed
1	2	3
1	Wind farms for power generation	13 MW
2	Solar Water Heating Systems (Industrial) (Litres per day)	9.0 lakh
3	Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems (Litres Per day)	3.5 lakh
4	Village provided with Solar Photovoltaic lights	30 Nos
5	Improved chulhas Installed	2.68 lakh
6	Family Size Biogas Plants (about)	76,000 Nos
7	Energy Plantation (Hectares)	350 hectares
8	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	2,200 m ³ /day
9	Gasifier Engine Pumpsets for irrigation	39 Nos
10	Urjagrams	26 Nos

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Systems/Devices</i>	<i>Installed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
11.	Water Pumping Windmills	29 Nos.
12.	IREP blocks	13 Nos.
13	Rectification of agricultural pumpsets	6,400 Nos.
14	Energy Audits done	30 Nos.
15.	Solar Stills	415 Nos.
16	Night Soil based biogas plants	18 Nos.

Wasteland Development Schemes

4420. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

• Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Waste Land Development Board has sponsored through the Department of Space, pilot projects in various States to use geographical information system to suggest wasteland development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area of wasteland identified by the Space Department for the purpose; and

(d) the time by when a final decision for wasteland development is likely to be taken and the progress made in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT): (COL. RAMSINGH): (a) and (b). The National Wastelands Development Board has taken up Geographic Information Systems (GIS) pilot projects in 10 districts of nine States in the country in association with different institutions. Of these, four pilot projects in Purulia (West Bengal) Sundergarh (Orissa), Bellary (Karnataka) and Dungarpur (Rajasthan) districts have been taken through the Department of Space to examine the efficacy of the GIS approach in the context of wastelands development.

(c) Apart from the GIS pilot projects mentioned above the National Wastelands Identification Projects was launched in 1986 to identify, categorise and map wastelands in the country. In phases I and II of the Project, 146 districts in the country were covered. The total geographical area of these 146 districts is 188.82 million hectare, of

which the wastelands identified through visual interpretation of satellite imageries works out to 23.9 million hectares. Phase III of the Project, in which 91 districts are being mapped, is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

(d) The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) was established on 7th May, 1985 NWDB is the nodal agency at the Central level to coordinate and monitor the programme of afforestation and tree planting activities in the country. On an overall basis, the achievement was 8.8 million hectares during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90). During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, the achievements were 1.39 and 1.69 million hectares respectively.

[Translation]

Lifting of Coal

4421. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELAGUATAM:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that people are allowed to lift coal from the Rajrappa and Kathara collieries of the Coal India Limited, Ranchi without calling for tenders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures being adopted by the Government to check this arbitrary practice in the Coal India Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No, Sir. Coal India Ltd. have reported that the entire coal produced

in Rajrappa and Kathara Collieries is being utilised by the linked washeries of Central Coalfields Ltd.

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

Khadi and Village Industries

4422. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various Commissions/ Committees constituted by the Government during the last three years to go into the alleged irregularities committed in khadi and villages industries and to bring improvement in the pay scales and service conditions of the employees working therein;

(b) the salient features of the reports submitted by each of these Commissions;

(c) whether the Government have implemented these reports; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (PROF P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Govt. of India constituted a High Power Committee in June 1990 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Sodhia to look into and suggest measures regarding the pay scales and other service conditions of the employees of Khadi institutions with special reference to their grievances. The Committee submitted its report in October 1991, and its recommendations are under examination.

[English]

Child Labour

4423. SHRI N. DENNIS:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI RAMASH RAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to identify more industries in which child labour is to be prohibited and cover their families under income generating schemes;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been formulated in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stop the child labour menace in the country completely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). Identification of industries for prohibition of child labour is a continuing process. A Child Labour Technical Advisory has been constituted under Section 5 (1) of the Child Labour (Prohibitions & Regulation) Act, 1986 to advise the Government for the purpose of additions of occupations and processes to the list of prohibited industries in the Schedule under Sections 3 of the Act.

Such families can avail of the assistance under poverty alleviations schemes of the government as per their eligibility.

The projects set up under the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, envisage coverage under programmes in areas of health, education, integrated child development and anti-poverty programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families. These projects have initiated in identified areas of child labour concentration

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations to take up action - oriented projects benefitting child labour is also available under a plan scheme.

The incidence of child labour in the country is mainly due to socio-economic compulsions. Enforcement of child labour legislation is principally the responsibility of the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories. With a view to further strengthen the enforcement machinery, a 50% financial assistance is given to State to State Government under a centrally sponsored plan scheme.

Per Capita Income

4424. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per capita income vis-a-vis national average during the last three years State-wise;

(b) the details of the percentage of workers against the population of each State; and

(c) the steps being taken to raise the per capita income of those States whose per capita income is below the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Statement -1 gives the per capita income

(Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices) by States as well as per capita net national products for last three years.

(b) Percentage of workers in the total population by States as on 31st March, 1991 is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(c) Development schemes/programmes are being implemented by the State Government for raising the productivity of different sectors of the economy as well as the income level of the people. In addition, to address the specific problems of States, the Eighth Plan stresses better utilisation of water resources, adoption of high technology, specially in areas of rice production in Eastern States, diversification of agricultural activities, dryland farming, seed development, development of horticulture, animal husbandry and poultry, etc. The formula for the devolution of Central Assistance to State plans specially uses distance and deviations from all India average level of per capita income to increase the weightage of distribution in favour of States with lower per capita income. Incidence of poverty is given a weightage in implementing some of the poverty alleviation schemes. Increase in industrial productivity through setting up of industrial growth centres, development of infrastructural activities, providing better facilities for investment in agro-industries, emphasis on poverty alleviation programmes specially by providing better employment opportunities, effective implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Hill Area Development Programme, Special Area Programme etc., are also being emphasised during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT - I

		(Rupees)			
Sl No	States	1988-89	1989-90 (p)	1990-91 (Q)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1806	1826	1855	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2260	2202	-	
3	Assam	1516	1650	-	
4	Bihar	1068	1039	1130	
5	Goa	4159	4184	4119	
6	Gujarat	2630	2634	2688	
7	Haryana	3163	3153	2190	
8	Himachal Pradesh	1974	2153	2190	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1804	-	-	
10	Karnataka	2100	2183	2125	
11.	Kerala	1557	1614	-	

Sl.No	States	1988-89	1989-90 (p)	1990-91 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	698	691	765
13.	Maharashtra	3044	3413	3522
14.	Manipur	1710	1674	1755
15.	Meghalaya	1504	1576	1008
16.	Nagaland	2133	2257	2388
17.	Orissa	1493	1579	1555
18.	Punjab	3443	3628	3700
19.	Rajasthan	1749	1651	1861
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1887	1995	1965
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1564	1575	1618
23.	Tripura	1532	1611	

Sl.No	States	1988-89	1989-90 (p)	1990-91 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
24.	West Bengal	1841	1897	-
	All India per capita NNP	2069	2148	2227
Q	Quick Estimates			
P	provisional			
-	not made available by the concerned State Governments			
*	At 1970-71 Prices			

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments for State estimates and SICSO for All India per capita NNP.

Note 1: Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/uts are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The State of Mizoram Prepares these estimates at current prices only.

STATEMENT - II

Statewise percentage of Workers in Total Population of States as on 1 3 1991

Sl No.	States	Percentage of workers in population
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	45 27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47 46
3	Assam	36 37
4	Bihar	32 52
5	Goa	35 22
6	Gujarat	41 17
7	Haryana	30 83
8	Himachal Pradesh	42 27
9	Karnataka	41 83
10	Kerala	32 05
11	Madhya Pradesh	42 70

Sl No.	States	Percentage of workers in population	
		1	2
			3
12.	Maharashtra		42.84
13.	Manipur		41.51
14.	Meghalaya		43.06
15.	Mizoram		49.36
16.	Nagaland		44.20
17.	Orissa		37.53
18.	Punjab		31.44
19.	Rajasthan		38.54
20.	Sikkim		53.20
21.	Tamil Nadu		44.13
22.	Tripura		32.27
23.	Uttar Pradesh		31.36

Sl. No.	States	Percentage of workers in population		
1	2	3		
24.	West Bengal	32.37		
25.	All India *	37.64		

Source: Provisional Population totals : Workers and their distribution paper 3 of 1991. Office of the Registrar General & Census Commission, India

Figures excludes J & K, where 1991 census has not been held

Fire in Nandira Colliery

4425. SHRIMOCHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nadira Colliery at Talcher caught fire;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). There was an incident of fire in Nandira Colliery of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited on 7.6.92 due to short circuiting in an electric cable. There was no casualty or serious injury in this incident. A high level committee has been appointed under the Chief General Manager (Production), Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. to inquire into the cause and circumstances leading to the fire and to make recommendations to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Renewal of Leases by ECL

4426. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited has moved the Government of West Bengal for the renewal of leases of land for Coalmines as per provisions of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953;

(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) to (c). According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) there is no provision for renewal of leases of land for coal mining under the provisions of West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953. However Coal India Limited have represented against a move for resumption of some lands, which representation can not be construed as application for renewal of lease.

Installation of Space Technology in Assam

4428. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the installations connected with space technology functioning in Assam and other North-Eastern states; and

(b) the details of further involvement of NE states in space technology being envisaged during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM): Remote Sensing Application Centres (RSACs) have been set up in Assam and all other North-Eastern States by the concerned State Governments. Department of Space (DOS) has provided technical guidance and some funding for setting up these Centres. These State Remote Sensing Application Centres are carrying out various application projects in the areas such as forestry, agriculture, flood, ground water, soil erosion, land use and cover etc., using remote sensing satellite data. Several medium and

small Satellite Earth Station have been established in the North-Eastern Region for providing satellite based telecommunication services. A satellite-based Rural Telegraphy Network comprising of 50 terminals in the North-Eastern Region is being established with a hub station at Shillong to enhance the communication in the region. Assamese TV news service has been introduced since March 1991 using Indian National Satellite (INSAT) transponder in a time share mode with uplinking facility at Guwahati. Programme Production have been set up in respective State capitals in the North -Eastern Region and also at Silchar and Dibrugarh for production of programmes for North-Eastern regional service.

Under the RESPOND (i.e Research

Arunachal Pradesh	...	East Siang
Assam	...	Karbianglong, Kamrup
Manipur	...	Imphal
Meghalaya	...	West Khasi
Mizoram	...	Aizwal
Nagaland	...	Kohima
Tripura	...	North Tripura

The satellite based Rural Telegraphy Net work will be commissioned during the 8th Year Plan. Further, DOS will continue to provide support for strengthening the remote sensing activities in the North-Eastern region.

World Bank Loan to Andhra Pradesh for Repairing Drainage Etc.

4429. PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repair works of drainage,

sponsored by ISRO) PROGRAMME, DOS is providing funds for Space Science Research in Manipur University

(b) During the 8th Five Year Plan, the Remote Sensing Application Centres will continue to be involved in various national projects such as wasteland mapping ground water potential zone mapping, land use land cover mapping and flood monitoring. It is proposed to involve these Centres in the integrated missions of sustainable development. Under this project, following districts in the North -Eastern region have been selected for generation of locale specification plans for sustainable development:

canals and roads in Andhra Pradesh have been taken up under World Bank aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the projects;

(d) whether the tenders accepted for these works were abnormally in excess of the estimated amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under the Irrigation and Drainage, and Roads and Bridges components of Andhra Pradesh Cyclone emergency Reconstruction Project being financed by the World Bank, repair works of drainage, canals and roads have been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Irrigation and Drainage:

This component would finance reconstruction and rehabilitation of the irrigation and drainage systems in the delta areas, covering over 1 million hectares and the Upland portion of districts in the cyclone affected areas.

Roads and Bridges

This component provides for construction and repairs of the most urgent of about 13,000 kms. of State and 12,000 kms. of rural roads damaged by the May, 1990 cyclone, about 100 km. of road embankments, and related bridges and culverts damaged to varying degrees.

(c) Total utilisation of World Bank assistance upto the end of June, 1992 was US \$ 91.016 million.

(d) and (e). Floating and acceptance of tenders for the Project is not responsibility of the Central Government and no information in this regard is available.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages Act

4430. SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages notified under the Minimum Wages Act for the various industrial centres of the country; and

(b) the criteria adopted for fixing minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act for the industrial labour in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 does not provide for fixation of Minimum wages industrial centre-wise.

(b) In fixing the minimum wages, the norms specified by the Indian Labour Conference held in 1957 and the prevalent socio-economic conditions etc. are taken into consideration.

Supply of Coal by Bharat Coking Coal

4431. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control of coking coal has been lifted in Bihar under the liberalised sale scheme;

(b) whether the chairman-cum-managing Director of Bharat Coking coal has issued orders to supply coal at control rate to those coal dealers who have deposited the amount before February, 1992;

(c) whether there is a backlog of 12,000 mt. tonne of coal at Samastipur district (Bihar) with the B.C.C.L. from the year 1990;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government propose to supply the coal from B.C.C.L. against the amount deposited before February, 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Information is

being collected and to the extent available would be on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised Mining in Collieries of Bihar

4432. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any reports about the mining work in the collieries of Bihar going on unauthorisedly and clandestinely; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check illegal mining in the collieries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) According to information received from Coal India Limited there are no reports of any large scale unauthorised/illegal extraction of coal in coalfields of Coal India Limited situated in Bihar. However, sporadic reports about illegal extraction of coal from abandoned mines of old coalfields are received.

(b) Coal companies keep a watch and take prompt action to check any attempts to removed coal unauthorisedly from their leasehold areas.

Compensation to the Workers of Lignite Mines

4433. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given compensation to the workers who died recently in an accident in Neyveli Lignite mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). An accident took place on 16.6.1992 in the B & C plant of NLC injuring 14 workers, two of whom Shri Ranganathan and Adaikalan subsequently succumbed to their injuries. Exgratia payment of Rs. 1,00,000 each to the next of kin of the deceased has been released. The following additional amounts have also been released:

	Sri Ranganathan	Shri Adaikalam
i. Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act.	Rs. 74,760.00 (Deposited with the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Act).	Rs. 59,868.00
2. Gratuity	29,091.00	27,245.00
3. Death Benefit	26,000.00	26,000.00
4. Group Insurance	40,000.00	30,000.00

Provident Fund as admissible shall be released upon receipt of applications from the nominated beneficiaries. Employment shall also be provided to one dependent each of the deceased workmen.

Elimination of Poverty

4435. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission propose to formulate any fresh plan for elimination of poverty;

(b) if so, whether this issue was also discussed in the National Development Council;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No new schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation in the rural areas have been included in the draft Eighth Five Year Plan Document. However, the major on-going schemes of employment generation in the rural areas like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rojar Yojana (JRY) are to be continued during the 8th Plan period. On the other hand, the approach of integrated area development is to be adopted during the 8th Plan. This is based on the premise that decentralised planning will make better impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment. The details of this approach are included in

the 8th Five Year Plan document.

(b) and (c). The National Development Council discussed the draft Eighth Five Year plan document in its 44th meeting held on 22nd-23rd May, 1992. While the above approach was generally supported in this meeting, it was also agreed to revamp the on-going poverty alleviation programmes in consultation with the States. It was felt that there should be adequate flexibility left to the States as to which of the development schemes/activities were relevant to them and such activities would be implemented. The ratio between material and wage component under JRY would also have to be looked into. It was further noted that in the last NDC meeting held in December, 1991 it had been agreed to include land reforms as one of the performance criteria so that the States had some incentive to implement land reforms expeditiously. Further steps for revamping of on-going poverty alleviation programmes have been initiated. Recently, a meeting of Secretaries of Rural Development Departments in various States was organised by Ministry of Rural Development to discuss the new approach to be adopted during the 8th Plan. A meeting with the Ministerial level will be organised shortly.

[Translation]

Cases Pending with the Central Vigilance Commission of SC/ST Officers

4437. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on March, 18, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 3486 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement fulfilling the Assurance,
given in reply to Unstarred Question No.
3486, is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

No. and date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Unstarred Question No. 3486 Dated the 18.3.1992	Cases pending with Central Vigilance Commission of SC/ST Officers. Asking:- (a) the number of cases against Central Government Officers pending with the Central Vigilance Commission for the last three years;	(a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.	(a) the number of cases against Central Government Officers pending with the Central Vigilance Commission for the last three years (as on 31st December of the year) is as follows:- 1989 193 1990 360 1991 337	
	(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Officers among them;			(b) Since their Particulars of the cases furnished to the Commission do not include as to whether or not an officer belongs to SC/ST category, it is not possible to indicate such number.

No. and date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Whether the Government is taking action to dispose of these cases expeditiously; and (d) If so, the time by which the case are likely to be disposed of?		(c & d) Central Vigilance Commission regularly reviews the pendency at various levels for expeditious disposal. Since the disposal of cases depends on various factors and is a continuous process, it is not possible to indicate a firm time schedule by which these cases are likely to be disposed of.	

Sale of Russian Rocket Engine to India

4438. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Secretary of State has taken up with the Government the issue of sale of Russian rocket engine to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The issue was raised by US Secretary of State in a letter to Prime Minister in April 1992.

(b) Government have not accepted the US position on this issue.

Mahanadi Coalfield

4439. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Mahanadi Coalfield has started functioning in Sambalpur district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been made for local recruitment in the said office; and

(c) if so, the total number of employees recruited in the office so far?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) One recruited so far, through local employment exchange.

[Translation]

Unemployed Medical and Engineering Graduates

4440. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the number of unemployed medical and engineering graduates in the rolls of employment exchanges in the country as on March, 31, 1992 State-wise; and

(b) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the job opportunities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Number of medical and engineering personnels (Graduates and post-graduates) on the live registers of employment exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, in the country as in 31st December, 1990 (latest available), State-wise, are furnished in the statement annexed.

(b) Generation of employment is one of the central objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The development programmes in different sectors envisaged in the Plan are likely to generate substantial employment opportunities. The medical and engineering graduates are also likely to be benefited from this.

STATEMENT

Number of medical and engineering personnels (Graduates and Post-graduates) on the livie registers of employment exchanges as on 31.12.90

Sl.No	States/Union Territories	Number of graduates and post graduates	
		Medical	Engineering
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2800	11991
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	201	1152
4.	Bihar	1493	6609
5.	Goa	234	251
6.	Gujarat	643	4813
7.	Haryana *	772	503
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177	503
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	403
10.	Karnataka	919	14961

Sl No	States/Union Territories	Number of graduates and post graduates	
		Medical	Engineering
1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	2252	8361
12	Madhya Pradesh	769	4021
13	Maharashtra	3862	6618
14	Manipur	61	414
15	Meghalaya	4	37
16	Mizoram	2	10
17	Nagaland	2	89
18	Orissa	1418	3539
19	Punjab	584	1298
20	Rajasthan	2233	3030
21	Sikkim*		
22	Tamil Nadu	3729	11168

Sl.No	States/Union Territories	Number of graduates and post graduates			
		1	2	Medical	Engineering
1				3	4
23.	Tripura			11	179
24.	Uttar Pradesh			1538	4548
25.	West Bengal			3614	7942
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			5	131
27.	Chandigarh			760	445
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			7	6
29.	Delhi			3176	1712
30.	Daman & Diu *				
31.	Lakshadweep			7	-
32.	Pondicherry			441	513
	Total			31731	95563

Notes:- * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

** Data not maintained.

Production of Coal at Talcher

4441. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the grades of coal produced at Talcher and Ib valley coalfields in Orissa;

(b) whether the 'A' grade coal available at Talcher is not in demand; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) All grades of non-coking coal i.e. Superior intermediate as well as power grade coal are produced in the Coalfields of Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Court Orders on Service Matters

4442. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courts orders pending action on service matters; and

(b) from when these are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information is not centrally monitored. It is the responsibility of the concerned administrative authority to take necessary action on court orders on service matters.

Surplus IAS Officers

4443. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS Officers rendered surplus as on July 1, 1992;

(b) whether the Government have planned about their alternative adjustment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) No IAS officer has been rendered surplus as on 1/7/1992.

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

Import of Coal

4444. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal imported from various countries and the amount of foreign exchange spent there on during the last three years, year-wise and Country-wise;

(b) the names of the countries from which coal is proposed to be imported during the current year the quantity estimated to be imported and the rate at which it is proposed to be imported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be spent on the said import; and

(d) the steps being take by the Government to procure coal from within the country's coal reserves keeping in view its demand in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B NYAMAGOUDA) (a) Quantities of coking coal imported by steel plants from various countries during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 are given below -

(million tonnes)			
country	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Provisional)
Australia	4.27	5.05	5.99
Maldives	0.29	0.25	-
SSR		0.09	0.39
New Zealand	0.03	0.03	0.09
Total	4.68	5.72	6.08
Approximate value million US \$	243	310	324
on the basis of FOB price			

(b) and (c). Steel plants are likely to import about seven million tonnes of metallurgical grade coking coal. Purchase price of coal is negotiated by the steel plants with the overseas suppliers.

(d) Some of the steps being taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal, inter-alia, include"-

- i) increase in raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines;
- ii) restoration of coking coal sources which were delinked in 1984-85 from washeries on account of quality consideration;
- iii) commissioning of two new washeries, one each at Madhuband & Kedla for increasing the existing washing capacity;
- iv) modification of the existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of the Altekar Committee to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal;
- v) coking coal mines Meghalaya & Assam are being identified to make available increased quantities of low ash coking coal.

With implementation of these steps, the import of coking coal by the steel plants is likely to come down progressively.

[Translation]

Constitution of Authority to Clean Rivers

4445. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environment and Forest Ministry has sent any draft plan to the Planning Commission for constitution an Authority in order to clean the rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRISUKHRAM): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Environment and Forest has prepared an approach document to undertake pollution abatement works on the most polluted stretches of some of the major rivers in the country. The matter is under examination.

[English]

Investment for Industrial Sector of Punjab

4446. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the amount of Central capital investment for industrial sector of Punjab during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Government have allocated two Industrial Growth Centres—one each at Bhatinda in the Bhatinda District and at Pathankot in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab for promoting industrialisation of the backward areas of the Punjab. As per the approved financial pattern, out of the total investment of Rs. 30 crores for each Growth Centre, the Central Government's share as equity would be Rs. 10 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Revival of Sick Units

4447. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers union of the chronically sick industrial units have furnished the relevant documents to the Union Government as directed by the tripartite committee;

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

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the management of these units who have not furnished these documents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). As per the decision taken in the Industrial Tripartite

Committee meetings the administrative Ministry/Management concerned and not the workers' union were supposed to provide the trade unions data on sick units. So far IDPL & NTC management have furnished the data in sick units to the Ministry of Labour which have been passed on to all the trade union organisations who are members of the Industrial Tripartite Committees.

(c) Does not arise.

New Industries in Assam

4448. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Assam for setting up of new industries in the State during each of the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of assistance given by the Union Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNAN SAHI): (a) and (b). The table below indicates the year-wise break-up of No. of applications received from the State Public Sector Undertakings/ State Industrial Development Corporation during the last three years for setting up industries in Assam and their disposal position.

Year	No. of applications received	Approved (As on 30.6.1992)		Rejected or other wise disposed
89	7	4		3
90	2	1		1
91	3		1	3

The Planning Commission provides Central Assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans which includes allocation for industries.

[Translation]

Development of Small Sector

4449. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed a fourfold increase in the allocation for the development of small scale industries in the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The tentative outlay for Small Scale Industries during Eighth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 2812.14 crores for Centre and State/UTs.

[English]

Radiation Threat in Lucknow Colony

4450. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Pioneer dated May 15, 1992 regarding Radiation Threat in Lucknow Colony; and

(b) if so, the considered view of the Government thereto indicating the assessment of hazard presented by effluents and other material used in the processes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has examined the design and procedures of the work being conducted at Uttar Pradesh, Ground Water Department, Aliganj, Lucknow. It has been established that there is no hazard to the workers or to the public due to the radioactive Tritium Oxide used in the processes or due to effluents.

Engagement of Staff Through Contractors

4451. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to public sector units not to engage staff through private contractors and agencies;

(b) whether these instructions have been followed by NDDB; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The employment of contract labour is governed by the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The Public Sector Undertakings have been advised that contract labour should not normally be appointed on jobs of a perennial nature and the casual workers also should

not be appointed on jobs which are of a permanent nature.

(b) and (c). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is not a Public Sector Undertaking. However, they do award contracts for security, mess, maintenance etc. to licensed contractors as such jobs are not incidental to or do not form part of the organisational objectives. In all such cases procedures laid down by law are followed scrupulously.

IRDP Benefits to Youth

4452. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the percentage of Integrated Rural Development Programme benefits to the youth trained under Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereto

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Satellite Technology for Fishermen

4453. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Satellite imagery is being utilised to assist fishermen;

(b) if is, the details of methodology adopted to inform the fishermen;

(c) whether such practice has yielded any positive results;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether fishermen of Konkan region of Maharashtra are also the beneficiaries of this technology;

(f) the areas where such scheme is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Data from meteorological satellite is used to generate sea surface temperature maps indicating features such as thermal fronts, gyres, eddies, currents, circulation patterns, upwelling zones etc. which are indicative of fishery potential zones. Based on this information, twice a week, charts are prepared indicating potential fisheries zones and sent to fisheries departments and fisheries association/unions of respective maritime States. The dissemination of these charts to the State fisheries departments and fishermen associations/union is done through Telex/telegram/telephone and FAX, wherever such facilities are available and through Newspaper media all All India Radio bulletins.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The feedback received from different States indicate that there is increased fish catch 20 to 30 % more than the normal catch in the notified areas.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The scheme is being implemented for all the maritime States including Andaman

Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

[Translation]

**Central Food Technology Research
Institute**

4454. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open branches of Central Food Technology Research Institute in some States;

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

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(d) the amount required by the Government for opening of these branches?

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

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

Statement Correcting Reply to Lok Sabha U.S.Q. No. 148 on 8th July 1992 RE. 1992-93 As Plan Holiday"

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): In answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 148 answered on 8th July, the following was stated:

"The public sector plan outlay for 192-93 is Rs. 79, 698 crores as compared to the plan outlay of Rs. 71,074 crores for 1991-92".

The corrected part (c) of the reply will now be read as:

"(c) The public sector plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 80,772 crores as compared to the plan outlay of Rs. 71,076 crores for 1991-92"

Annual Plan Document for 1992-93 has not yet been prepared. Based on the data available at that stage, an outlay of Rs. 79,698 crores for Annual Plan 1992-93 was indicated in the Eighth Plan Document submitted to NDC in May, 1992. The same outlay figure was given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 148.

The latest State-wise data on Annual Plan 1992-93 was compiled in connection with Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 160 answered on 8th July, 1992. Therefore the outlay figure of Rs. 79, 698 for 1992-93 based on the NDC Document prepared earlier needs to be updated to Rs. 80,772 crores.

The delay occurred as the error came to notice recently. The inconvenience caused to the Lok Sabha is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

RE STRIKE BY JOURNALISTS

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not be reminded of it every day. Everyone of you should speak one by one.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that today no newspaper has appeared. Yesterday, we raised the matter in the House that owners of newspapers are not implementing the recommendations. Yesterday all the journalists in our country were on strike throughout the day. Their demand is that after the wage board that constituted in 1980 another wage board was due to be constituted in 1990 as it is constituted after every 10 years, but it could not. The recommendations made by the wage board constituted in 1980 were implemented in 1990 by us. But this Government did not implement the Bachawat Report also. During our party's rule we has sent the Attorney General to court and we won the case in the court, yet the Government is failing in implementing the recommendations. The Central Government may say that the power of monitoring or implementing the recommendations vests in the State Government, but the fact is that the power of monitoring vests in the Central Government under the Ministry of Labour. Therefore I want to request the Government that it is their demand that a permanent wage-board should be constituted so that the rise in inflation and price rise can be linked with the issue. Yesterday all were on strike, be they agencies or journalists. Consequently, the important reporting of the proceedings of Parliament on security-scam yesterday could not be done. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is sitting here. Yesterday he had given an assurance in the House that he would convey to the Government the feelings of the House. I understand that this is quite an important issue. The Government should take decision on it at once so that the condition of working journalists can be improved and such a situation may not take place in future.

Therefore, I request the Government to think over it seriously and make a statement in the House.

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY

(Mandsal) Mr. Speaker Sir my submission

is that despite the recommendations made by the Bachawat Committee in its report for the journalists, their problems have been overlooked. That is why journalists, were on strike yesterday and today no newspaper has appeared. The security-scam was discussed in the House, and the hon Minister gave reply to it but this issue has not been mentioned anywhere. The journalists, problems are a serious matter and they are being neglected. The Government should take its decision in this regard as early as possible. Their demand is for the constitution of a permanent wage-board. The Government should take a decision in this regard and make an announcement of the decision here and solve their problem.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am hungry since morning and I suppose other hon. Members of the House would be also hungry because I did not get newspaper to read. There is an urge for reading newspapers daily.

MR. SPEAKER Physical urge?

SHRI RAM NAIK It is intellectual urge. I had no work to do for an hour or one-and-a-half hour in the morning today and I think all of us might have become indisposed. In the morning today I received 20-25 phone calls which enquired about the proceedings in the House yesterday. They asked whether somebody has resigned or not? In this connection I told them that Finance Minister has not resigned but they might read it the next day. They asked what they read the next day, etc. My submission is that this is genuine demand of journalists and a Wage Board must be constituted forthwith for them. At the same time, there must be some mechanism with regard to their other demand by which their demand for dearness allowance and other demands are met automatically. When the matter is raised here and there is such talk in the House, the Government may

invite them for negotiations and take a decision. At least the Government clarify its role in connection with the matter raised yesterday, this is my demand

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) Mr Speaker, Sir, This is a very serious issue. We are all concerned about this. Yesterday the working journalists went on strike. Today we are not able to read the newspapers. I request the Government to take urgent measures so that their problems can be solved.

These working journalists through their union has been raising the issue about the report of Bachawat committee and for new wage board, for quite a number of months. This is not a new issue. But unfortunately the Government has not taken any serious view on this. I request the Government to take urgent measures in this regard so that the journalists can be heard and this problem can be settled without any further delay. Thank you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) Sir, I support the demand made by other hon. Members. Yesterday also we spoke supporting the demands of the working journalists. Yesterday Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad assured this House that he will convey the feelings of the entire House to the Government. We now demand that the Government should come out with a statement. Almost all the newspapers that are published from Delhi are not published today. The Government should come out with a statement saying that the award will be implemented.

There is another matter on which I gave notice yesterday also and today also I gave a similar notice, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has also given a notice. It is regarding the Bengal Potteries.

MR. SPEAKER No, Mr Acharia, Not like this. It is trespassing another area, Shri Bansal, may speak now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) All are agreed, please convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Government -

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) Mr Speaker, Sir, having have to begin a day without the morning newspapers, makes you feel that you have missed the morning and that the day is not well begun. It is a serious matter, I say that when these journalists -, both working and non-working -resorted to strike, they have been pushed to the wall. It is only a token strike that they had called for yesterday, for one day only. We know the result of it.

Without taking more time, I would join other hon. Members of this House in urging the Government to take immediate steps in this regard. Something must be done today only. The representatives of the various unions must be called and a way must be found out to their satisfaction so that the people are not deprived of their newspapers. Thank you.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) Mr Speaker Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan raised a question yesterday to which Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad had given a reply. The non publication of all the newspapers is a significant happening about which the Government knew. Since both Shri Panja and Shri Sangma are sitting here, I would like to say through you that it is a significant happening and to relations between the press and the M.P.s is well-known to you.

Therefore, I would like to request both the hon. Ministers through you that they should have responded to it before we rose because they know about it. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad replied yesterday. So, I would like them to give reply immediately. All the newspapers did not appear and all the hon. members of Parliament were deprived of newspapers. Therefore, I would like both the hon. Ministers to give a reply instantly.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Can you not make a statement? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, in fact today is one of the saddest day. Everyday our morning routine starts with a cup of tea and a newspaper. In Kerala, even the ordinary *rickshaw-walla* starts his day with a newspaper, but today, we have been deprived of it. The demands of the journalists are very reasonable. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to come forward with a bold statement for constituting a wage board to meet their demands so that not only the Members of Parliament, but the common people in the whole country will have the privilege of getting the news everyday in the morning. So, I support their demands. I think, the whole House is unanimous on this issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also a journalist and do the editing work. (*Interruptions*)

Honorable, Sir, I feel that this is a very difficult work. That is why, the Government should accept the Bhachavat Committee report immediately and if this report is not accepted then I understand that at present there has been a strike for one day only but

now we shall unitedly work for giving it a shape of a movement. Therefore, you should immediately take action and give a reply in the House just now. My submission is only that you should accept their demands.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must inform the House that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, to his credit, did bring to my notice the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members yesterday. There are four matters pending in connection with the working journalists. First is the pension scheme for the working journalists; second is the effective implementation of the Bachawat Award; third is the constitution of the new wage board and the fourth is the matter relating to allowances like medical allowance, LTC, etc.

Some time ago, I have promised it on the floor of the other House that I will convene the meeting of the representatives of the working journalists' union to discuss all these four matters. Accordingly, I have convened the first meeting of the representatives of the union of the working journalists some time ago, where we have been able to resolve the issue of pension scheme which has been worked out by the Government and it has been accepted by the working journalists. I am very happy about that. I can assure this House and the working journalists who are all my friends that as far as other three matters are concerned, I will immediately convene a meeting of the working journalists. I will also have to call a meeting of the management as far as the newspapers are concerned. My assurance is that I will try to resolve this issue. My Government has got an open mind on all these issues and I will convene a meeting very soon. (*Interruptions*)

601 *Re. Strike by Journalists* SRAVANA 14, 1914 (SAKA) *Re. Strike by Journalists* 602
[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): They have done nothing even after being given notice of strike.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Bhachavat Committee is concerned, we had dealt with it in our time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, no owner of any paper would like to implement this, till you do not take action against them.

SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: When you should get it done fast.

MR. SPEAKER: When you are mentioning about the owner also then, you can get it done fast. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: I am not the owner. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the vexed question of the workers of the Bengal Potteries Limited, on behalf of all trade unions and also the Officers' Association. Our workers are on 'dharna' in the Boat Club from yesterday. They have a very sad experience, because that factory was on the point of nationalisation, but then it was deenotified.

The wages are being paid by the Government due to the assurance given on the floor of the House but no working capital was given. After that, Tatas Consultative Committee gave a viability report. Even, then, when last year we met Prof. P.J. Khuri, all of us from West Bengal from all Parties, he said then that another inquiry is to be held. I heard from Shrimati Krishna Sahi that these inquiry reports have reached yesterday. If that is so, we would very much like that this should be settled once and for

all and the workers of this factory whose products are a pride of India should not be laid down, nor this factory should be laid down by the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Singh also wants to say something on this point.

SHRIMOHAAN SINGH (Deoria): It is on a different aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is on a different aspect then I will call you later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) On this I have given a notice yesterday. Today also, I gave a notice. We raised this issue a number of times.

MR. SPEAKER: You are standing up two times

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: About the problems of Bengal Potteries, the premier industry of West Bengal, I have to say that this unit was taken over by the Government and suddenly in 1986, it was denotified. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given you permission, you are speaking without my permission. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Then the union went to court. Comrade Shri Somnath Chatterjee is fighting in the High Court and since 1986, it is hanging. We have been demanding in every Session and all the trade unions are jointly fighting for the revival of the unit and for nationalisation of the unit. Tata Consultancy Services gave a report in 1986 and they suggested that, with an investment

of Rs. 15 crores, that unit can be revived. Since 1986, no action was taken by the Central Government and, the Central Government, on the other hand, denotified the unit. Now the Central Government has paid Rs. 115 crores to meet the salary bills of four thousand employees.

We demand that the Central Government should take immediate steps to revive the unit and the Bengal Potteries should be nationalised by spending Rs. 15 crores and the liabilities of the unit should be written off. Unless the liabilities are written off, that unit cannot be revived.

So, it is the demand of the entire House that Bengal Potteries which is a very important unit of our State should be revived and it should be nationalised.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from Rajasthan. Jhunjhunu is one of its district. There is a temple of Rani Sati in Jhunjhunu where on 28th August every year a festival is organised. Through you, I would like to point out to the Government that lakhs of people go to attend that festival. Arrangements should be made for running special trains and buses for the people who go there to attend that festival and medical aid should also be provided to them. Thank you.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hazaribagh city of Bihar which is also the headquarters of the northern Chhota Nagpur Division, has not been linked by railway line till today. Mineral and forest wealth are in abundance in Hazaribagh district and the State and the Central Government earn billions of rupees as revenue. The British Governor also made a recommendation to link Hazartibagh city by railway line. Many assurances have been given to link

Hazaribagh with railway line from the time of the first Prime Minister the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to the late Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and the then railway Minister the late Shri Jagjivan Ram, the late Shri Kedar Pandey and the late Lalit Narayan Mishra but it has not been linked till today.

It was said in reply to my question and letters that this scheme is to economically viable, which is a misstatement of facts. Ninety percent of the coal mines of C.C.L. Company of Coal India Limited are in Hazaribagh where more than two crores tonnes of coal is produced. Besides that new coalfields are being identified, Road transport is used to transport other minerals and forest wealth worth billions of rupees every year. Hazaribagh District Headquarters is very important from the point of view of tourism also. Tourists come every month in thousands to see the religious places and areas of natural beauty of this place. In such circumstances calling it unprofitable is merely an excuse for not including it in the 8th plan. Lot of resentment is prevailing in the minds of the people of Hazaribagh, Giridih, Chatra and Northern Chota Nagpur. That is why, in October 1992, people decided to imposed an economic blockade Gran Chord line through the Hazaribagh railway Sangarsh Samiti. Even otherwise, this regions falls in Jharkhand which has always been neglected. Therefore, I request the Government to include it in the Eighty five Year Plan and link Hazaribagh by a railway line.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Indian sportsmen get Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in the games held in foreign countries we express our happiness in the House. But it is a matter of great distress that Indian sportsmen have not been able to win any medal in Barcelona Olympics. We feel ashamed when we do not find the name of our country in the medal list. The main reason behind this is the wrong procedure of selection of players. The officials

appointed for this purpose of not possess any knowledge of sports. Very little provision has been made for the sports in the budget. Through you I demand from the Government to enhance the provision in the budget of this purpose and clear sports policy may please be chalked out so that our country may also get prominence in the field of sports.

I would like to say one more thing that you do not give adequate time to speak to us because we are back benchers. You should also pay attention towards the back benchers. You gave me chance to speak only when I came forward. Everyday we see in the zero hour that you call only those people who keep speaking throughout the day. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR SPEAKER Now I take strong objection to what you are saying. You do not know the Parliamentary practice. I will request the Whip of the Party to take up this matter with this Member.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I am not speaking. You are speaking here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Olympic Games it was not merely a defeat of the country, but it was a shameful defeat also. Earlier also I have pointed out to the House regarding this shameful defeat that selection of players for Olympic Games is done partially and dishonestly. The main reason for this is that the persons who have been made officials to select players at the national and State level are the persons who have stake in politics. They had nothing to do with games in their

life times, for example Shri V. C. Shukla has been appointed as an official of the Olympics Association. I know he had nothing to do with games throughout his life. In Uttar Pradesh pandit Lokpati Tripathi has been appointed as an official of the Olympic Association. He too has nothing to do with games. I such persons are made the officials of the Olympics Association and there are such officials for the selection there, then I can say to confidently that they had never got an opportunity to play in a tournament in their life. You had displayed your generosity to be kind enough to hold a discussion on this issue in this House. I want to request the Government to make a statement as to why India is facing such a shameful defeat. It was not only in the Barcelona Olympics but also in all Asian and Commonwealth Games. *(Interruptions)* They go there and a reply is made that players suffered from this sort or that sort of disease. There is no dearth of players in India. They should be selected properly. They should be selected right from the village level. I can say it confidently that if it is done, India will never face defeat in Olympics. The coaches who imparted training to players for Barcelona Olympics did not go there.

[English]

MR SPEAKER That is not going on record. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH I am sorry to say that in spite of the large population of our country we faced a shameful defeat there. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER He is telling a fact. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER You have to do it.

according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Will you allow a discussion on the dismal performance at Olympics. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You have seen how the Members react. You should understand that there are other Members also having other points to make.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you allowing a discussion on this? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The image of the nation has been tarnished which is not a trivial thing. There should be a discussion in the House as to why did India face a shameful defeat in Olympics. Even today there is no dearth of good players in the country. We have better players than any other Olympic players. But the officials of the Olympics Association do not select them impartially. Therefore, this issue should be discussed. The Government should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): There is drought in Bihar. There was no sufficient rain there to sow kharif or paddy crops. There is not even electricity there. On account of this the farmers are facing great hardships, they cannot do farming. The labourers are also facing great hardships. The farmers, however, get food, but the labourers do not get food because they are jobless now. For three months in any season, the labourers used to engage themselves in

cultivation, but today the Government has made no arrangements for all of those labourers in Bihar. The Sone Canal constructed by the British rulers has dried up. It has no water in it. It has caused trouble to farmers of 8 districts. They could not grow paddy crops. On account of it, all the labourers are jobless. Therefore, I demand from the Government of India that in order to provide them work every day for their survival, it should chalk out a scheme so that the labourers might get employment at least for three or four months and they may get food for work. At the same time I demand from the Government of India to provide rations, oil, pulses, rice etc. through Public Distribution System to the poor people. These shops are run by the people who have access to high ups. They get rations from these shops very easily, but the people like Harijans, who live below the poverty line, do not get their rations. Therefore, the Government should make arrangement for this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can do it one after the other. Let the Members understand this. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun): Thousands of people of the country are stranded in Jammu and Kashmir on the way to their pilgrimage to Shri Amarnathjee. They are not finding any definite path. I want to say that this pilgrimage is traditional and its starting point in Srinagar has been the 'Dashnami Akhada' for thousand of years. After the worship of Holy Mace was over, pilgrimage started pilgrimages. In ten days they reached the holy cave of Amaranth. There were ten 'padavas' (halts) on the way and they were worshipped as the ten points of knowledge. After worshipping in the Shankaracharya temple, people used to walk on foot via Brijbihara. People used to come

from all States like Kamataka, Kerala and Madras etc. and joined the pilgrimage under the leadership of sadhus. This thousand year old pilgrimage continued during the tenure of the then Jammu and Kashmir Governor. His excellency, Shri Jag Mohan also. There was the trouble also at that time, but on the pretext of security risk, attempt is being made to discounting the pilgrimage. This year the saints had raised this point in Ujjain Kumbh and demanded that the Jammu and Kashmir Government allow them to perform pilgrimage on the traditional route. On the 30th, I met the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and requested him to allow the pilgrimage to be performed on the traditional route and place of worship of the Holy Mace must be the Dashnami Akhade in Srinagar. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs assured us to get the pilgrimage performed on there traditional route as also according to rituals, no matter if all pilgrims are not included in this pilgrimage. Some people will be provided security. The special advisor to the Governor of that State also made an agreement with the holy men of the Yatra Samiti to the effect that they would make arrangement for starting the Amarnath Yatra with the Holy Mace from Dashami Akhada in Srinagar, but unfortunately all these arrangements for the pilgrimage were cancelled at the eleventh hour and an effort was made to take Sadhus direct to Jammu from Chandanbadi and the traditional route was changed. Thousands of pilgrims are stranded there. They don't know where to go. The sadhus, who were walking on foot on the traditional route from Jammu, were stopped at the Nagouta Check Post and they sat on dharna there, then they were transported to Ramban on 70 trucks. After that place, where did they go, is not known. All are going astray. I want to know from the Government as to what has it done for the security of those pilgrims. Why is it not allowing them to go on the traditional route. In the name of security, why our rights to religion are being violated? This is our Fundamental Right and we want the

restoration that our Fundamental Rights should be safeguarded. Or the Government should admit that its rule has ceased to continue in Kashmir and it has totally come to an end there. If it admits that it has its rule in Kashmir, then our rights to religion should be safeguarded. The Holy Mace should be worshipped traditional and the pilgrimage should be started from that every point and on that very route and all the pilgrims who have been allowed to go, should be provided security and other facilities so that they may have a sight in the Amarnath cave on the day of the Raksha Bandhan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing more that this pilgrimage is a unique symbol of the Hindu-Muslim unity as the money which is offered there, is distributed among the Hindus and the Muslims. The deity is worshipped by both the communities so it is not a pilgrimage to disrupt communal harmony, rather it is a pilgrimage to bring about communal harmony. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure its success. Out sentiments should not be hurt in the name of security. We have deep auguish and with this auguish we request the Government to ensure the traditional route to the pilgrimage and provide security to the pilgrims.

SHRI LAL .K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs representing the Government is setting here. He also hails from Jammu and Kashmir and so he very well knows the importance of Amarnath Yatra.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Amarnath Yatra is the most important pilgrimage of India. I remember all this happened when it was the Government headed by V.P. Singh and Shri Jagmohan was the Governor of J & K. This Yatra should not be stopped at any cost. Arrangement should be made for this purpose. I would urge that the Government

should make a statement following Shri Chinmayanand's statement. Security arrangements should be made for those who have gone on Yatra and this Amarnath yatra should be properly gone on with holy mace. It is an as honorable act to nation quite similar to hoisting of national flag there. I wish that Amaranth yatra should continue smoothly every year. It is a matter of national prestige for us. So I urge the Government to make a statement.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) Mr Speaker, Sir, I personally feel that the question raised by Shri Chinmayanand and supported by the Leader of the Opposition Shri Advani is a question of fundamental rights. According to our Constitutional every citizen has a right to follow any religion or system of worship because India is a secular country. Any man practising any religion should have full right to worship and to go on a pilgrimage. I feel Pilgrimage to Amaranth is an old and traditional yatra so it should not be disturbed in any case and the Government should ensure that the fifty crores of the people is not disturbed. I do not associate myself with this issue if it has been raised with any political motive. But it is a question of an individual's liberty and tradition. It should be followed. If they want to go through the old traditional way they should be allowed and Government should make a clear cut statement if there is any danger from the security point of view. The Government should also provide proper security so that it is felt that India is a secular country in the real sense and it guarantees the religions freedom to all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) Mr Speak, Sir, the Government should either make a statement or explain. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree with the leader of the

opposition and hon Members that Amarnath yatra has been always welcome by Hindu and Muslims both not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in entire India and especially in Kashmir. I remember very well that when I was a student I got two chances to go there on foot with my Hindu friends. I also went there with Smt. Indira Gandhi when I was junior Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (*Interruptions*) Even I am today ready to accompany you. I fully respect your sentiments. Under the Constitutional provisions and out of Constitutional provisions in our society Hindu, Muslims, Sikh, Christian and citizens of all religions have full freedom to follow their respective religions and Government is responsible to provide security to them while going on the pilgrimage. I will convey your sentiments and those of mine to the State Government thinking to the Governor and hon. Home Minister also. I will urge them to provide full security to the traditional holy mace and the accompanying pilgrims so that the sentiments of the visitors whether they are Members of the House or common people may be honoured.

[*English*]

SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri) The Sri Lankan Navy officials are often apprehending our fishermen and the boats which are used by them for fishing are taken away. Keeping them in the custody and torturing them is a regular occurrence. For the last so many years we have been demanding for a permanent settlement about this issue.

On last Saturday about half a dozen mechanized boats and more than 20 fishermen from Rameshwaram from Tamil Nadu were taken away by the Sri Lankan Navy and they are torturing them at Thalamannar.

Earlier the fishermen used to go on the sea for fishing at the night and come back in

the morning.. Now due to the Government's orders they are going in the morning and coming back in the evening. No fisherman of Indian origin is going out of the way or going out of the territorial waters of India. But, inspite of the fact that they are not contravening any law of the international borders the Sri Lankan Navy are often coming into the Indian waters to take away our fishermen and are torturing them. This is a very pathetic situation which is happening every now and then.

We have been demanding that the Government should solve this matter., The 20 and more fishermen who were taken away by them are not released so far inspite of the repeated requests to the Government of India. The families of the fishermen are actually in trouble. They are telephoning us and requesting us for their early release., I urge upon the Government of India to talk to the Srilankan officials immediately to see that the boat as well as the fishermen return with safety. This is a very very serious issue as regards Tamilnadu and I, on behalf of the people of Tamilnadu, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to release them early. Thank you.

SHRI P G NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, it has been reported that about half a dozen mechanised boats with more than twenty fishermen from Rameswaran were taken away by the Srilankan Navy to Talaimannar on Saturday. In this connection, the leader of the fishermen community at Rameswaram had sent telegrams to the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu to take up the matter with the Centre so that the grievances of the fishermen are redressed. Earlier also, several fishermen were taken away by the Srilankan Navy. This is going on since long time.

Normally the fishermen used to go out for sea, for fishing at night and return to the shore in the small hours next day, But this

time, they went earlier in the day so that they can return in the evening, the same day. While the Srilankan Navy complain that the fishermen have crossed the territorial waters, to fish the foreign exchange earning prawns which are available in large numbers, the fishermen stoutly denied this allegation, The families of the fishermen are not worried about the captured fishermen.

Though the 1974 agreement reached between India and Srilanka provided for fishing rights, our fishermen are not able to go near the Kachchathivu for fishing. This kind of atrocity of the Srilankan Government should not be allowed to continue further in the interest of our fishermen. The Srilankan Government instead of honouring this agreement, are often harassing and attacking our fishermen. This atrocity should be stopped forthwith. Therefore, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has also been insisting since long that only solution to this problem is to get back Kachchathivu.

Therefore I urge upon the Government to immediately take this matter with the Srilankan Government for the safe return of the fishermen.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur) Sir, today there is a rally at the Delhi Boat Club, of about 400 eminent citizens of Calcutta who have come to Delhi to press the long-standing demands for the civic and municipal development of Calcutta.

Sir, much earlier when late Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, there was a comprehensive plan for the all round development of Calcutta including improvement of roads, drainage system water supply, lighting, transport, etc. Subsequently this plan was also supported by the recommendations of the Charles-Correa Commission. The implementation of this necessitated a sum of Rs. 1827 crores which were not within the meagre resources of the

State. Subsequently, the citizens of Calcutta came to Delhi several times with this demand; the Mayor of Calcutta met the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi; and subsequently Shri V.P. Singh. But, so far nothing has come out of it. Therefore, today, the citizens of many different professions.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this subject coming under the State-wise list, or Concurrent list or the Union list?

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: One of the demands is that this should be declared as a city of national importance because Calcutta is not just a city of West Bengal. It serves the entire Eastern region. It is one of the most important industrial and cultural centres of India. That is why, today, the citizens of many different professions, many different political creeds have come together; they have already met the Prime Minister and the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. I am glad that one of the Union Ministers Shri Ajit Panja was also with us and has supported our demands because he is also a representative of Calcutta. The demands that are being voiced are: Central financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,827 crores for all-round development of Calcutta, modernisation of Calcutta Port, completion of work of the Metro Railway, completion of the Circular Railway and restoration of the importance of Calcutta Airport as an international airport.

I want to draw the attention of the Government and the House to these demands made by the eminent citizens of Calcutta. I hope that without delay through allocation in the Planning Commission, these resources will be made available to the city of Calcutta.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through my notice I am giving

a very sad news to the House. On the one hand on 9th August we are celebrating golden jubilee of Quit India Movement on the other hand one of the greatest fighters and leaders of this movement Shri Achyut Patwardhan died this morning at Banarás. He has been on a visit to Lucknow on 30th deliver a lecture on Acharaya Narendra Dev. I urge you to convene a meeting of all the responsible leaders to pay homage in this House today or tomorrow, because he has contributed a lot in the freedom struggle of India. He was 82 years old. That is all I wanted to inform you.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't be hasty in the information which you have given. We don't want to take any action in hurry. We will do whatever is proper after collecting all information in this regard.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also received this information.

MR. SPEAKER: We will assemble in the Central Hall on 8th August in connection with Quit India Movement of 1942. We will do whatever is proper.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and that of the House towards a very tragic incident. I feel the people who are facing problems, will not get justice if I speak them here. Whatever I will say will be insufficient to express their woes.

Sir, for several days we have been discussing kala-azar havoc in Bihar. According to my information about 30 districts of Bihar are under its grip, especially Vaishali, Godda, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur etc. are more affected. All the villages of Vaishali district are under the grip of this disease. It is not merely a disease it has very dangerous social effect. In this district people are unable to marry their sons and daughters. All the poor people are migrating to other places

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jamal is a village where people seek loan of Rs. 30, 40, 50 thousands for treatment but still they die, which leads them to a pitiable situation. A person named Zalim Singh sold his land for Rs. 52 thousand to spend money for treatment. He spent all the money. Now he says that he is just like a corpse and believes that they are no more human beings.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation is so worse that small and marginal farmers are becoming land labourers because they are spending so huge amount of money on treatment. They are forced to sell their lands. They become bounded labourers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Government alone can not control this situation. Sir, Bihar is the second largest state of India. About 2.5 lakh people are suffering from this disease.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come to know that the assistance provided by the Central Government in order to save people is not sufficient. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my information Dr. C.P. Thankur, Professor emeritus in medicine opines that the poor people are unable to do anything against this disease. The Government had made a mention of a medicine called Amphotericin - B. It has to be imported, it is said that this medicine has no side-effect. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Kala azar which has taken an epidemic form. Its social effects are very disastrous. Due to it, people become more poorer.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to discuss the matter with the State Government and take steps to eradicate the disease.

SHRI RAM VIALS PASWAN (Rosera):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the first time I was elected to this house in 1977 and since I have

been raising this issue continuously — (*Interruptions*). At that time Shri Raj Narayan used to be the Health Minister. At my instance assistance had been taken from the W.H.O. After that no action has been taken in this regard whichever party came to power. I belong to the area about which Shri Rabi Ray has raised a question and it does not look nice to raise this issue time and again. If a member of a family is afflicted with this disease, the whole family falls its victim. It is as good as cancer. Expenditure per patient on the treatment of this disease comes approximately to Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is present here. I have already met the Hon. Minister of Health several times. The Government of India should take it seriously to eradicate it. It should seek assistance from the W.H.O.

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRANBHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the deteriorating telecommunication services, and their sorry state of affairs in the developing State of Goa. The pathetic plight of the communication system is that most of the lines are dead and not functioning in Panaji - Capital of Goa for a long period in spite of wide protests from public in local newspapers and discussion in the State Assembly and appeal to the Central Authority. It is saddening to note that all this has produced no relief to the people at Goa who feel very much anguished over the poor state of affairs in telecommunication services. This has also resulted in heavy loss of revenue to the Government, industrialists and tourism and the people at large.

Instead of taking immediate action, the Telecommunication Authority is blaming the State Electricity Department for causing damage to communication cables. The Chief Secretary and State Electricity Department have refuted the charge as baseless. The

tossing of blame exercise is adding salt to the wound without offering any tangible relief to the suffering people of Goa.

I have a strong feeling that the situation is fast developing grave and calls for drastic and server measures immediately. Those who are responsible for the present deadlock should be accountable and punished accordingly. Formation of Telephone Advisory Committee for Goa needs be expedited. Corruption in the Telecommunication Department in Goa is rampant and calls for immediate investigation and action against defaulting officials. Irregularities committed in grant of pay-phones need to be looked into. Preference to needy and poor unemployed youth from weaker sections for society and handicapped persons should be granted such facilities.

Goa is a developing State and efficient and fault free communication system is highly essential. I am sure the hon. Communication Minister who is known for his dynamism, initiative and drive for improving the communication network in the country would intervene in the matter and provide for improved and efficient communication system for Goa State on utmost priority and urgency. Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Uma ji is not getting a chance because she was not present when her subject was taken up.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmadabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards increasing terrorism in Gujarat. Gujarat is a peaceful and progressive State, but during last four years terrorism is increasing there rapidly. If it is not curbed timely the normal life in the State would be disturbed and lives of the people will not be safe. Ahmadabad is its main centre. Arms and ammunition worth

Rs. 2.5 crore were seized last week and the notorious terrorist., who had masterminded the blowing up off the Kanishka aircraft was also arrested. Some members of the same gang have brutally killed none people at 10 p.m. on 3rd instant on the border. I have been continuously drawing the attention of the Government towards it but no action has been taken in his regard during the last two years. These are the very people who have joined the ranks of hardcore terrorists and some Government officials have also joined hands with them. These are the people who are doing this sort of things there. The Government has failed to curb it. If the Government failed to control the situation, a Punjab and Kashmir like situation will also. Shri Ribeiro was transferred from Gujarat to Punjab as D.G. to control the situation there, a team of central officers should be sent to Gujarat, which may curb the increasing acts of terrorism there., This is my request.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is indeed a serious matter, While it is the responsibility of the State Government to maintain law and order, the Central Government is also equally responsible in view of regular infiltration and smuggling of arms from Kutch border, The recent seizure of arms and ammunition was made in my constituency. Those arms and ammunition were valued at Rs. 2.5 crore. There are very sophisticated weapons. It is presumed that these arms were smuggled from across the border. Majority of them are made in Pakistan. Therefore, the Central Government is also equally responsible for this. The State of terrorism in Punjab is a handiwork of Pakistan. Therefore, I demand that the union Government should understand its responsibility and find a solution to it.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of our country is 86 crore but the performance of Indian team in Barcelona Olympics has been very dismal.

MR SPEAKER has since been discussed

wanted to submit

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI It is not that the performance of Indian team has been dismal in this Olympics only but earlier also it has been the history of Indian players. Due to this performance of our players a doubt is gaining ground in our minds that there is certainly some drawback as a result of which the country suffers a setback to its honour in each Olympic games. Despite being a vast country in terms of area and population it fails to win even a single medal while players of the other small countries which are more backward than us economically definitely win a medal. Therefore I demand that the Government should pay attention to the development of sports afresh by making rural areas as its base. I also demand that the Government should take steps to organise sports competitions regularly at village, block, tehsil and district levels and select talented sports persons. It should take steps to impart systematic and suitable training for them.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) Mr Speaker Sir I know that this issue has already been discussed and I would like to follow your order in this regard. I would like to say only this much that when these games were being played prominent persons belonging to various countries were present there. When the camera was focused no representative from India was seen among the Indian contingent who could boost the morale of players. There would definitely have been some difference in it. At that time the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development was playing a different game of politics here. His absence has certainly contributed to the dismal performance of the players. Therefore through you I demand that owning moral responsibility for such shameful defeat in the Olympic games the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development should resign. This is What I

DR (SHRIMATI) PADMA (Nagapattinam) Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government of India launched three Special Recruitment Drives during 1989-91 to fill up the SC/ST backlog vacancies at a stretch. Unfortunately, the FCI authorities have not carried out these Government orders till date. The FCI's callous attitude has resulted in accumulation of 7966 SC & ST backlog vacancies. Category I 190, Category II-682, Category III 3694, Category IV 3400.

The Joint Action Committee of FCI SC & ST employees Welfare Association represented this grievance in various forums but in vain. Now they have decided to go on indefinite fast in front of FCI Headquarters New Delhi. So I request you to kindly redress their grievance and implement their following demands:

Fill up the SC & ST backlog vacancies in FCI as per Government directives on Special Recruitment Drive in Direct Recruitment and promotion immediately.

Promote all the SC & ST employees who are stagnated from 6 to 16 years in the same grade or post.
Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) Mr Speaker Sir I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards special category States like Himachal Pradesh where economic crisis has developed due to policies of the Center. You will be surprised to hear that even cheques bearing small amounts of the State are not being passed. The reason being that the State Government is not getting timely assistance from the

tossing of blame exercise is adding salt to the wound without offering any tangible relief to the suffering people of Goa.

I have a strong feeling that the situation is fast developing grave and calls for drastic and server measures immediately. Those who are responsible for the present deadlock should be accountable and punished accordingly. Formation of Telephone Advisory Committee for Goa needs be expedited. Corruption in the Telecommunication Department in Goa is rampant and calls for immediate investigation and action against defaulting officials. Irregularities committed in grant of pay-phones need to be looked into. Preference to needy and poor unemployed youth from weaker sections for society and handicapped persons should be granted such facilities.

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MR. SPEAKER: Uma ji is not getting a chance because she was not present when her subject was taken up.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmadabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards increasing terrorism in Gujarat. Gujarat is a peaceful and progressive State, but during last four years terrorism is increasing there rapidly. If it is not curbed timely the normal life in the State would be disturbed and lives of the people will not be safe. Ahmadabad is its main centre. Arms and ammunition worth

Rs. 2.5 crore were seized last week and the notorious terrorist., who had masterminded the blowing up off the Kanishka aircraft was also arrested. Some members of the same gang have brutally killed none people at 10 p.m. on 3rd instant on the border. I have been continuously drawing the attention of the Government towards it but no action has been taken in his regard during the last two years. These are the very people who have joined the ranks of hardcore terrorists and some Government officials have also joined hands with them. These are the people who are doing this sort of things there. The Government has failed to curb it. If the Government failed to control the situation, a Punjab and Kashmir like situation will also. Shri Ribeiro was transferred from Gujarat to Punjab as D.G. to control the situation there, a team of central officers should be sent to Gujarat, which may curb the increasing acts of terrorism there., This is my request.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is indeed a serious matter, While it is the responsibility of the State Government to maintain law and order, the Central Government is also equally responsible in view of regular infiltration an smuggling of arms from Kutch border, The recent seizure of arms and ammunition was made in my constituency. Those arms and ammunition were valued at Rs. 2.5 crore. There are very sophisticated weapons. It is presumed that these arms were smuggled from across the border. Majority of them are made in Pakistan. Therefore, the Central Government is also equally responsible for this. The State of terrorism in Punjab is a handiwork of Pakistan. Therefore, I demand that the union Government should understand its responsibility and find a solution to it.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of our country is 86 crore but the performance of Indian team in Barcelona Olympics has been very dismal.

MR. SPEAKER: It has since been discussed.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI It is not that the performance of Indian team has been dismal in this Olympics only but earlier also it has been the history of Indian players. Due to this performance of our players a doubt is gaining ground in our minds that there is certainly some drawback as a result of which the country suffers a setback to its honour in each Olympic games. Despite being a vast country in terms of area and population it fails to win even a single medal, while players of the other small countries which are more backward than us economically, definitely win a medal. Therefore, I demand that the Government should pay attention to the development of sports afresh by making rural areas as its base. I also demand that the Government should take steps to organise sports competitions regularly at village, block, tehsil and district levels and select talented sports persons. It should take steps to impart systematic and suitable training for them.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that this issue has already been discussed and I would like to follow your order in this regard. I would like to say only this much that when these games were being played prominent persons belonging to various countries were present there. When the camera was focused, no representative from India was seen among the Indian contingent, who could boost the morale of players. There would definitely have been some difference in it. At that time the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development was playing a different game of politics here. His absence has certainly contributed to the dismal performance of the players. Therefore, through you, I demand that owing moral responsibility for such shameful defeat in the Olympic games, the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development should resign. This is what I

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA (Nagapattinam). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India launched three Special Recruitment Drives during 1989-91 to fill up the SC/ST backlog vacancies at a stretch. Unfortunately, the FCI authorities have not carried out these Government orders till date. The FCI's callous attitude has resulted in accumulation of 7966 SC & ST backlog vacancies - Category I-190, Category II-682, Category III-3694, Category IV-3400.

The Joint Action Committee of FCI SC & ST employees Welfare Association represented this grievance in various forums but in vain. Now, they have decided to go on indefinite fast in front of FCI Headquarters, New Delhi. So, I request you to kindly redress their grievance and implement their following demands:

- Fill up the SC & ST backlog vacancies in FCI as per Government directives on Special Recruitment Drive in Direct Recruitment and promotion immediately.
 - Promote all the SC & ST employees who are stagnated from 6 to 16 years in the same grade or post.
- Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards special category States like Himachal Pradesh, where economic crisis has developed due to policies of the Center. You will be surprised to hear that even cheques bearing small amounts of the State are not being passed. The reason being that the State Government is not getting timely assistance from the

Centre. Income from the sales tax of Himachal Pradesh has been assessed to be more than Rs. 100 crore by the Ninth Finance Commission. Not only this the State Government pays Rs. 900 crore as interest on the debt and that has been assessed at Rs. 600 crore. On this basis the central allocation for the State Government has been reduced. The State Government has raised this issue with the central Government. The Chief Minister has already met the hon. Prime Minister. He also met the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have commended the steps taken by the Government of Himachal Pradesh and said that the State Government is functioning very well. In spite of that financial assistance is not being given to the State. The State Government had demanded its share of central taxes be paid to it 2-3 months in advance. It is not demanding any extra assistance. Not only that the share of Rs. 200 crore due from Central Government in respect of big hydel projects in the State is not being paid to the State Government. Due to it the State Government is experiencing difficulties especially in the matter of paying salaries to its employees. All small projects have been stalled.

Through you, I would like to request the Central Government that suitable assistance should be provided to the Government of Himachal Pradesh immediately, the Reserve Bank of India stops payment by telegram while there is an agreement with the State Government that it will be allowed overdraft for two months. Suddenly the Reserve Bank sends a telegram and the payment is stopped. Through you, I would like to submit to the Central Government that special financial assistance should be provided to small and special categories States.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, I want to present a very frightening situation prevailing in the district of Palakkad.

In a place called Palakayam in Mannarkkad Taluk of Palakkad district deep cracks have appeared in the earth. One of these cracks has a length of one thousand metres. One part of the earth has subsided. This has caused cracks in the wells of many houses. This development has occurred for the first time in the history of this district. People are in panic. Many of them had to be shifted to safer places. I would request that a geological team of experts should be sent to this place to study this phenomenon and suggest measures to avoid such a development in future.

The whole of Kerala is experiencing heavy rains. The main districts which have been affected are Palakkad, Wayanad, Eddukki and Alleppy. In many parts of Palakkad, there have been serious land slides causing heavy damage to crops and houses. Seven houses in Palakayam have been totally damaged. In Palakkad alone, the damage is estimated to be Rs. 2 crores. You can imagine what will be the total damage in the entire State. Last week, when the House was discussing drought situation in the country, the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister did not give any indication about how much amount he will give to Kerala to meet the flood situation. The situation is very serious particularly in Attappadi which is inhabited by Adivasis has suffered extensive damage due to land slides and heavy rain. 200 houses have been damaged there. Road transport is totally disrupted in this region because of continuous land slides. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to release funds for relief work. I would also request you, Mr. Speaker, to direct the Government to send an expert team of Geologists to Palakkad to study the phenomenon of fissures on earth and also its subsidence.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, due to heavy rainfall, as Mr.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Vijayaraghavan has mentioned here, Kerala is facing a very serious problem. Four districts of Kerala, Idukki, Alleppey, Kottayam and Palakkad where the floods have occurred, more than five thousand families have been rehabilitated. Especially in Kuttachadu area, which is a waterlogged area, more than five thousand families have been shifted to the relief Centres. The State Government is running more than 30 relief Centres in Vaikam, Kumarakom and other waterlogged places of Kottayam district. The flood has caused a lot of damages to the agricultural crops. Transportation and other facilities have been disturbed and thousands of agricultural labourers have become unemployed. Moreover, in the coastal area of Kerala, sea erosion is causing a lot of damages and also lot of people have been shifted to the Relief Centres. The State Government is giving them ration and other facilities. In addition to this, landslides are also there in the hilly area, particularly Idukki and Wayanadu. Because of this agricultural crop has been completely destroyed.

Therefore, I urge upon, through you, the Agriculture Minister to send a team from the Centre for assessing the damages and he should also provide adequate financial assistance to the State of Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance in the House. I would like to say about ragging being practiced in colleges of many States in India. Mr. Vijay Kumar Goyal, Member of the Executive Council of Delhi University has resigned from membership of the Executive Council on 28th July, 1992. Mr. Vijay Kumar Goyal has given his resignation to Prof. Upendra Bakshi, the Vice Chancellor, Delhi University as no stern action was taken against the quality persons involved in ragging incident last year in

Ramjas Colleges and inquiry report of ragging incident was not made public. Veena Mazumdar, representative of the President (Visitor) in the Executive Council has already resigned expressing her protest in the matter. No strict action has been taken so far against the guilty involved in the act of misbehaviour in the name of ragging, which was inhuman. The Vice Chancellor had set up a committee of some of the members of the Executive Council in view of the dharma that was stayed at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. The suggestions made by the committee has not been made public till today. The Vice Chancellor has offered his resignation on the 6th August through a press release in case was the honour of the omen was not protected. But today the same Vice Chancellor is relieving the guilty under pressure. Such inhuman ragging incidents should be stopped throughout the country. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has already banned it by issuing an ordinance. Through you I request the Government to ban ragging

[English]

SHRIGMCBALAYOGI (Amalapuram): The All India Radio, Visakapatnam Centre broadcasted a playlet named 'Chedirina Swapnam' on 2nd August at 3.00 P.M. In that playlet some comments were passed against the reserved communities particularly regarding backward classes and SC/ST. Several times the playlet had hurt the feelings of the self-respect of the reserved category of people. The AIR is a Government Organization working under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting doing such a thing leading to the provoking among the people of the different communities in the society. On that, students had entered the Radio Station and some trouble took place in which 33 students had been arrested; and some loss had also caused to the Broadcasting Station in Visakhapatnam Centre. It seems the authorities of the AIR, Visakapatnam are Broadcasting the item

with bad intention.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting through you to kindly enquire into the matter and take necessary action against the Director, AIR. Viskapatnam and other officers who are responsible for such kind of broadcasting.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the criminal negligence on the part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and more particularly Doordarshan.

With the development of video technology, it is now quite easy to keep memorable moments and talks of great personalities of our country in video films. In fact, it is our sacred duty to preserve these valuable documents. Every Member of this House will agree with me that film maestro Satyajit Roy is one such personality who is only jewel in the crown of Indian films but also of international filmdom.

It has been reported in the Bengal Daily "AAJKA" that Shri Roy had interviews and discussions with great film personalities, namely Akira Kurosawa, Michael Antonioni, Marlon Brando and Eliza Kazan. These interview and talks, the rare preserves for all film lovers, are recorded in three video cassettes. We are shocked to know that these cassettes have been spoiled because of want of preservation. We are shocked to know the reaction of the Mandi House to these when they say that we not responsible; the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has not taken proper steps to preserve these important documents. This is also the case with one of the castes of Pandit Ravi Sankar. It has also come in the Press that one valuable casete of Pandit Ravi Sankar has been lost. I do not know whether these cassettes have been smuggled or not. But the Government should be more cautious on matters of such importance. The question is that the Government should take more interest in these matters.

It is more urgent to preserve every bit of records, documents and letters relating to personalities like Satyajajit Roy and Pandit Ravi Sankar them to confer Bhart Ratna. The national cannot excuse criminal offence of the nature reported in the Press.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Vikram Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I thank you as I am speaking for the first time ever since you occupied the chair of Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it. When time is given, you waste time in such things. That is why time is not given to you.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of national Highway No. 30 and Shershash Suri Road is very poor. Both the roads are of international importance. Both these roads pass through my constituency. These roads are used for transportation and public traffic from Delhi to Calcutta. I have already drawn your attention to both these important roads during Question House and Zero Hour. But the Governemnt of India has not paid any attention to it. No fund has been allocated to the Governemnt of Bihar for repair and extension of national Highways since 1974, whereas funds have been allocated to other States three times. When I talk to the Road Construction Minister of Bihar and apprise him of the poor condition of the roads, which pass through my constituency, the Minister of Bihar says that no fund has been given by the Government of India, you better ask the Government of India. Due to poor condition of the roads, the axles of trucks break and robbers loot them on the way. Such a horrible condition is prevailing there. It takes a truck a month to transport goods that should have been transported in two days.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to allocate funds in favour of the Government of Bihar for carrying out repairs of the national Highway and Shershasha Suri Road so that the Government of Bihar could

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improve the condition of national Highways. 85 to 90 per cent market through detergent powder and soap.

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways of the Union Government to a matter of urgent public importance of my constituency.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Can you raise a matter relating to a private company?

[Translation]

Sir, after getting clearance from the Ministry of Railways and after completion of survey for the conversion of Kandla-Bhtinda metre gauge rail line via Bhiladi into broad gauge line, I am sorry to say that its construction work has not been initiated so far. The people of my constituency been demanding conversion of the metre gauge line into broad gauge line since long. It has appeared in 'Mahagujarat' dated 23rd July and 'Mumbai Samachar' dated 30th July that conversion work of this metre gauge line into broad gauge line has been suspended. With the result, there is a resentment among the people of this area and it may gradually acquire the dimension of a mass movement.

You have to find out as to what concerned does a private company have with the Central Government.

SHRI MATI SAROJ DUBEY: Not the private company, Sir, the way the item like soap is being adulterated.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the difficulty. If you discussed every private company like this, the whole time will be wasted. You have not given the notice regarding it. We don't know what are you saying.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: I have given the notice. I would like to say about the unemployed youths.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I have given you time. You should utilise it. You can't utilise it in the House the way you like to use it. I have given you time to speak on matters concerning Government. Who will deal the matter relating to private company? If you are not aware of it, you may enquire from your colleagues as to what are the rules.

Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to issue instruction immediately to start the conversion work of this metre gauge line into broad gauge line keeping in view the problems of the public.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention to the economic and mental exploitation of consumers of the country as also the exploitation of new units set up by youths by multinational company Hindustan Lever. The capital of the order of Rs. 4 crore of the parent institution of this company, the Uni Lever, has been invested in the Hindustan Lever while the value of shares of multinational company is Rs. 2800 crore today. The turn over of this company is Rs. 3500 crore every year. During the last 10 years, the foreign exchange worth Rs. 120 crore has been remitted to U.S.A. by this company. The company has been adopting various methods to exploit the small units. Having huge capital with it, this company has earned the status of the producer of high quality products through advertisements which is beyond truth. I would like to expose it by giving proofs. This company has captured

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me time. I had written a letter to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting some time ago. I had made a request in that letter that the standard of news being telecast in the country on Doordarshan is deteriorating. Now, the people have started depending on Star, T.V. and B.B.C. That day will be the worst day when the people of the country will start depending on foreign media.

I would like that step should be taken to raise the standard of news being telecast on Doordarshan. I have written that we are

ready to give suggestions if the same are asked for by the Government. At the same time you will see that the standard of the news is so poor in comparison to the world news that it cannot be explained. Today, the people are depending on foreign news. At the end of the news bulletin, weather report is telecast about minimum and maximum temperature. I have written in that letter that along with this report, humidity report should also be telecast.

Through you, I would like, to make one more submission that the duration of Urdu news bulletin which is 5 or 7 minutes at present, be extended to 20 minutes.

[English]

SHRI JITENDERA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): I like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the jute growers are being victimized by the jute-Fariars due to the delay in the declaration of the support price and non-availability of adequate funds with the JCI. The support price for all varieties of jute, except one Assam variety, has not yet been declared though the jute harvesting has already been started throughout the country. Delay in this regard will not serve the interests of the jute growers but it will create problems for them.

It is seen that the JCI is going to the market when all the raw jute is out of the hands of the jute growers. The jute growers are compelled to sell the jute at a low rate to the jute-Fariars as there exists no check against distressed sell. Under the circumstances, I would request the Government to look into the matter seriously and to ask the JCI to go the market with adequate funds for purchasing raw jute in order to save the jute growers and their families.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): Sir, although some measures have been taken by the Government of Assam, deforestation could not be checked throughout the State. Deforestation does not mean only felling of valuable trees, but also all kinds of trees, bamboos, cane, etc., which

results in, it may be said, heavy successive floods and pollution of environment. In the border districts of Hailakandi and Karimganj deforestation is going on in seasonal mysterious ways, and moreover, there are hundreds of unlawful habitations in deep forests of both the districts apart from the problem of infiltration from Bangladesh, particularly those bordering tea gardens.

So, I urge upon the Government to check this ruthless deforestation in the State of Assam and to undertake a survey to evict the unlawful inhabitants from the forest and to oust the infiltrators from Bangladesh at a very early date.

[Translation]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday the hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that he would make a statement today. In Uttar Pradesh, 29 Harijans were beheaded. 15 Harijans were murdered in Rajasthan. The Central Government has made no enquiry from the concerned Governments nor suspended the State Government, though such incident has taken place for the second time. The Minister of Home Affairs should clarify why the Harijans of those States are being murdered.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): I my constituency, Ranchi, the Nalanda Ceramic Industry has been closed for the last 16-17 years, and thousand of workers are employed in it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a private company?

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: No, Sir, Public money has been invested in it. Most of the tribal women are working there. We have written letters to the State Government as also to the Central Government again and again and the Government gave an assurance that the said industry would be re-opened. But I regret to say that no action has been taken so far in this regard. Through you, I make a

demand that efforts should be made to re-open the industry at the earliest so that tribal women may get employment.

MR. SPEAKER. today, everybody has been given a chance to speak.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I was just wondering, what happened today.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Bandaru.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secundereabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious railway accident took place in Andhra Pradesh. The Godavari Express met with an accident near Tadepalligudem on 3rd August. Nine bogies had been derailed. The casualties have not been many. I demand the hon. Minister of Railways to make a full statement about this railway accident.

Sir, in the South Central Railway, there is spurt in the number of accidents, In Guntur and in many other parts of Andhra Pradesh, a large number of railway accidents took place. Innumerable incidents had also taken place. In Cudapah district, two beggars (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have made your point. Please sit down.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I demand that an inquiry must be made into these and the officials who are involved in these must be punished.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): I would like to speak about Jahanabad in Bihar, which is my constituency. Jahanabad has been declared as a sensitive area. Killing of young men of the Scheduled Cast and of the poor by police has become very common in that area. There is a village Sakkaraganj in the jurisdiction of Jahanabad Police station from where two brothers who were sleeping were

nabbed and later killed by the police on the 18th May. The two brothers were 28 and 13 years old respectively. It was interpreted to the public that they had fired at Police. This is however, totally false. Similarly, the police, in charge of Makhdumpur nabbed Dwarka Thakur of village Rupde which comes under Ghose Police station and killed him in the police station itself and made off the dead body. Such incidents have become a regular feature there. I have also brought it to the notice of the State Government and to the high officials but there is no response whatever. You might be reading about Jahanabad in newspapers. If the Central Government too does not pay any attention, then that area is also likely to become like Punjab and Assam. I would like to demand to institute C.B. I. inquiry into these two cases in order to catch the real culprits. There should be an inquiry to ascertain whether the killed persons were guilty or innocent. Owing to these reasons the young men of the Scheduled Castes and the poor are heading towards terrorism. They are getting isolated from the mainstream of the country. It would be a difficult task for the Government to control them in future., the Government should conduct an inquiry to know the truth in the matter

SHRI KASIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is doing a great injustice regarding gas supply in Gujarat. The Government has not taken any decision about the supply of gas even though Gujarat is facing power shortage. The Uran Power Station is in my area where 135 megawatt gas based power plant has been set up at a cost of 155 crore rupees. The work on it has been completed, The Government wrote a letter in 1988 regarding supplying gas to this gas based power station. The Gujarat Electricity Board was assured to supply O. 45 M.C.M.D. gas when the plant would be ready. Now when it is ready the Government has not given any indication to supply gas. On the contrary, it has made it clear that at present no gas would be supplied to Gujarat. Government is not likely to take a decision in this regard till the end of December, 1992. 135 megawatt power station constructed at the cost of 155 crore is ready. H.B.J. pipe line

passes through Hazira which is near to my place. If the Government can not supply gas from the other place, it can be had from here itself.

My humble submission to the Government is that this power station should soon be commissioned. If the Gujarat Electricity Board is ready to bear the expenses of laying 6-7 k.m. pipe lines, the Government should accept it. If the Government is unable to make gas available from any other place it then must make a provision of laying the pipelines. I want to submit only this much.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make a submission..

MR. SPEAKER: No, not today. You have been speaking..

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too want to speak..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khanduri. You generally do not speak. I would allow you to speak tomorrow.

13.30 hrs

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need for inclusion of Paite and Pang Tribes in Scheduled Tribes list of Mizoram**

DR.C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Sir, on careful examination of the Constitution of India, it has been noticed that almost all the tribes found in Mizoram with their sub-clans are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Mizoram as appeared in the amended Scheduled Part-II of the Scheduled Tribes Order, 1951. However, Paite Tribe and Pang Tribe with their sub-clans who also inhabited Mizoram, have not been listed in the Part-II mentioned above though, they have already been included in the similar list pertaining to

Manipur and Tripura.

I would, therefore urge upon the Government that the present list of Scheduled Tribes, Order, 1981 be amended by including "Any Paite Tribe and Pang Tribe" as one of the Scheduled Tribes of Mizoram at S.No. 15 and 16 of the above mentioned Part-II of the Schedule."

(ii) **Need for deportation of Chakma refugees settled in Chaglang district of Arunachal Pradesh**

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, the Chakma Refugees rehabilitated by the Central Government in Chaglang district of Arunachal Pradesh are creating serious law and order problem. About 4, 000 families came to the State in 1965 who now have more than lakh population. This alarming increase is mainly due to continuous migration from across the border through Tripura. These refugees whose number has increased more than the local tribals, not only pose serious threat to the socio-economic condition of the tribals but are involved themselves in various anti-social and anti-national activities also. There are a few incidents in recent years where they have killed local people. It is most unfortunate that some persons are helping them in their claim to become citizens of this country. This has further fueled the angry local tribals. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to deport them immediately from the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

The problem is heading toward serious consequences, if not checked at this juncture, it will take an ugly turn in near future.

(iii) **Need to set up more diesel retail outlets in Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a few diesel pumps in my constituency of Pilibhit. The town of Berkhera is situated in Pilibhit-Bisalpur road. There is no petrol-diesel-pump in 25 kilometer

area around it. The demand of diesel for the purpose of agriculture of the farms of this area is not being fulfilled which is adversely affecting the farming of this area. Applications for installing petrol-diesel pumps in these two areas were invited. People of these areas sent their applications for the same. But no step has so far been taken to open petrol diesel pumps in those areas as a result of which great inconvenience is being caused to the farmers. I would like to submit to the Central Government that keeping in view the difficulties of the farmers immediate steps should be taken to install diesel pumps in both the areas.

(iv) Need to repeal Land Ceiling Act and to permit State Governments to enact their own laws in this regard.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am drawing the attention of the Government to the hurdles in the way of town development because of the provisions of Urban Land Ceiling Act (U.L.C.F.R.) No State has been successful in acquiring land under the provisions of this Act. The State Governments are not able to regularise any development work done by housing societies on such land due to this Act. The limit of 200 square yards in respect of plot of land and the limit of 5 rupees per square yard in respect of compensation both are impracticable. It is neither possible to get sold land registered nor it is possible to get it regularised. The State Government are not able to acquire land because they do not have the freedom to acquire land on market rates. This is a hurdle in the way of housing and modern development. I hold that the matter of town development concerns State Governments. The interference of the Union Government in this matter should be restricted to providing financial assistance and securing assistance and loan from international financial institutions. 80 thousand houses in 1991 colonies of the societies in Jaipur have not been regularised due to these laws.

I would like to request the Central Government that it should cancel this urban land ceiling law and give liberty to the State

Governments to make their own laws in this matter.

(v) Need for early completion of North Karampura Super Thermal Power Plant in Hazaribagh, Bihar

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India and N.T.P.C. have given technical approval to the construction of a Super Thermal Power Plant in North Karampura of Hazaribagh (now Chatara) in Bihar. Now it only awaits the approval of the department of environment. The work on this project has not been started due to the non approval by the department of Environment. Moreover, it was assured by the Union Government that this project would be included in the Eighth Plan and two units of 500 megawatt each would be constructed. As the work on this project has not been started, production of coal worth crores of rupees has stopped in this nearby coal fields viz. Picherwar, Megadh, Ashoka for want of electricity. The plight of other factories is even worse. There is a great crisis of electricity in Bihar. North Karampura Super Thermal Power comes under Jharkhand area. It is heard that the Government is contemplating to shift this project somewhere else. It will be an injustice to this area.

I, therefore, request by the Government that for the sake of development of this tribal and backward area and for the sake of ensuring supply of electricity to other industries and for removing the power crisis of Bihar, this project should be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan and work should be started immediately.

(iv) Need to introduce a direct train between Rewa and Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Satna station is an important railway station of Rewa division which is situated on Allahabad-Iltarasi main rail line. There is direct railway service from Satna station to all metropolitan cities like Delhi

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras etc. , but this facility is not available for Bhopal. Rewa is located at a distance of 50 km. from Satna. Which is a division and all types of educational institutions are located there. There are about 50,000 employees, who usually go to Bhopal. But there is only bus facility between Rewa and Bhopal which took 14 hours to reach there. Only one bogie is connected with Kashi Express from Satna to Bhopal, which is disconnected at Itarsi and connected with the passenger train as a result passengers face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I request the Government to introduce a direct train between Satna and Bhopal immediately for the convenience of the passengers of Rewa, Sidhi, Satna, Panna Damoh, Sagar etc. districts.

(vii) **Need to revamp Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam): With a deep sense of responsibility and concern, I bring to the notice of the Government a huge loss suffered by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a Government of India undertaking in Tamil Nadu. Recently, because of undesired development, the whole of N.L.C. suffered heavily. Corporation's property was damaged and there was production loss. Power generation came to a grinding halt. When this happened, action was taken against the engineers in haste, as a result of which, the engineers went on strike. Around this time, a gas pipe got blown up, in which some of the employees and labourers lost their precious lives.

Barely five months ago, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation incurred heavy losses because of rains and floods which could have been averted with little circumspection. Even the buffer stock of Lignite was not maintained, resulting in the closure of the power plant, handicapping industries around.

This time also much the same thing happened. The chain of events led to loss of

property and human lives., which could have been averted had the officials been alert.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to look into the matter.

(viii) **Need to provide more railway facilities at Jharsuguda in Orissa**

SHRI SRIBALALAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Railway Minister to the genuine demands of the people of Jharsuguda and the neighbouring areas and request that necessary action be taken without further delay to bring this area under the jurisdiction of new Sambalpur division and construct an over-bridge or under-bridge at Chowkipara at Jharsuguda and make suitable arrangements for commuters to go to Patna and Allahabad etc.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is now adjourned for Lunch, to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER - in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronics Trade and Technology Development corporation Ltd, New Delhi and Department of Electronics for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri

Rangarajan Kumarmangalam, I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi and the Department of Electronics for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No LT-2424/92]
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Delhi, and the Department of Electronics for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library See No LT-2425/92]

Eighth five Year Plan 1992-97 (VolIII) and a statement for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the said plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy of the 'Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97' (Volumes I and II) (English version only.)
- (2) a statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the 'Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97'. [Placed in Library See No LT-2426/92]

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi for 1990-91 and a statement for delay in laying these papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (9) of section 5A of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
- (2) a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library See No LT-2427/92]

Memorandum of Understanding between Coal India Ltd. and the Ministry of Coal for 1992-93

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library See No LT-2428/92]

National Culture Policy - An approach paper

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Culture Policy- An approach paper (Hindi and English Versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-2429/92]

14. 45 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

**Incident of Bomb Explosion in a
Mosque in Rai Bareilly**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on 3 August 1992 at about 0800 hours, there was a bomb explosion inside the courtyard of Jama Massjid in Mohalla Chhoti Bazar in Rai Bareilly city. As a result, two children aged 10 and 11 years, who were sitting on the chabutra above the basement in the courtyard of the mosque, were killed. In the explosion, a wall and the chabutra in the courtyard were damaged. One girl, aged 20 years, who was sitting in the courtyard in her house adjacent to the mosque was injured; she was discharged from the hospital after first-aid.

An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 20,000/- each to the next of kin of the deceased children and an amount of Rs. 1, 000/- to the injured has been announced by the State Government. Arrangements are being made to repair the damaged chatutra and the wall of the mosque.

On receipt of the information, senior officers reached the place of the explosion. The debris was removed from the place of the explosion to ensure that there were no dead bodies. First Information Report has been lodged by the father of the deceased children.

The State Government have informed that for speedy and effective investigation, a team of the Crime Investigation Department has been directed to visit Rai Bareilly. The team will be headed by an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police. A strict watch on

the situations is being kept by the senior officers, and police is patrolling Rai Bareilly city.

U.P. Government has today informed through a Fax-message that a team of Crime Investigation Department has already reached Rai Bareilly and started the investigation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILES PASWAN (Rosera):

[English]

Why don't you made CBI inquiry?

[Translation]

It is a serious issue. The mosque constructed in 1417 was damaged in a bomb explosion and two children were killed as a result thereof. The Government only made a statement on it. What is the responsibility of the Union Government?

[English]

We want CBI enquiry should be instituted and the Central Government must take action.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Why CBI inquiry can not be ducted in Rai Bareilly? Even in Faizabad neither any inquiry has taken place nor any culprit has been found out.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Do you know who are the culprits? Has the Central Government found out who are the culprits? This is pre-planned.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbanga): Efforts have been made to disturb the mosque in a well planned manner. This is not an isolated incident of this type. Such an incident had taken place in Faizabad, also. I would like to request the Government to order a C.B.I. inquiry into it. Terrorism first grew in Punjab, then in Kashmir and now it will spread to other places gradually. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to check it at this very point.

645 Statement by Minister
(ii) Incident of killing by
[English]

SRAVANA 14, 1914 (SAKA) suspected militants in 646
Distt. Pilibhit, U.P.,

8 Kms from the main road.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We want CBI inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Another statement will be made by Shri M.M. Jacob regarding killing in Pilibhit, U.P.

(ii) Incident of Killings by Suspected MILITANTS in District Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Sir, I rise to inform the House about the tragic incident of the killing of 29 persons in the Pilibhit District of Uttar Pradesh.

According to information received from the State Government, 19 persons from village Ghunghchai PS Pooranpur, district Pilibhit and 10 from village Shivrinar, PS Gafraula, District Pilibhit, had gone to the nearby forest to collect some local wild vegetables on 31st July, 1992. Of these 29 persons, 3 were women, when these persons did not return, the villagers went out to search for them on the 1st of August and when they were unable to find them, they reported the matter to the police.

The police launched search and camping operations and around mid-day on 3rd August found the bodies by the side of a small river by the name of Khannaut. The villagers were found with their hands and feet tied and appear to have died by strangulation. An attempt also appears to have been made to set the bodies on fire, which however, did not succeed, perhaps on account of rain.

No group or person has yet claimed responsibility for the killings. It is suspected that two or three gangs who are said to be moving in the area may be responsible. Police and para-military forces have launched intensive operations for combing of the entire area which is densely forested and is about

The District Magistrate, SP, DIG, Divisional Commissioner and the Zonal IG of Police visited the site on 3rd August and nearby districts have been alerted.

The Chief Minister has visited the area on 4-8-1992 along with two ministerial colleagues and the DGP. Rs. 20, 000/- has been paid to each affected family as immediate exgratia relief.

The Government of India have allotted sophisticated fire arms including AK-47 rifles, self loading rifles, carbines, LMGs, pistols etc, to the UP Government. The supply may not have met the total requirements of the State Government in view of overall constraint of availability of weapons at the national level.

As many as 44 companies of para-military forces have been deployed in U.P. We suggested to all the State Governments including U.P. to raise India Reserve battalions and have offered that 50 per cent of the initial cost of raising will be fully met by the Government of India as grant and the remaining 50 per cent expenditure will be provided as a long term loan. We have yet to receive the proposal from the U.P. Government.

A meeting was held by me on 29-2-1992 with the Chief Ministers of the States and the Governors of Union Territories which are affected by terrorist activities to chalk out a strategy for combating terrorism. After a frank discussion in the meeting, certain decisions were taken. A Cell has been created in the Home Ministry under a Special Secretary and the State Governments/UTs were also requested to have a Cell in their jurisdiction. A meeting of the concerned Home Secretaries and Director-Generals of Police of the States/UTs was held in the Home Ministry on 28th April, 1992. In this meeting, the information and intelligence about terrorists, their activities, their *modus operandi* etc. was up-dated and exchanged. The logistics and strategy to contain and combat terrorism was also planned.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am going there along with other members of any party. I and the Leader of the Opposition had asked three questions yesterday, the first is why the Government has not despatched 80 companies of BSF to Uttar Pradesh as per the demand made by the State Government? The second is, why the Union Government had not provided sophisticated weapons to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on its demand on cash payment basis. The third was that 770 km. long Indo-Nepal border should be sealed. But the hon. Minister has not mentioned these things anywhere. There terrorists kill the people and flee away. Therefore, this border should be sealed as soon as possible. Yesterday, we were assured that full information would be given to us. But it has not been given so far. Terai region of U.P. has come in the grip of terrorism and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is trying its best to counter this threat with full force at its command. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is facing the terrorism with its full capacity, ability and means. It is not a matter relating to the State rather it is a national problem. For solving this national problem the Government of Uttar Pradesh has made demand of the said three things. Therefore, it should be clarified today itself.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) I have already mentioned about the arms and ammunition supplied to the U.P. Government. I have also mentioned that 44 companies of the Central Force are there already. I have also mentioned, without even mentioning now, in this House earlier that U.P. Government is given Rs. 10 crores as special grants by the Home Ministry particularly for this purpose. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am not leveling any allegation. My submission is that the Government should think over it. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is demanding sophisticated weapons on cash payment basis. The State Government can not import weapons from abroad as the terrorists do. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is demanding weapons on cash payment basis. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us know the rules. When ever an hon. Minister were to make a statement, no clarification can be sought. In the first case, you made some suggestions, I allowed it. Even in this case, you had made some suggestions Government would definitely consider it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): The suggestion is that once the Union Government should provide weapons to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Government of Uttar Pradesh is demanding weapons on cash payment basis. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rules are like this. Whenever an hon. Minister..

PROF PREM DHUMAL (Haiderpur): What are the rules when killings are going on?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Would you like to by-pass the rules? Who has made the rules? It is this hon. House which has made it. who shall have respect the rules? It is this hon. House which has to respect the rules.

(Interruptions)

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SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Now the Minister has left the House and the matter is closed (Interruptions)

necessitated the immediate repeal of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

[Translation]

14.58 hrs.

15.00 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF THE CAPITAL
ISSUES (CONTROL) REPEAL
ORDINANCE, 1992 (ORDINANCE NO. 9
OF 1992) AND CAPITAL ISSUE
(CONTROL) REPEAL BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up Item Numbers 9 and 10 together

Shri Nitish Kumar to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 1992. "

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the Government had promulgated an ordinance to repeal Capital Issue (control) Act, 1947 and this Bill has been introduced in the House to replace that ordinance.

Under the provisions of Capital issues Act, it was compulsory for every company set up in India to seek permission to issue to its share for increasing its capital and to issue right issue to its share holders and to make public issue,. Alongwith this these companies were required to seek permission for fixing the value of the shares proposed to be issued by them. This Act had power to control them. The hon. Minister has made the statement.

[English]

explaining the circumstances which

In the Objects and Reasons of this Bill it has been stated by Government that since industrial police has been liberalised, so there is no need of having such controls in view of the policy declared in 1991. Therefore, there is a proposal to abolish them. Now Government says that as liberalisation is taking place, all the controls should be abolished. But Capital Issue Control Act had two aspects. One, it had control over the value of share and of number of shares to be issued by the companies. Now it has been totally abolished, This authority has been done away with. Now companies has got full liberty to issue any number of shares., There is no authority to look into as to whether the company has the capacity or not, and whether they are in a position to earn profit or not. Now companies have full freedom to issue advertisement and make propaganda regarding their scope and future prospects etc. These companies now will attract the small investors through attractive advertisement and they will fall in their trap because there is no guarantee of their security. Earlier the Government had a control regarding the number of shares to be issued by a particular company. But there is no such at present.

Earlier the company had to take permission for issuing rights issue. Now there will no need to take that permission. I would like to cite an example. Recently GPC issued right issue, and fixed the price of Rs. 10 share at Rs. 90. Actually the old share holders of the company should have got the share in the profit of the company. Now the company itself is fixing the price of one share of Rs. 10 as Rs. 90. There is nobody to look into it. We would like that the Government should make some provision in this regard also. We wanted the Government to make some arrangement in this regard, its value should not be more than three times, four times or five times, but now the company

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of capital Issues (Control)
[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

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*Repeal Ordinance and 652
capital Issues (control) Repeal Bill*

Act. We would also liked to appeal to the Government that suitable amendments should be made in the present Bill to make the provisions of the ordinance ineffective so that interests of the small investors may be protected, and the suitable action should be taken under the new policy to remove the various unnecessary obstacles in the smooth functioning of the companies.

With these words, I would like to urge upon the House to disapprove this ordinance.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Sir, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, was introduced in 1947. Under this Act, companies in India needed Government's approval to raise capital from the public and its own shareholders and for the price at which it could do so. Over the years, an exemption order was also brought in 1969, to facilitate speedy recourse to public issues by private companies to raise funds up to Rs. 1 crore from the public.

As hon. Members will know, the Government had tabled a statement of Industrial Policy in both the Houses of Parliament on the 24th July, last year. The statement substantially liberalised the provisions and simplified the procedures governing licensing, foreign investment etc. In the wake of liberalisation, it was considered that Government control over the issues of Capital and of pricing of the issues of capital for domestic companies became irrelevant. It will also be known to the hon. Members that the Government have established the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and it has been invested with statutory powers on the 30th January, 1992. This organisation is enjoined to protect the interest of the investors in securities and promote the development of, and to regulate the securities markets and with any matters connected with these goals.

shall be at liberty to fix the price of its share it can issue any number of shares. Now, the small investors shall must their money in these shares. They say that liberalisation has been done, that is why no control is needed, and they have stated in the statement that SEBI has been authorised to issue guidelines now what will be the fate of the guide lines issued by SEBI. It has been discussed in the House for several hours, and the entire country has been shaken up by the scandal. The Government is unable to answer the points raised during the course of the discussion. A joint Parliamentary Committee has been formed to investigate the matter but we shall not go into this discussion, when the Reserve Bank of India is here and it has already issued certain guidelines in this regard; but in spite of these guidelines, such a big scandal took place, then what shall be the fate of the guidelines, which will be issued by SEBI. When authority was vested in the controller, many kinds of regularities have taken place and now when this authority too will be no more, who shall bother about SEBI, who shall care for its guidelines. In this way, the interests of the small investors, can not be protected and the interests of the small and the companies will continuously exploit them. Those who were running the companies might at times have faced some difficulties because of delay in many matters due to red tapism in the office of the Controller. To remove these difficulties the Government should have amended the rules to avoid red tapism so that the matter is expedited at the earliest but instead of resolving the problems, the Government has abolished the entire institution, and issued an ordinance repealing this very Act.

In this way, the interests of the ordinary investors and the small investor shall not be protected and the Government is not at all worried about that.

That is why we would like to urge upon you and through you I would like to request the House that this House should disapprove the ordinance issued by the Government of India repealing the Capital Issues (Control)

In view of the above far-reaching developments in the continued drive for liberalisation in India, it was considered necessary that the Capital Issues Control

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Act, which provided for Government control on equity pricing and the issue of capital, be repealed. As both the Houses were not in session, the President promulgated an Ordinance repealing the above Act on 29th May, 1992. The present Bill seeks to replace the above Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

In view of the imperative for liberalisation in the economy, it has become necessary to replace the above Ordinance. The guidelines for disclosures and investor protection issued by SEBI on the 11th June, 1992 and also the various clarifications issued by that organisation will take adequate care of investor protection and set in motion higher standard of security market culture in India. In view of the above objectives, it is requested that the Hon. Members may approve the passing of the above Bill to replace the Capital Issues Control Repealment Ordinance No. 9 issued on 29.5.1992 by the President of India.

I beg to move;

"That the Bill to repeal the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Capital issues (control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 1992."

"That the Bill to repeal the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments to the motion for consideration. The hon. Members who have given notice of the amendment and are present in the House may move their amendments.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA-
(Jaipur); Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 22nd October, 1992." (1)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd October, 1992." (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for discussion for this is two hours. Whips of various political parties have already sent the list of speakers from their parties. So it is difficult to accommodate any independent list if received. Therefore, it is better if the list is sent through the Whips.

Shri Shravana Kumar Patel to speak.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL
(Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I stand here to oppose the Statutory Resolution and to support the Bill as introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, while presenting the Union Budget for the year 1992-93, the Finance Minister had promised to do away with the Government control over the capital issues and premium thereon by Indian companies. As a result of this, the role of the Controller of Capital Issues has become redundant particularly after the introduction of the New Industrial Policy. In the changed scenario, the companies will be allowed to approach the market directly for capital issues in conformity with the provisions and guidelines issued by the SEBI to protect the interest of the investors.

SEBI has formulated detailed guidelines in consultation with the merchant bankers and other interested groups and while formulating the guidelines on capital issues care has been taken to protect the interests of the investors. So, the claim of the hon. Members that the interest of the investors would not be protected is.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung-

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, I am was saying that the hon. Member had expressed apprehensions that these guidelines shall be flouted and that the interest of the investors would not be protected or safeguarded. But the hon. Finance Minister has just a few minutes ago said that the SEBI has been given statutory rights and under these, it will be incumbent on the various companies to follow these guidelines which have been given to the SEBI. SEBI has, as I said, formulated detailed guidelines in consultation with the merchant bankers and other interested groups and while formulating the guidelines on capital issues, care has been taken to protect the interest of the investors.

A provision has been made for full and fair disclosure of information relating to the investment proposal such as Net Asset Value of the company as per latest audited balance-sheet to the SEBI and to the lead manager, for comprehensive scrutiny of the proposal before granting permission to invite public subscription..

Promoters of existing companies will have to furnish high and low price of their shares for the last two years, so that investors can have a fair idea and assessment about the soundness of the company.

The lead managers and merchant bankers will have to satisfy themselves about the accuracy and authenticity of information supplied by promoters. Further, under-writing has been made mandatory for the full issue along with 90 per cent subscription.

Failing these provisions, the company would be required to refund the amount of subscription to the applicants to provide safety to the funds of the investors. The promoters are required to invest their share

in the project and keep their stake till it becomes profitable. The minimum quota for investment fixed at 25 per cent of total issue of equity upto Rs. 100 crores and 20 per cent for more than Rs. 100 crores to be brought in advance before the public issue. Minimum subscription by each of the promoters is fixed at Rs. 1 lakh., Lock-in period for promoters contribution is three to five years. SEBI has disallowed over-subscription hitherto permitted up to 15 per cent of the total issue amount. Bonus issue within 12 months of public issue is not allowed. Roll-overs of non-convertible debentures without specific consent of individual investor is not allowed. Cut-off for transfer of promoter's share has now been raised to five years.

Thus we clearly see that the new guidelines, by and large give freedom to the companies and protection to the investors.

I would just like to make two or three observations, And I would certainly like the hon. Minister to look into the points that I am raising. I feel that the guidelines have nothing much to say about right issues.

Provisions governing promoter's contribution being stringent, many public issues in offing may come to a grinding halt.

This feeling is also expressed by merchant bankers that promoter's share of capital issue to be raised in advance before seeking public subscription will result in drastic reduction in public issue.

Section 372 of the Companies Act says that any company acquiring 50 per cent of the equity capital of another company makes the latter its subsidiary which, in turn, requires Central Government's approval. Obviously, this provision will be handy for use by big industrial houses with several group of companies who would collectively contribute 50 per cent of the newly promoted companies' equity. This however, will act as a deterring factor for small or medium size single companies.

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In spite of the above points, I congratulate the Finance Minister for doing a way with the restrictive and cumbersome Department of Capital issues and entrusting the responsibility to an autonomous body - SEBI- which would function opaquely without Government controls and constraints.

I once again support the Bill as moved by, the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the bill which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister because this was the long outstanding demand of ours and it is being fulfilled now. The post of the controller under the provisions the capital Issues Control Act was abolished by the Government and SEBI has formulated its guidelines in June 1992, So that the work is done in a proper way. Securities and Exchanges Board of India, which is called SEBI was constituted in 1988. The purpose of its constitution was to protect the interests of the investors and ensures the progress of the capital market, and find out the ways to check the improper activities of the share market. Although the SEBI has been constituted, yet it has not of been given the statutory status. It was discussed with the Governemnt of Shri Vishwnath Pratap Singh, and till now this discussion has been going continuously. The Government granted a certain status to 'SEBI' by promulgating an ordinance on 30 January, 1992. I am of the opinion that it will greatly help the share market in its smooth functioning. I would like to point out that before the constitution of SEBI, there was no provision to protect the interests of the ordinary investors. You are well aware of the fact that everybody is interested to make good of his loss by buy ng shares with some part of his money. If you go to banks you shall find long gveves there. Due to last incident of share market the people suffered loss of about Rs. 40 crore and before the constitution of SEBI, there used to be embazzlement of crores of rupees and nobody was used to be held responsible for this fraud. As a result of it, the interest of the investors in share market began to reduce.

Now SEBI in called Securities and Exchange Board of India. In America, Similar Constituted Board is called the U.S. Security Exchange Commission and in England it is called the U.K. Security Investment Board.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now this board has begun its work from the 21st February, 1992. It has three main works i.e. firstly to protect the interests of the ordinarily investors, secondly to prepare the suitable atmospheres for investment and thirdly to renovate the entire capital market. I would like to point out that since the constitution of SEBI, it has received about one thousands complaints. A notification was issued to make the registration of the Agents but all the Agents made a protest against it and as a result of this protest, SEBI could not start its work. Since the share scam came to light, the people falt the need of SEBI and after that 5401 Agents, 7132 sub-Agents and 80 Brokers got themselves registered with SEBI. Since then SEBI has started functioning.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there are still certain lacunae in this Bill and I would like to draw your attention to it. Firstly there should be no delay on the part of SEBI and as soon as some one applies for registration, he should be registered with out any delay. Secondly the Government should issue guidelines to SEBI that whosoever does not comply with the rules should be punished, while there is no provision to this effect in the present Bill. It is not an ordinary thing it is a very serious matter; so the provision of punishment must be there in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall once again welcome this bill and urge upon the Government that there should be no delay in it. The lacunae of this Bill should be removed and there should be a provision in this Bill for stern punishment to the defaulters. With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak

SHRISUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I express my gratefulness to you for giving an opportunity to speak on the Bill. I rise to support the Resolution and oppose the Bill with all the force at my command.

Sir, at the outset, I charge the Government as Government of ordinances. The present Government is found to be in the habit of avoiding Parliament and promulgation ordinances at the first available opportunity. Instances of such impropriety are numerous. The hon. Finance Minister opines that because of the liberalisation of industrial, trade and economic policies, the Capital Issues Control Act is no longer required to be in the Statute Book and hence the promulgation of ordinance and the presentation of the Bill. Sir, it has to be pointed out here that the industrial policy statement was laid on the Table of the House on 24. 7.91. Since then, the Winter Session was, as also held. And in that Session, the Bill on SEBI was passed. But this Bill did not come up in that Session along with the SEBI Bill. Then the long Budget Session too was over in May 1992. Still the Government did not come forward with the necessary Bill. But when the House adjourned and the Session was over, the Government brought out this ordinance, and only now it has come forward with this Bill.

Before it came into being, the Capital issues Control Act was promulgated as an ordinance as a wartime measure after the Second World War. The objective was to form joint stock companies and accumulate capital for industrialisation in the country even during the British regime. Subsequently, the ordinance was turned into an Act in 1947 as a peacetime measure by the then Legislative Assembly.

The Capital Issues Control Act authorised the Government to exercise check and control over the issues of capital. The Interim Government even in the British days wished such control in the interests of the small depositors, firm and companies of our

country. Shri manu Subedar representing the business community from Bombay said that form of enterprise is important. It is necessary for the industrial development of our country. At the same time, he cautioned that it is the duty of the Government to see that this particular facility of limited liability is not abused by any promoters or any enterprising people who make use of this particular mechanism in order to put money in their own pocket.

Shri Ananta Sayanam Iyengar said, 'If shares are allowed to be sold by any company outside India, they may work to the detriment of the development of the country. As regards sale of shares inside, control has to be applied very carefully. The capital issues have to be invested in properly chalked out plans. In the absence of such plans, it is very difficult to control the capital issue. He even suggested for an advisory committee to exercise control over the capital issues. Pandit Thankur Das Bhargava commented that the ordinance for capital issue had been brought as a wartime measure. These were being converted into peacetime measures. The Act restricts the freedom. Control is still necessary to secure balanced investment of the country's resources. From the viewpoints of expanding industries, such a Bill was welcome but at the same time, control was sought to be exercised in so far as the British capital was concerned.

When the Bill was being amended in 1957, Shri Bhupesh Gupta commented;

"There are people on the one side who think that there should be complete liberty and what we call, laissez-faire, in this matter and that the companies would be free to issue capital as they liked without any restraint on the part of the Government. There is the other side who take the view that in the context of a planned economy, it is of utmost importance that we direct and regulate and seek a measure of control over the flow of capital."

Sir, it is a fact that the share markets are

[Sh. Sudhir Giri]

the offshoots of the capitalist economy. Speculation, fraud, uncertain windfall, etc. are the concomitants of the capitalist economy. Share markets and markets free from social obligations, are closely knit together. One cannot flourish without the other. The highest development of such free market is the epitome of imperialism.

Sir, capitalism, in other words free market we may also call it imperialism - does not care for the good of the society as a whole. It is beneficial to an individual or a group of individuals, is it not the fact that inequality and discrimination is the basic characteristic of capitalism? Is it not a fact that imperialist forces caused two world wars? Even at the present world scenario, are not the imperialist forces united in European Economic Community, G-7 and G-77 combinations?

Since 1947 the Capital issues Control Act was in operation. Government controlled the money market. It was necessary in a society which sought to ameliorate the living conditions of the common people, especially of the people living below the poverty line. Pandit Nehru resorted to MRTP Act to regulated the business of the monopoly houses. Even FERA was brought into being. All this was done with a view to help the small and medium sized firms to flourish in the country.

The Constitution was amended to show to the world that ours is the socialist society, though in practice it is not. Planning was introduced long time back. And you know, planning requires control and check of the Government over the money market. It is necessary to prevent the money market from drift in the direction which is not desired. Monopolists do hanker after maximum profit. They collaborate with the outside forces to subserve their own interests in the country.

Thus imperialism comes to dominate trailing behind the collaboration. That is what has been found to gain ground in various countries. In our country the same result is found at present. Against such potential

danger, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava cautioned in the Legislative Assembly even during the British days in 1947.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK in the Chair]

Our heric people fought against the British imperialism

They won the battle. We achieved freedom. Plans were chalked out. Seven Five Year Plans have been executed. Control was exercised over the capital issues. Some important industries were nationalised. Some achievements were made in this direction. But it was against the desires of the imperialist for so, they could not remain silent. They cannot. And our rulers fell victim to the imperialists dragnet. They did not choose to go ahead fighting against the imperialist. They fighting against the imperialist forces. They began to surrender step by step. And the emergence of the USA and its allies as the unipolar forces with disintegration of the USSR has encouraged our rulers to abandon the path of struggle and survival. They have surrendered to the imperialist forces. They have switched over the path of absolute capitalism without any kind of restriction. The Capital Issues Repeal Bill is the outcome of such endeavours.

Sir, in this context I refer to the Directive Principles of our State policy enshrined in the Constituion. It has been said that there should note concentration of wealth in a few hands but wealth should be distributed among the people of India. On the contrary these controls over the issues of capital are being repealed in order to facilitate the monopolists and big houses.

Sir, Government has integrated our economy to the global market. They have promised us an industrially developed economy by such exercise. So, they have liberalised the industrial policy. They revised trade policy permitting liberal import

They proposed us that within three years, they would bring about a revolutionary change

in industrial production. But where is the guarantee? The present circumstances have provided that the Government will not be able to or will not be in a position to attain that goal which is being promised to us.

Sir, has the integration of our economy to the world free market brought about any desired effect? As far as I understand, we have been out into the debt trap. Our people are being repeatedly asked to sacrifice. To what more extent does the Government want our poor people to tighten their belt? Money has been devalued. In whose interest? Has India gained by such devaluation of rupee? Has not our foreign trade declined substantially in dollar terms? Have the G-7 countries favoured us? What are the implications of the disreputed Dunkel proposals? Is it not a fact that the developed industrial countries have laid the dragnet or exploiting the developing countries? And is India as a developing country exception to such exploitation? Why the Government have surrendered to the dictates of the agents of the Capitalist giants ignoring the call of upholding almost the sovereignty perception of the country still remains a mystery? However, there remains the scope of conjecture which is very much agonising to us. Some people of high profile are devoid of patriotism. They are nevertheless entrusted with the task of formulating policy framework vital for the country's development. They have perchance got the power of determining the fate of millions and millions of people. It is immaterial for them whether the sovereignty of the country is at stake or not. Thus we saw some men at the helm of administration of the country tender resignation for adopting improper measures in their personal interests. And these people are the champions of the free market economy. Government have been much influenced by these unscrupulous people. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to retract from adopting such anti-people measures like the liberalisation of the industrial and trade policies.

The process of intergartation of our economy to the global economy has already brought about shortfall in industrial output.

The level of investment has deteriorated. According to Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence Report, there has been ten-fold rise in trade deficit in the last two months of the current financial year. Unemployment problem has triggered off. After the liberalisation policy was announced, a crisis situation has appeared in our Indian economy.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has time and again argued in favour of tagging our economy with the global market on the ground of free competition. We admit that competition is necessary. But competition among whom? Do we want that poor share croppers will compete with rich peasants? Do we want competition between a man who has no money to run a business with multi-millionaire?

So, such compassion is incompatible.

Sir, look at the global free market illusions. The U.S.A is the largest debtor in the world. In the capitalist countries unemployment is increasing. Price rise is high. Recession has set in, in those countries. So, industrially developed countries are dictating terms to the developing countries. The industrially backward countries are being made the dumping grounds of the capitalist countries.

In spite of all these shortfalls, the rulers of our country have liberalised the industrial, trade and economic policies. It is not that we do not want reforms. But, we want reforms befitting our economy and not befitting the exploiting capitalist countries.

So, Sir, the Bill deleting provisions of the Capital Issues Control Act is a drift to the detriment of our country. I totally disapprove of the measures of liberalisation.

Can you tell me, what have we achieved by means of liberalisation? Yes, the securities scam is a pointer to us. There was control - control over the RBI by the Government, control over the SBI by the RBI. All these are Government controlled financial institutions. Still, there could happen such a scandal of

thousands of crores of rupees. And if there happens to exist no control, what will happen in future?

The securities scam has actually shaken people's confidence in the banking system of the country. However, such faulty systems are the outcome of the capitalist growth of economy.

Removal of Government control over the money issue will further erode people's credibility in the monetary system. India will be the hunting ground of the foreign monopolists. There will be plunder in India by the imperialist forces. We shall be compelled to submit to the whims of the capitalist lords. I think this is derogatory to the nation as a whole.

So, I urge the Government to withdraw the Bill even at this late stage.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Repeal Bill. I oppose it because, as you know, this is a part of the new economic policy of the Government about which much has said and its opposition is also known. But here on this particular issue, the Government by this Act virtually has abolished fiscal control over the fixation of premium by the companies; now the companies will fix the premium. Previously, it was the CCI which was fixing the premium of any company. That means the whole Merchant Bank will now do a good business; they are happy over it; and the companies are also happy because no more they will have to go through this process of the control which they call bureaucratic control.

No doubt, some of the powers have been entrusted to the Securities and Exchange Board of India; the Securities and Exchange Board of India has already issued its guidelines; but the guidelines do not cover everything. Yesterday, when the securities scam was discussed in the House, there were points raised that there is something wrong in the system, which issued by the criminals, as Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar had said yesterday here; and I do agree with that.

The companies are happy; the Merchant Banks are happy.

Very recently, the Thapar Company which has never thought of having the price of their premium at Rs. 63, after the coming of this Act by ordinance, now their premium has been reached to Rs. 65. Similarly, there is no mechanism, with the Securities and Exchange Board of India to check the premium that they will fix.

The Merchant Banks have a big role to play. So, to regularise the Merchant Banks is a very important factor; it is an important factor in the sense, as you know the recent unprecedented scam in the history of the world, has shaken the confidence of our people, the country, the nation and the banks. Now, the same banks will be given the right because, according to the guidelines given by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, now they will play the main role. They will be playing the main role now. Naturally, there is every right, every reason to doubt that the investment of the investors will not be safe. It will not be safe as it is being said that the control was necessary then because the investors were not aware. Now the investors are aware therefore, they will definitely charge things and invest, this is assumed.

One thing is forgotten that those who cheat the people for profit, they have become more aware and their consciousness has grown more. If our Finance Ministry goes through their records, they will find, how new ways are being found, not only to cheat the Government but the people also.

So one of the circumstance is the scraping this Securities Act. We are definitely handing over the whole thing to the merchant banks and also to the companies. There will be fraudulent companies, their shares will be there. The Chartered accountants will audit them as it has been directed by the guidelines of the Securities & Exchange Boards. But my apprehension is that the investors will be cheated and they will be taken for a ride by the merchant banks. It is now necessary even if the Government repeals it. There

667 Stat. Res. re. disapproval of capital Issues (Control) Ordinance and capital Issues (control) Repeal Bill
[Sh. Lokanath Choudhury]

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Announcement re. 668 special sitting of the House

should be sufficient mechanism by the Securities and Exchange Boards to control the activities of the merchant banks, which is absent in the guidelines that are being issued. This has to be done because the fact that are given to the Securities and also the companies, which do inflict their accounts to increase the premium. Therefore, the people will be cheated on the whole.

It is being said that by this process the capital market will be transparent. How this will be transparent after the scam. I do not think whether the Government has taken into consideration seriously the psychosis this scam has created on the people of the country as a whole.

On the other hand by its scrapping, it will also help the foreign investors to enter. There is also a news that 51 per cent of the equity of the foreign banks is already in the market to buy shares. That means, our economy is also controlled by this capital market and by the foreign agencies. These are the dangers that are ahead of us.

Generally speaking, these economic reforms which have been brought by the Government with the hope that Indian economy will be globalised, will break the Indian economy. The experience of the last two years have already shown where do we stand; where our exports stand; where our imports stand. Are we not paying more for our imports? Our exports have gone down. Has it not shown that production in many areas has gone down?

If the Government does not look at it, it will only mean that Government is blind to the realities and the interests of the nation. In this world, when profiteering is being allowed and people investing money are making profits, if this racketeering goes on, will the production of the country go up? So, the position is not peculiar. Under the economic reforms, which have ruined the economy of the country, this Bill which is before us for scrapping the fiscal control will hand over the entire power to the banks and also to the

companies. So, virtually the country will be ruled by the companies and these unscrupulous bankers. That is the direction in which this Bill is taking us.

With these words, I oppose this Bill. Government should reconsider and give sufficient powers to the Securities and Exchange Board so that the merchant bankers are controlled and regularised.

15.51 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. SPECIAL SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : As the members are aware, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of "Quit India Movement" and to pay homage to the martyrs of the Freedom Movement, a meeting of Members of both the Houses of Parliament will be held on Saturday, the 8th August, 1992 at 10.45 hours in the Central Hall.

The meeting would be addressed by the President and Prime Minister.

The Business Advisory Committee at their sitting held today considered the matter. The Committee have recommended that to mark the solemn occasion, a special sitting of the House may also be held on Saturday, the 8th August, 1992, 15 minutes after the meeting in the Central Hall is over.

The Committee have also recommended that a Resolution may be passed by the House on the occasion.

I hope the House agrees.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barhs): Very one will get an opportunity to speak on the resolution

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERHEE (Dum Dum): May I inform the hon. Members, that it was decided that speakers from different political parties—speakers means plural—will speak. Only if the leaders agree to speak, they can speak. The other speakers also can participate. What has been agreed to is that in exchange of Saturday, Monday to be declared a holiday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What has not been agreed to is not to be informed here.

Now **Shri B.B. Ramaiah**.

15.54 hours.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE
DISAPPROVAL OF THE CAPITAL
ISSUES (CONTROL) REPEAL
ORDINANCE (ORDINANCE NO 9 OF
1992) CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL)
REPEAL BILL — CONTD.**

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, this Capital Issues (Control) Bill seeks to remove the control on capital issues to enable to companies to issue the capital freely.

As per the promise made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, he has passed the Ordinance to see that the control of the capital issues is abolished. But in the place of that, a whole system has been newly incorporated in the Securities and Exchange Boards which have also issued the guidelines. Some of these guidelines seem to be vague and need to be modified.

In the case of the promoters contribution the minimum contribution as per the guidelines is Rs. one lakh which seems to be rather high. Now-a-days new promoters and new contributors are willing to come from the rural areas also. May I suggest that this may be reduced to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000?

There are lot of responsibilities with the leader managers and merchant bankers where they have to keep in mind these new rural people who are also interested in the stock market and some of the guidelines say that the locking period which use to be three years, to be increased to five years. It seems to be rather a discouraging part of it.

Some of the guidelines have been incorporated. For example, the existing companies with a five year track record of consistent profitability can freely price their issue if the promoters contribute at least 50 per cent of the equity; a listing on a stock exchange at present requires at least 60 per cent shareholding with the public. Some of these guidelines are rather conspicuous. They have to make a realistic term and this has to be worked out.

Earlier SEBI has allowed oversubscription upto 15 per cent of the total issue amount by CCI. But now, they want to abolish that. That is always a requirement in view of the fluctuating conditions and the variation of the capital cost of the present projects. The present cost escalation is due to various reasons either due to inflation or due to other factors. Also the minimum promoters contribution for issues upto Rs. 100 crore has been fixed at 25 per cent and for those exceeding Rs. 100 crore it has been fixed at 20 per cent now. This seems to be unrealistic. These things have to be modified. Unless the guidelines encourage the Indian companies and the promoters and the contributors, they cannot really compete with the present world situation and the liberalisation policy. The large companies with huge depreciated capacity plants are going to dump their products in the country. Due to high interest rates and high excise duties, a lot of Indian companies may likely to become sick. The infrastructure has to be modified. The Government has to take necessary steps in order to give them proper support to survive and compete with the international markets.

Earlier there used to be stock option for the employees upto 500 shares. Now they

want to reduce it to 200. Of course they keep five per cent of the issue for that. SEBI has to take into consideration this factor. I am sure that SEBI will be given a particular guidelines by the Finance Ministry. I would like to know whether SEBI is acting its own. If required, the Finance Minister has to intervene and give them proper guidelines in view of the present circumstances in order to save the Indian companies and also the business in this country to survive. A large number of modifications are required and they have to be considered more carefully. Though we feel that removal of Controller of Capital issues is an essential step, but SEBI is not still stabilised. The establishment of SEBI has to be improved. Proper representation of various organisations in the Board of Directors of SEBI is required. Proper guidelines are required in this regard. I hope that the Finance Minister will take into account some of these important factors, which will really help the Indian market, the shareholders and the public. I will only say that the Finance Minister has to keep a constant vigil and have a control on SEBI. The only, it will be more useful. I hope that he will take into consideration all these factors.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
(Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Statutory Resolution and instead support the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Bill.

The objection raised by the hon. Members from the other side is two fold; firstly removing all the restrictions that were there in this field, that is Government control on capital issues and pricing thereof.

16.00 hrs.

The promoters or the industrialists in-charge of the industry who are running these industries will be free enough to exploit the investors. They may exploit the investors at their sweet will. They can arbitrarily fix up the prices and also without having properties and sureties etc. they can go to the market for raising shares etc. Thus, precisely

Secondly, what was the hurry so as to get an ordinance promulgated for this purpose? The Government could have easily waited for the Parliament to sit and then come before the Parliament. These are the two objections the hon. Members are raising, as I understood.

Quite a number of hon. Members sitting on the other side are capable of blowing both hot and cold at the same time. When restrictions are imposed, they are opposed to such restrictions being there. They say why not liberalise? I would like to give an instance. A few days before when there was a Private Members' Resolution being discussed in this House, about sale of shares of some public sector undertakings, there was criticism saying 'why did you not give full freedom to those or rather concerned public sector undertakings to fix their own price? They had no say. Rather the Department of public sector undertakings was assigned this job. As a result of that some of the units stood to lose instead of standing to gain. That was also the criticism that full freedom should have been given to them, as in the case of Steel Authority of India Limited, which was cited. But although in this Bill such freedom is given to the promoters - industrialists still then there is such criticism.

Coming to the Ordinance, I would rather like to congratulate the Government for they have lost no time and at the earliest opportunity they have come forward, may be promulgating an Ordinance to put it into action according to the promise made by them. It was committed on the floor of this House by the hon., Finance Minister in his Budget Speech that all these restrictions would be done away with. Immediately after that the exercise was gone through. Why should they wait for the Parliament to sit? It was mentioned in the Budget Speech and the Budget was approved. There was a general consensus in this direction and it was in pursuance of the new Industrial Policy. So, on this score, the Government's initiatives really commendable.

Now I would like to come to the text of this Ordinance or the text of the Resolution opposing this Ordinance. There has been sea change in the scenario, not only in India but outside India also in the world, around our country. As you know, Sir, the Act that has been repealed is dated back to 1947, the year in which India achieved freedom, and you know what sort of changes have come about in the meantime, particularly in the last about one or two years 'time. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the relevant portion of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. I quote:

"The role of the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI) in the Finance Ministry needs to be reviewed, especially in the context of the emerging industrial and financial scenario. The practice of government control on capital issues, as well as overpricing of issues, has lost the relevance in the changing circumstances of today. It is, therefore proposed to do away with government control of capital issues, including premium fixation. Companies will be allowed to approach the market directly, provided the issues are in conformity with published guidelines related to investor protection"

Before that, the Finance Ministry announced comes procedural simplicity. They simplified the procedure to some extent and on June, 11, after careful consideration, they made public the detailed guidelines governing this business. The guidelines are quite comprehensive. SEBI also before finalising these guidelines circulated them among the merchant bankers and other interested groups. They have sought their opinion. They have taken their views into consideration and after that they have finalised these guidelines. SEBI has laid emphasis on investors ' protection. This is very important because apprehensive protection on the protection of the interests of the investors has been expressed by our own hon. friends here, and quite naturally. I shall read out:

"The SEBI has laid emphasis on investor protection. The first significant step is towards full and fair disclosure of information relating to the investment proposal. The company will be required to make detailed disclosure of the investment proposal to the SEBI and the lead manager, who will scrutinise all aspects before permission is granted to the company to invite public subscription. The promoters will be required to disclose the net asset value of the company as per the latest audited balance sheet and provide clarifications asked by the SEBI for fixing the price of the issue".

But there is one thing. In the light of the recent scam scandal it is very necessary that if these things are in the statute only, it is not enough. It has to be seen how they are being implemented in the field. The Ministry should be quite vigilant all the time and also should over-see the implementation of these provisions becomes an Act. It will not do if they simply say that there is a systems-failure. We must also take adequate lesson from all that has happened recently with regard to the stock scam.

In several areas we find that our laws and regulations are quite good and progressive and are legislated with best of intentions., But something goes wrong with the implementation. It goes wrong while it is implemented in some places and that defeats the main purpose. Sometimes something else happens. That is why the Government should be vigilant also, and all the time

I would like to know what is the experience of the Government. Of course a very short period of nine weeks or so has lapsed after the ordinance was promulgated in May last. What has been their experience during this period? Whether these lead managers are really taking interest or whether they are doing the scrutiny properly or not should be checked. We should know how best they are being followed scrupulously and whether

they are being monitored or not. These things are very important.

At the same time there is another doubt or confusion that some of the provisions run counter to the provisions of some other Act or to the guidelines of S.E.B.I. counter to the Companies Act, Securities (Regulations) Bill etc. There is a general apprehension. I think the ministry of Law must have examined it. I will be happy if it is unfounded. What is required is rather cautions and careful implementation of the policy of the Government.

With these I would like to say that the objections that are being raised by the other side do not hold good. They are not well-founded. It should now be looked into afresh if any of these regulations is wanting to provide adequate teeth to take strong action, then Government should also come forward immediately to equip the S.E.B.I. and other concerned authorities with all the necessary power so as to ensure that the purpose underlying this Bill is really achieved. At the same time the Government should always be alert so that the interests of the investors are well protected. Thank you

16.14 hrs

SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the replacement of the ordinance by the Bill for abolition of the office of the Controller of Capital Issue is to be viewed in the light of whatever has happened during the last four months in this country. So far as the Government is concerned, once they took a complete about-turn from socialism, and the policies of the Nehru era, it is consistent with them that they come out with abolition of all controls and create a free market believing in the doctrine of *laissez-faire*. Broadly speaking, when the controls and the terms and regulations were having a lot of corruption, it was felt that sooner they go, the better it is. But the remedial measures which have been taken have proved worse. The securities scam in this country has touched an all time world record and not only

in this House we have debated it so many times, but the entire world has lost confidence in the fiscal management, fiscal policy, fiscal projects and all financial programmes which this country is having, on account of this big scandal. Viewed in this light, the abolition of the Controller's post requires a lot of rethinking. The primary objective is that earlier, for capital issues, everybody was required a lot of rethinking. The primary objective is that earlier, for capital issues, everybody was required to go to the Controller and take permission. There was corruption and it was the order of the day. But, now the point is that the poor shareholder will be there in a remote village or town without any knowledge of the intricacies. The investor puts all his life's savings in the savings in the shares. There have been cases where the promoters, the big business people in collusion with the Government officers start a company without any land and without any plant machinery. They collect crores of rupees, only to declare a little later that the company is sick or it goes into liquidation.

In my area, in Gotan near Jodhpur, a big cement plant was started. It is not conventional to name the persons here. So, I would not name them. But, some of the hon. Members sitting on the other side, went to inaugurate it and the people thought that such important persons are coming for inaugurating this company and so we have to invest the money. They collected all their savings and invested in it, only to find later on that what to talk of cement plant there is no land yet allotted to it and there is no plant machinery purchased for the unit. It is all fraud.

Now, this particular abolition of Controller of Capital Issues would give a free market, a complete vacation, a complete licence to legalise and rationalise frauds and scandals. So, in this light, it has to be considered. It has been said that restrictions have been put by the guidelines by the Securities and a Exchange Board. It is true that the Securities and Exchange Boards has been given certain guidelines, but who obeys the guidelines in this country when misguided persons are out to squander the public money of the investors.

The guideline says that you must invest at least Rs. One lakh; crores of rupees worth shares are to be sold. What is the next guideline? You must purchase at least 20 per cent of the shares and 80 per cent of the public money can be squandered. So, these guidelines are hopelessly insufficient to control the mismanagement or frauds and to protect the investors. The protection of the investors should be the first necessary requirement to a good Government.

Sir, you must have seen what has happened in the last few months where small investors have invested all their pension money and their provident fund and the big business people took the money. They thought that there is such a thing, as if it is a God's gift and that they can overnight become millionaires. This impression was created, because when the Budget was presented here, immediately thereafter, the first to commend it on the Television, whose photograph was highlighted on the Television, was none else than Mr. Harshad Mehta, the 'Big Bull', as if the entire Government could find out only him. There was no Palkhiwala to comment. Nobody else. No financial expert.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these points are already covered

SHRIGUMANMAL LODHA: These will be covered again so long as the people of this country are in panic over this issue. This point, of course, has been covered. It is to be considered while passing this Bill regarding controls abolition whether sufficient protection has been given to the investors. That is one point to which serious consideration is to be given. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this, Guidelines have no logical force. There must be some Act, some statutory rules, some penalties, some deterrents, some punishments, some offenses on account of which such protection can become useful. Otherwise, guidelines are not those which are to be worshipped and then forgotten. In this country, everybody knows the guidelines., Mr. Krishnamurthi has admitted, he confessed that Mr. Mehta was introduced to Finance Ministry where he gave presentation. Mr. Mehta was accorded

red carpet welcome even after income-tax raids. He was invited by Doordarshan to give comments. Why all this is happening? It is to be lessened in this background that leaving the investor of this country at the mercy of these big industries without any regulation would result in complete catastrophe. So, I submit that permits and controls rajis to be abolished. We have condemned it earlier according to our political philosophy. It is because it was leading to corruption. It was not leading to good results. But that does not mean that the remedy that we now adopt should be worse than the disease itself., Everybody come and says "We are not going to spare anybody." The point is that our Finance Minister was himself the Governor of the Reserve Bank. They say it is a failure of the banking institution. If so, may I know what the Reserve Bank Governor doing for the last so many years and what is the Reserve Bank Governor doing now and why are they not owning the responsibility? Why are they not saying "We are the patrons of this institution? We are the Managing Director. We are the Chairman and so, we are the guilty persons?" But they leave it to the institution. Similarly they say 'Look here, we only liberalised it. Once we liberalise it, forces of demand and supply work. We have left it as a free market in the world". But in the world, nowhere such a thing happened, as has happened in India

You may kindly recall that we appealed to the hon. Finance Minister at that time and said "Kindly increase the limits to Rs. 48,000/- only". Then they came out with the story that it would mean loss of so much revenue. Now where has the scam money gone? How much money has gone? Rs. 33,000 crores from the banks. So far as the investors' money is concerned, people's money is concerned, the private citizens' money is concerned, it may run into Rs. 30,000/- crores or Rs. 40,000 crores. Nobody knows because there is no such instrumentality, no mechanism, by which a survey can be made. Therefore, I would submit that here is a case where the Ministry should consider first. Where was the hurry? On 27th May, they came out with an Ordinance. Why this Ordinance? It is well-known in constitutional law that Ordinances are to be brought in

extreme urgency when there is a compulsion of circumstances of such urgent nature that they cannot wait for the legislators functioning normally. It should be brought forward when there is a compulsion of circumstances of such an urgent nature that they cannot wait for the legislature's functioning. Up to 10th, the Parliament was in Session. They did not bring it forward. After the 10th, on 27th May, one fine morning they just abolished it. My respectful submission is that this is not the method to do it. (*Interruptions*)

Now, you may kindly see that the banks, the mutual funds and the financial institutions have to established norms in the rules book. Now, what would happen to the guidelines if rules had been violated., I am submitting about the findings of the Second Interim Report of the Janakiraman Committee. In that, it has been mentioned that there are as many as 12,266 transactions for an aggregate face value of Rs. 2,75,108 crores, it is over a period of 13 months and 21 days. For such a long period, it had happened. Further, the name of the counterparty as appearing in the books of the reporting bank is not confirmed by an entry in the books of the named counterparty bank. This represented 30.36 per cent in face value of the reported transactions and in terms of number of transactions this represented 21.16 per cent. These are all provisional figures. The magnitude is actually much more. Even the Prime Minister admitted while making a *suo motu* statement in Parliament that the events in the last few months in the financial sector of the country has caused great anxiety. He confessed that the ramifications of this should be thoroughly probed. The Designated Special Judge has accused the investigating agency of shielding the offices of UCO Bank. The CBI has not attached the assets and properties of top bank officials. There has been only an operation cover-up, if I may say so. The SBI was asked to shell out Rs. 700 crores just to bail out the NHB which is a subsidiary of RBI. It is a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Sir, I submit that the hon. Minister should

consider how the rights of the investors are to be protected. A mere one-line abolition of the Controller and leaving all others free for the issue would be a very dangerous thing for the country's fiscal matters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the motion moved by our colleague Shri Nitish Kumar and oppose this Bill. While opposing this Bill and expressing my doubts regarding the intention of the Government comes up first from the statement of objects and reasons of this law. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance first as to what were the circumstances that compelled the Government to introduce this Ordinance. I have heard your request just now and I have gone through the statement of objects and reasons which bear the signature of the hon. Minister of Finance. He is saying here that:

[*English*]

"As Parliament was not in session and as it became necessary in the context of the emerging industrial and financial scenario to repeal urgently the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, the President promulgated the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 on the 29th May, 1992...."

[*Translation*]

Now I would like to know the basis on which he came to this conclusion. What was the circumstance which compelled to introduce the line:

[*English*]

In the context of the emerging industrial and financial scenario.

[*Translation*]

These are the words used by Ministry of Finance in the Budget speech on the 29th February. This Budget speech was written

much earlier. I believe that these four words 'emerging industrial and financial scenario' were written in January. He was entrapped in 'emerging industrial scenario' since January, but what happened in 29th May which compelled the Government to promulgate the Ordinance? This Government is used to rule through Ordinance. First of all, we condemn such practice. This should not have been promulgated. Whatever be the reasons to support the motion introduced by Shri Nitish Kumar, I think only one reason is sufficient, that there is no truth in the argument that he has been brought as a short measure in the context emerging industrial and financial scenario.

May I know from the hon. Finance Minister, what developments are taking place in the industrial sector which have compelled him to introduce this Bill? In his 'emerging industrial and financial scenario' factories are being closed, industrial production is showing a downward trend. Foreign companies manufacturing coca-cola, breakfast food, cologne, soups are being invited to this country, under the Emerging Industrial Scenario.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the industrial sectors having earned a good name once and which were instrumental in preparing Jawahar Lal Nehru's industrial policy of 1956, are remembered by us only because the Congress Government has already deserted them and it is going to follow the principles of leaders like George Bush etc. It was decided to prepare industrial structure following improvement in industrial policy in 1956 and thereafter. It was decided to give priority to industry in those backward areas where nothing was produced. But the free system and idea of liberal policy of the Government will not enable industry to reach the areas where there is no industry. Industries will be set up in the areas where capital is already there, such as around places like Bombay,

Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur where there has been capital right from the beginning. Since the Government has adopted such free trade in every area, so its policy met its end then and there. Therefore, we want to know as to what is the emerging industrial scenario.

The Minister should reply to it when he rises to speak in the support of this Bill. Then the Government talks about the emerging financial scenario, this is more astonishing. The Government has liberty to discuss emerging financial scenario as long as it desires. I have spoken for two and a half hours. I can speak for 25 hours more. Let me know the subject on which I have to speak, be it anything ranging from banking money market, stock exchange, bogus currency as Bankers receipts.

[*English*]

What is that emerging financial scenario?

[*Translation*]

Has wealth in India increased too much? While preparing this Ordinance, was the Government unaware that the entire game misplayed by the stock market. The game that is being played is totally false and we want to know the meaning of emerging financial scenario because it challenges the motive calls the motive of the Government in question. Moreover your request has also a bearing on the speech of the hon. Minister of Finance.

I do not want to go into the detailed debate whether the office of control of Capital Issues should be abolished or not. The basic question is whether control should be there or not. Till now the Government has been trying to appoint out that it is constituting the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in spite of abolishing control of capital Institute and all the work which was being done hitherto through C.C.A. is now going to be done through the SEBI. Here lies contradiction and I want to take the issue of the motive of the Government here. The contradiction is that on the one hand, the

Government is going to remove the control, on the other hand, it is going to control mechanism which was name after C.C.I., in the name of SEBI. We want to know whether the Government has any good motive behind it. If it is to be decontrolled, or only the name of the controlling agency, the mechanism is altered and handed over to any other agency, i.e. (SEBI) a question arises that the control was incomplete and insufficient and it was not serving the purpose. I can furnish sufficient proofs and I shall put forth one or two proofs here. The Government could not control through it therefore, it is providing powers to it more or less. If powers are being given to the SEBI, the philosophy behind it will be bogus. Therefore, the question of motive arises here. The House and the country should not be misled in this manner. The Government should categorically express its purpose, and objectives behind this law.

Capital control is essential for India, because the country has very little capital. Many issues remain pending and under consideration before the Control of Capital Issues. Planning is one of these issues. What is planning? What is the philosophy, concept before the Planning Commission, Plan, Five Year Plan. The concept here is that the country has very little capital. In order to ensure the development project or area to which the little capital will be allocated, the Government has to impose control over it. We oppose Government's policy of liberalisation. Bureaucrats should be removed from. I consider a few things a great curse for India. Indian bureaucrats are one of them. They should be dealt with sternly as much as possible. Their rights should be lessened as much as possible.

In the year 1977, Janata Party was in power. Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. We had introduced the new industrial policy. Under that policy we had either clipped or curtailed the powers of bureaucrats. Otherwise people had to rush to Delhi for every work. We abolished it. We abolished the provisions under which people had to rush to the State capitals for their work. If a

small scale industry was to be set up in a District or in a village people had to rush to the State capital. We abolished it. We set up a District Industrial Centre in every District of India, and ordered that all work will be done there. This is how manipulation is done. By liberalisation I mean changing the thinking that people at upper strata of society are very intelligent and giving power to people at the grassroot level to decide their own future. With this liberalisation, there will be no control over capital anywhere in the country and people will invest capital at their free will in any field they want. It is not possible. Capital attracts capital. Now capital will be diverted to metropolitan cities and to those areas which were being used by the Britishers as the centres of their power to exploit this country. The Government still wants to continue with the same system. After independence we had identified certain areas for investment of capital where it was wanting and chalked out our plans accordingly. Those things still bear a meaning for us and we are not prepared to abandon it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with this I would like to cite an example. Hon. Defence Minister is present here. When he used to be the Chief Minister of Maharashtra he had made a contribution in the construction of Konkan Railway which I has mooted as the Minister of Railway. Others who contributed to that work are Shri Nayanar, the former Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Barbosa, the former Chief Minister of Goa, and Shri Virendra Patil, the former Chief Minister of Karnataka. All these Chief Ministers chalked out the plan for the Konkan Railway in consultation with the railway Ministry in Delhi. Today both the Government and its development structure are in a peculiar position. There are no funds for Konkan Railway. When a proposal is mooted for issue of bonds for Konkan Railway it is said that there is no money. The Finance Ministry is responsible for the issue of bonds. On the one hand there is no capital for the development of Konkan belt in the western coastal region, where it is very necessary, on the other hand the Government is talking of liberalisation. The Government wants to liberalise the capital issue. Letting individuals earn freely. It has come with such a proposal. We are not prepared to accept it.

Secondly, the point on which I protest is that this scam has been going on for last several months. This scam has proved one thing that in India manipulation is done on a large scale in capital market, stock market, where people use Government capital to build their own status. I cited the name of a company yesterday. While talking on scam. I again refer to that company but on some other context. I had said how manipulation is done and I referred to reliance Company. Today I present some facts. We have the S.E.B.I. and the C.C.I. It hardly matter whether the S.E.B.I. and the C.C.I. are abolished. It is just a show the stock market was manipulated. It was done because the Reliance Company had to sell its shares in Europe market. The stock market was manipulated for three months through Bank receipts and by other means. The money was withdrawn from UCO Bank and the bank of Omans. But it is still not known as to who withdraw the money. It is a matter to be probed. It is to be probed as to how much money of our public undertakings was withdrawn and who were the Ministers who gave their consent to the proposal. This will be investigated. It is a fact that the cost of shares of Reliance Company which was selling at Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 earlier has gone upto Rs. 450 due to Government's liberalised policy. There after the reliance company went to Europe to sell its shares. In Europe shares are sold.

[English]

in what are known as Global Depository Receipts.

[Translation]

One Global Depository Receipt consists of two shares. Two shares means Rs. 20 while the face value of a Reliance share was Rs. 10. Thus two shares cost Rs. 20. They sold the Global Depository Receipts in American and European markets at the rate of 16.35 US dollars which comes to Rs. 500. In other words they sold a share worth Rs. 20 for Rs. 500 in European and American markets. They deposited Rs. 20 in the name of equity and Rs. 480 in the name of reserve. In this

way the Reliance Company earned Rs. 240 for each share of Rs. 10 or Rs. 480 for two shares without any return of interest any dividend for commitment. Ambani grew richer. He had money by taking briber. His principle is that in India everybody can be purchased only his price needs to fixed. He managed to accumulate money on this basis, But does anybody know what happened then? The people in Europe came to know within 10 days that they had been duped. Because our stock market had duped them. But I cannot understand why did they take so much of time to know the reality. Within these 10 days the loss of Global depository Receipts took a nosedive from 16.35 US dollars to 11.5 Dollars. It means shares which were purchased in America and Europe for Rs. 500 came down to Rs. 345. Does anybody know what was its result? Hon. Finance Minister knows that all the companies in the public as well private sector which earn capital in the country by selling their shares abroad were asked by the foreign brokers not to enter the European market for one year. Now development work has come to a standstill in Jamshedpur, Pune, Bombay and Delhi. Due to the cheat, his misleading act and manipulation in stock exchange, hopes of a dozen Indian companies to enter the European markets direct and bring capital on their own terms were shattered. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister how will he stop all this? Which power does the Government have to stop it. Do not talk about us. We are very powerful. We know the power of the Government very well. Companies have been declared insolvent. One such company in Andhra Pradesh drew Rs. 23 crore from the Reserve Bank of India and the owner of the company has been made a Minister in Andhra Pradesh since last two years. He is facing a charge under section 420. The CBI has registered a case against him under Prevention of Corruption Act. Shri Janakiram is facing the charge. Does the Government have the courage? It says that it is adopting liberalisation, but I do not agree. I gave just one example and I can give many more such examples..

Mr. Chairman, Sir, do you know who is the owner of Usha Rectifier. I don't know but

it might be belonging to Shriram. It is a well known company. Who its shares came to market the stock market was manipulated in this manner. The cost of a share of Rs. 10 was fixed at Rs. 325. Controller of capital Issues asked them to bring down the cost because it was very high. He suggested to fix it at Rs. 50 which was earlier fixed at Rs. 325. The C.C.I. approved its cost at Rs. 50 and people purchased these because of its publicity. As the Judge Saheb said just now how a cement factory in his area had no land for laying a foundation. But these people reached there issued its shares. The same game was played there and people purchased its shares. After 15 days the value of share came down to Rs. 32 but this company was very shrewd and its wanted to collect per share Rs. 325/. Each share cost Rs. 10 and interest and dividend was to be paid on there Rs. 10 only. The company got Rs. 325/- per share. It could use this money in any manner. It could play a game in stock market with this money.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about SEBI. I would like to print out to the hon. Minister that he as well as some hon. Members discussed the guidelines of SEBI. May I put him a direct question whether it is not a fact that the Government did not notify these guidelines. I want to have a reply from the hon. Minister why the guidelines of SEBI were not notified. These guidelines are still lying in the Finance Ministry. According to my knowledge no notification has been issued, on what basis the Government has introduced this Bill. SEBI has no right to open the closed stock-market of Bombay.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am finishing. But I must take this point. After all two hours have been allocated for this. Still we have lot of time. We are discussing the future of India's corporate sector. We are discussing the future of India's industry. This

is not a subject to be taken lightly. It seems to me a very vital matter. We are discussing a very fundamental thing. Tomorrow, you sitting there will say that why did you not raise this point. It shows the gravity of the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hour time-limit is for this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let us double it to four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you should have told the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We can double it to four hours. We want an answer from the Minister.

[Translation]

Which rights have been given to SEBI by the Government? Why the stock-market of Bombay is closed? SEBI has no right to open the stock-market for Bombay. SEBI has no right to convene the meeting of stock brokers. SEBI has no power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the guidelines sent to SEBI which the hon. Member has discussed here and which has been published in the newspapers.

[English]

These are the SEBI guidelines. These are the proposals that have been made SEBI. The Government has still not notified them if my understanding of the situation is right. And if my understanding is right, then the Government has no business to deceive the House and deceive the country. Otherwise, the Minister should get up right now and say that my understanding is wrong.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is not speaking on this issue because he cannot do so. Then how this Bill will be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): First you say
whatever you have to say, then I shall reply
all your questions.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: All right. U have no objection, We will seek more clarification during the third reading. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this game of liberalisation in the corporate sector, liberalization, global economy are all this words. I would not like to deliver a detailed Budget speech it. But I would like to give a signal the investor of India, who want to invest their money in the share-market that once they have involved in the stock-market. "Satta" does not mean investment. The Government should clarify it time and again but it is not doing so.

[English]

State is different from investment.

[Translation]

To invest money in satta means to make money by illegal means and to evade taxes. Where pay money does not mean investment.

[English]

Investment is in the primary market.

[Translation]

I accept that there is secondary market. But if the game of state is started in the secondary market, crores of rupees of lakhs of people are wasted there, that is what has been going on for last few months. This is the first signal that I would like to give to the public of India.

Secondly, I would like to give a hint to the hon. Finance Minister because he has said that he would reply every question later on. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister when these companies will be bankrupt, because he has no control over these companies what will happen to the equities of the people invested in these companies? This issue is important because in globalisation about which he is talking about, especially in Japan and America it is considered that the company, which raises its capital has right to become bankrupt. I am not taking it lightly., I am saying seriously.

This is the general law there that the one invest capital has right to spend it according to his will. The judge of a court is a present here, he will furnish witness in this regard. What is the situation in India? There was a company named Maruti, not the present one, the existing Maruti company is a Government Company. Saying that you will be given dealership and licence that company has raised equities of Rs. 8 crore and deposits of Rs. 7 crore. My figures may be wrong Rs. 8 crore may be Rs. 2 crore and Rs. 7 crore may be Rs. 9 crore but crores of rupees have been raised on the basis of equities and deposits. Car was not to be manufactured because it was all a game. Capital to be used on consultancy, technical services, insurance and on several other things had been used for personal purposes. The industrial House has become bigger and richer. Life of the people who had invested their capital was ruined. Money of the people, who deposited Rs. 2 lakh, 3 lakh or Rs. 5 lakh depending on the area, in the name of stockist has been misused.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): A business man in Ahmedabad has invested Rs. 50 lakh. Nothing has been given to him. He has named his bungalow after Maruti. He is repenting now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This way one case of Maruti a classical because Maruti car has to be manufactured by a member of then Prime Minister's family. Since Maruti car has to be manufactured by a member of the Prime Minister's family, it made the lives of stockists and equity share holders miserable who belong to middle and lower-middle class. Please tell me how are you inviting the people to invest money in stock-market if all this has been done by a Member of the Prime Minister's family and in the presence of C.C.I. What will happen to the capital of those people if the companies 17.00 hrs. become bankrupt. Because these companies have to be bankrupt and the Government wants to link our economy with the world economy. In this regard I would like to cite an example of United States of America. Last year three largest bankruptcies took place in the United States of America.

[English]

The three largest bankruptcies in the United States of America last year took away one lakh twenty thousand crores of rupees. If you add all the bankruptcies in America, the total money of the people who has either bought equity or how had otherwise involved in those companies, that went down the drain was Rs. 4 lakh crore.

[Translation]

When the Government is linking our economy with the global market then it will certainly link it with bankrupt also. The Government has established relationship with them and especially in the industrial sector in the name of so-called liberalisation. The Government expects from the share holders that they should invest money in stock-market. What are the steps taken and rules made by the Government to save them from bankruptcy? In the recent game of stock-market people lost Rs. 30-40 crore, and their property is turned into ashes. I would like that the hon. Minister should reply all these questions. I emphatically oppose this Bill and hope that all the Members of the House will also oppose it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Peter G. Marbaniang): We have taken more than two and a half hours on this subject. There are two more speakers. I request them that they may limit their speeches to five minutes each.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTHY (Howrah): Sir, I rise to oppose the Capital Issues' repeal Bill, 1992, which seeks to replace the Capital Issues Repeal Ordinance, 1992. Many of the speakers have already drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that this Government is used to issue ordinances instead of taking up the issues in Parliament. Sir, I am opposed to this practice and I hope that it will not recur in future until

and unless an emergency situation arises. The previous speaker, hon. George Fernandes has questioned the Government as to what was the emergent financial or industrial scenario that compelled the Government to issue the ordinance. I raise the same question and expect the answer from the Minister.

Secondly, this Bill comes in the aftermath of the Industrial Policy which liberalised Government's control over industry as well as control over pricing of capital issues. Now, if these things are accepted in this form, I am afraid that there is going to be a real threat to the independence of our economy. My friends in the Congress (I) and my hon. friends belonging to BJP descends it as no real threat. But Sir, there is a story in this. It shows the direction of the financial system. This story makes it incumbent on us to run the financial system and the industrial system of our country in the patriotic interests of the nation.

A crisis, an accentuating crisis, in the form of poverty, in the form of growing unemployment, in the form of fall in exports in dollar terms and in the form of the security scam, is telling upon our economy. There our friends sit content, smiling away depending upon the private interests and the interests of the foreign nationals. In the name of stabilisation programme to correct the economic imbalance, in the name of restricting the economy, the Government has advocated the policy of liberalisation. Already in this august House we have raised our voice against the industrial policy, against the method the Government follows. Sir, the same charge I will level happen. There was a system by which we could control the capital market. There being scant capital in our country there is need for us to control the capital market.

I remember, even in 1945 when Bombay Plan was declared, when the industrial policy was declared by Tatas and Birlas, even they advocated control of economy in the national interest. Even in 1946 when first this ordinance was announced, even in 1947 when this act was passed, they advocated

control of economy so that by taking the opportunity in the name of freedom the common investors' interests of the investors that are to be protected. It is the interests of our economy that are to be protected. And in the interest of the existing financial system there should be some check and balances. If we have to learn any lesson from the security scam, it is that some sort of regulation should be there and SEBI is not the mechanism with which we can hope to do so. Sir, we know the state of an autonomous body like the B.I.F.R. we had an ailing BEIR and here we have ailing SEBI who cannot make the stock market just obey their guidelines? With these guidelines we cannot expect the market to be controlled by the SEBI. With these words I oppose the Bill and again will request the Government to think how to protect the interests of the investors; how to control the capital market and how to arrange for the pricing of the capital. The small investors cannot be left to the Pricious of some stock brokers or people like those stock brokers whose only motive is to earn profit and not the well being of the economy.

With these words I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAV PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Capital Issue (Control) Bill presented by the hon. Minister is in place of the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992. When this ordinance was brought the session was likely to start. Some of the hon. Members have asked about the circumstances which completed to bring this ordinance. This bill is a part of the new Industrial Policy and arrangements have been made for an open market by brining this bill. These things had come up yesterday also while we were discussing on the security scandal. The investors who had invested capital in it are trapped now and those who had deposited money in the banks, do not have trust in the banks. This bill creates doubt as to whether the investors will be protected or not. It is claimed that this is being done by introducing a new policy for economic reforms. These

reforms have not borne any fruits. Neither the increasing prices have come under control nor the export could be promoted.

As some hon. Members have said various things to oppose this bill, I also oppose it and my submission to you is that it should be brought after reconsideration and my submission to all the hon. Members is that they should oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, various hon. Members have expressed their views today's on the proposed bill. I am thankful to all of them, including Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Shravan Kumar Patel, Shri Girdhan Lal Bhargava, Shri Sudhir Giri, Shri Loknath Choudhary, Shri B.B. Ramaiah, Shri Panigrahi, Justice Lodha, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Susantha Chakraborty and Shri Ramashravy Prasad Singh. I have mentioned the name since I will give a whole some reply to all the issue raised by these hon. Members. I welcome the hon. Members, who have raised doubts, who have given suggestions and who have opposed it. In this way there has been a detailed discussion on this bill. One of our experienced and senior Members, Shri George Fernandes has made the debate, a detailed one. It is obvious that he has expressed such things on the basis of his experience and knowledge, which are not directly linked with it but they are linked with our policy and new system indirectly. What has been suggested by him, on the basis of his experience to rectify the flaws in it, I would like to answer these in a few words. There were certain things in the two and half hour lecture delivered by you, which were answered by the hon. Finance Minister by you, which were answered by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, I understand that there is none at all to repeat these. But I would like to submit that the points, directly associated with this bill, should be answered. Nitish Kumar ji and other hon. Members has asked as to why this ordinance was brought and why the bill is presented in the Parliament. My submission in this context is that after pondering over the various aspects of it, it was felt unavoidable, since

the Parliament was not in session, therefore this bill was brought on 29th May, 1992.

Mr. Chairman Sir, secondly it has been rightly said by many hon., Members that on the one hand we are bringing to an end the present law and on the other hand we say that SEBI has laid down the guidelines, so that the middle class investors in the securities may not suffer. They will be given full co-operation and protection continuously. Some people have expressed their doubts on this issue. In this context I want to submit that as far as the old law is concerned it was brought in 1947 and it was modified in 1969 and a rebate up to Rs. one crore was given. Any company can issue securities upto that extent and the ban on that was lifted and concessions were given.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently our hon. Finance Minister has declared the new economic policy on 24th July, 1991. Keeping that in view some hon. Members said that they appreciated the new economic policy but they had doubts regarding the provision of concession/rebate, which was according to the law, as if whether it would be recovered under S.E.B. I. or not? First of all the circumstances compelled us to bring it and it is a part of that series adopted for the formulation of law or licence policy. Leave the quota permit policy, which was in vogue here. The economic condition of the country has changed so much that laws or regulations formulated earlier in 1956, which were necessary at that time and which have been mentioned by Shri George Fernandes were having flaws. There was an Industrial Resolution of 1948, later on it came in 1956 and after that changes were made by different Governments. This change was made when Shri George Fernandes was the Industries Minister. It is a big thing which has been discussed. In a nut shell, I would like to say that from the first plan till the present one it seemed that our economic condition will be in accordance with our plan and the economy will be a mixed one. Our fundamental rules, about which some of the hon. Members have claimed to be dating back to the Nehru era,

are the same even today. There is no basic change in it. But the economic development of the country will come to a stop, if all things are centralised as the hon. Members are just talking about the stock exchange keeping in view the vast corporate sector. Besides rebate and lifting of ban decentralisation is also included in it and the main flaw in it under the old law has been removed since it is not considered necessary. But along with it, for the protection of the interests of our small investors, it was considered necessary and the SEBI law was passed by this House only in which it is the provision that the interests of the small and general investors should be protected and therefore the arrangements have been made to provide them protection. SEBI has laid down guidelines on 11th June, 1991 and everything has been discussed in a detail in it as to under which circumstances which company can sell its share and these have been discussed by various hon. Members, which need not to be repeated. Hon. Members also know that it is comprehensive. Hon. George Fernandes has also made a reference to it that the laid down guidelines have not been reference to it that laid down guidelines have not been recognised by the Government. There is something secret in it. The law Ministry is pondering over the regulations, which are under consideration of the Government and these guidelines are laid down under section 11. Generally this right is with the SEBI under the SEBI Act. They have laid down these guidelines under their right and it has been notified by the SEBI. There is no need at all to issue the notification by the Government. Secondly, the regulations under their consideration will be laid down after approval.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If your law Ministry does not notify the regulations which is a must, then what is the relevance of these guidelines.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: That is a different thing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Hon. Minister Sir, I think that both these things are separate but SEBI, at present, is not in a condition to function in any way since the

approval on the regulations of its right which have been granted, have not been given approval by the Ministry since last one year or six months, because it feels that its right is being snatched away.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Both these should not be mixed up. I am saying it clearly that these regulations are not there. What I am saying is that there may be some differences between your understanding and our understanding. But the task of framing regulations has been given to the Ministry of Law. These are not the guidelines of SEBI which we as well as the hon. Members discussed. Under section 11A the SEBI has been empowered to frame some guidelines to protect the interests of small and ordinary investors. Everybody knows it., So far as recognition to SEBI regulations are concerned, these have been framed under the authority of the Act passed by this August House. Therefore, there is nothing irregular in it. I am saying the same thing. The other thing that was said thereafter is....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. The hon. Minister may address the Chair.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Now I come to the other points which were in regard to the small investors raised by Shri Kumar Patel.

[Translation]

He has also asked whether we should make insurance and take steps so that small investors may not face any difficulty and the rights that have been given SEBI are not misused. He has made very good suggestions because despite existence of law, whether the powers are vested in the Controller of Capital Issues or SEBI, it may create problems if the law is not implemented. In this regard, the suggestions made by the hon Member are most appropriate. The SEBI should remain fully vigilant in the matter. So that there is on laxity in

implementing the provisions of these laws., These should be followed properly.

Thereafter, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava raised a point and made a suggestion that the persons found guilty should be dealt with sternly. But I would like to inform him that there is no such provision in the SEBI Act. I would like to draw his attention towards a provision already made under section 24.

[English]

"Whosoever contrivances or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of the Act or any rules or regulations made there under, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, and with fine."

[Translation]

Therefore, it has to be followed. But I want to say that there is already a provision like this.

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Excuse me, the violation of guidelines is no offence.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: No, they have said it. You kindly see section 11 (1). It is mandatory. One has to follow that.

[Translation]

You have yourself been a Judge.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): When a former Chief Justice is telling you, his suggestions are appropriate. He must have delivered several judgments. He is saying it on that basis. There is a need to read it properly. You are speaking in the House.
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I was also a student of Law and have practiced law for 30 years. Therefore, please don't tell me this thing. I understand what is what.
(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: You just
said out section 24. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am
replying to suggestions made by Shri
Bhargava. In my view, there are sufficient
provisions in law in this regard. This is nothing
to worry. If any problem arises, we can bring
amendment to it after consulting Justice
Saheb. But there is no ambiguity in my view.

Shri Giri has also made some
suggestions. Some suggestions have also
been made by Shri George Fernandes about
industrial production. His view-point may
differ from others. It could be that the new
policies have been of little use. It is also a fact
that there has not been as much increase in
industrial production as it ought to be. I
accept it... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, it
has fallen.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The
production has fallen. We have to see the
situation that prevailed in the beginning. As
you know, what was the economic situation
when our Government came into power. It is
not that production fell all of a sudden and the
situation was good till that time., You know
that the situation was good till that time. You
know that the situation was very critical.
Import was stopped in about March 1991.
You also know that our foreign exchange
reserve had come down 2300 crore. You
also know that we had to mortgage 67
tonnes of gold. We redeemed it within six months.
You will be glad to know that we have fixed
a target of acquiring 35 tonnes of gold in the
year under our new gold policy and we have
already acquired more than 30 tonnes of
gold within three months.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Smugglers bring maximum gold.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: It can
be your interpretation. The N.R.s who
have more certificates of residing abroad for
more than six months, come here....
(Interruptions) We had a target of acquiring

Rs. 75 crore work of gold by March 1993.
You will be glad to know that we have
received Rs. 70 crore by the end of July even
though we had to reduce the rate of custom
duty from Rs. 450 to Rs. 220 per tonne of
gold.

You are also aware of the position in
respect of other things. Today we have
foreign exchange reserve of more than Rs.
17,000 crore., It is of two types. Some
foreign exchanges have come from outside
in the shape of loan and some have come in
normal channels Rs. 6500 crore have been
received permanently under remittance
scheme of India development Bonds....
(Interruptions) We don't say that we have
achieved complete success. It is just a part
beginning and a good beginning. It takes time
improve the economy and industrial
development. Particularly, our foreign trade,
our export should enhance. The Government
is trying its level best to increase foreign
trade.

I have made a submission about
guidelines. The hon. Members have raised
the issue of securities scam. The scam issue
has been discussed elaborately and the hon.
Minister of Finance has given his reply.
(Interruptions) You have mentioned the
names of some companies and I think you
had also made a mention of the same in your
earlier speech. The names of one or two
companies were mentioned, There were
some other companies which were not
referred to by you. The sale prospects of
shares of our companies abroad depends on
circumstances. There has been more
improvement in it and we are marching
toward improvement, probably, in future, not
only in India *(Interruptions)*

GEORGE FERNANDES: There hon.
Minister said that many things depend on
circumstances. I had mentioned the name of
a particular company. How the owner of the
company manipulated price of its share for
Rs. 500 and how its rate fell and how the
country suffered loss. We were not in a
position to enter foreign market for a year.
Which are those circumstances?

SHRI RAMEHSWAR THAKUR: In 10-15 days, the value of a share which was Rs. 500 as the hon. Member puts it, has fallen down to Rs. 300. You all are aware that the value of shares in Share market varies greatly from hour to hour. In the circumstances as it prevailed earlier, the value of the share was Rs. 500. But in 10-15 days later the circumstances changed and the value of that share fell down to Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 the Reserve Bank gave permission not only to any single company but also to several other companies in which Reliance, Grasham etc. companies were there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are supporting my point. You have here manipulated the stock market... *(Interruptions)* when the value of the shares of Reliance fell down in the international stock market and the reason for this downfall in the prices of shares, as he told.

[English]

The prices had been whipped up in India.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: No, No, it is not the fact. I repudiate the whole thing. This is not that was soon by the Government. In Stock Exchange there is up and down. There is no question of involvement of the Government. There are many factors which influence the stock market. There has been a scam. That is a separate thing; it has to be discussed separately and separately replied. But so far the share rates are concerned, that depends on many factors... *(Interruptions)* What it is today, after ten days it will be different.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have heard foreign brokers told Indian industrialists including TISCO and others not to come to Europe for the next 10-12 months. Is this or is this not correct?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, this information may be with the hon. Member.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, he is evading reply to my query. The whole

world knows about it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: With these, I have tried to cover all the points that were raised in brief. If there are any important points left, I am prepared to reply to the extent possible. I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the suggestion given and they will be carefully examined by the Government and kept in view while implementing the guidelines on the policies of the Government.

With these words, I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their Statutory Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nitish Kumar, after such a beautiful reply from the hon. Minister, I hope you will withdraw it.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly, I would like to thank those hon. Members who participated in the discussion of my Statutory Resolution. It was, however, totally my right to give thanks, but this right was snatched by the hon. Minister who in my place gave thanks to all.

The hon. Minister has not been able to reply to any of the questions raised by me under this resolution which contained the motion of disapproving the ordinance he has also not replied to the questions raised by the hon. Members, particularly by Shri George Fernandes, his reply was evasive... *(Interruptions)*... we listened patiently to what was said by the learned advocate, the ex Chartered accountant and presently the Minister of State. He has made a reference of SEBI and said that SEBI would handle the case now instead of C.C.I. S.E.B.I. has so far not been given adequate powers. It has to deal with such companies as are big cheaters., They will cheat the small investors to render them bankrupt. The small investors will lose their deposits made out of their hard earned money. There is nobody to safeguard their interest. There is no such arrangement.

There has been no reply to the point raised by me. I would, therefore, request the

Government to cast away its stubborn stand. It is not yet too late. It is the question of the interest of the country. The talks of joining global economy, adoption of Free Economic Policy and liberalisation of market economy are merely any eyewash. What has actually been done in the name of liberalisation is nothing but to loot the public money to the tune of four to ten thousand crore of rupees. When this is the State of Affairs what more can you expect out of this policy of liberalisation. Shri Harin Pathak is not present in the House. Shri George Fernandes has referred to the issue of Maruti. Some of the investors died, some went mad. There is no arrangement to safeguard their interest. I would therefore, like to submit to the Government that should cast away stubbornness, cancel the ordinance and should take decision after deep consideration. It is not our intention to encourage bureaucracy. I told in my speech that there should not be an unnecessary delay in removing the genuine difficulties being faced by the companies by doing away with the prevailing red tapism and there should be quick disposal of the applications and there should be no procrastination in this process. To minimize the influence of bureaucracy and to keep it open, the capital issue control Act should be amended. But it should not be altogether repealed, otherwise it will lead our country into a great trouble. The ordinance could protect the people and when there will be no such control, it will be an injustice to the small investors of this country. It will ultimately lead to a situation when new companies will not be opened. I just cited an example. Everyday we see it through advertisements, T.V. radio and through newspapers and now we believe what is telecast through electronic media C.N.N. and thorough print media on intention level. People are influenced by advertisements. If some fake company launches something, people are misled by its hollow advertisement. No such arrangement has been made here to provide protection to such persons, I would, therefore, submit it is still not late. This relates to the interest of the country. To encourage industries is in the interest of the nation. I,

therefore, request that the Government should withdraw this Bill and let the ordinance be lapsed. Through you, I would like to appeal to the Government and to this House that in the interest of the country, the Statutory resolution should be adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRINITHISH KUMAR: No, Sir. I am not withdrawing, I am pressing my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 1992".

The Motion was negative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments to the Motion for Consideration. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava is not here. I put his amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dau Dayal Joshi is not here. I put his amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill "

17.47 hrs.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question s:

"That clause I, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to move:

" That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions:

" That the Bill be passed "

The motion was adopted.

17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Report

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDYA
(Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present the 19th

Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 1992-93 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR
GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1992-93 AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1988-89.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will
take up item No. 11 and 12 together.

Motions moved:-

(i) " That the supplementary sum not exceeding the amount shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defry the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof - Demand No. 16."

(ii) " That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof;

Demand Nos. 10, 13 and 16 "

No of Demand.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House.
1	2	3
	Assets-Acquisition, construction and Replacement.	Rs

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

(Vide List Business for)

<i>No. of Demand.</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand Submitted to the Vote of the House.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>
10.	Operating Expenses -Fuel	3,82,74,306
13	.Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits.	93,30,34,414
16.	Assets - Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other expenditure	
	Railway Funds	7,32,34,305

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, now the House is going to have a discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants and Demands for Supplementary Grants of Railways and both will be discussed together. So far the Demands for Excess Grants is concerned the recommendations of the P.A.C. made in the 19th Report are going to be implemented.

It has been clearly stated by the Public Accounts Committee that what is being done by Ministry of Railways, is not good and perhaps some of the recommendations made in the previous report were also not implemented. I would like to quote from 3 of the report presented on 29th April.

[English]

Sir, I quote from the report:

* The Public Accounts Committee have repeatedly exhorted the Ministries in the past to enforce

strict exchequer control and impart financial discipline amongst their Departments so as to regulate the expenditure in accordance with the budgetary allocations. Nevertheless, financial discipline has remained a distant goal.

The Committee note that during the year under review that is 1988-89 the excess expenditure was of the order of Rs. 367.98 crores under 26 grants as against Rs. 304.15 crores under 21 grants during the preceeding year that is 1987-88. Incidentally the Committee observe that during the past decade (1979-89) there was a period (1981-82 to 1984-85) when the excess expenditure registered a declining trend from Rs. 462.69 crores in 1981-82 to as low as Rs. 64.87 crores in 1984-85 but unfortunately this trend got reversed in 1985-86 when the excess expenditure touched a figure of Rs. 441.72 crores. Since then there

has been no significant improvement in the situation. The Committee view this situation with concern".

Sir, the Committee continue to mention, and I quote:

" An analysis of the reasons for excess expenditure during 1988-89, which have been discussed in some details in the succeeding paragraphs of this Report, indicate that the lack of proper monitoring of the progress of expenditure, timely review of the financial requirements and failure to asses properly the requirement of additional funds have resulted in the excess expenditure".

[Translation]

This is the report of the Public Accounts Committee. That report has also been quoted by you along with these demands that the Public Accounts Committee has recommended that it should be regularised. It has brought in far regularisation only after that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is immaterial as to how much money is involved in it or how much money is being demanded, or how much adjustment is there, the question is that the Ministry in its functioning, did not bother about following the rules and no precaution was taken. That is why the Public Accounts committee has stated expressing its displeasure that whatever has been done is not right and that due precaution should be taken.

Whatever has been stated in it for which the demand for Excess Grants for the year 1988-89 has been made are very minor things. For example, there are demands relate to Repairs and maintenance of Plant

Equipments, Operating Expenses Replacement, Traffic etc. Normally, it could have been prescribed as to how much amount is going to be spent or in respect of acquisition. Three years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 are over and now it has been brought while the Public Accounts Committee has given its conclusion in its report presented on 29th April that Ministry's function has not been proper.

*

I would like to submit that while replaying the debate the hon. Minister should also clarify the reasons for delay in work. He should also make it clear as to why there was no monitoring over the work.

So far as the matter of expenditure is concerned, it is not so that the work was not done according to the prescribed procedure. I do not want to raise this today. My colleague Shri Rajveer Singh would discuss it.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I was submitting that funds are misused on large scale in Railways. A lot can be said in regard to the prevailing condition of trains. A few days ago, a question concerning the purchase of locomotives was raised, it was a deal in which the Railway department put aside all the rules and regulations to purchase 30 locomotives worth crores of rupees. BHEL was the claimant for that contract; however its claim was rejected

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

in the Indian Express dated 8th February.:

to give it to ABB. I am unable to understand the reason behind it. Newspapers, of course, have published the details in regard to it, but I would not like to go into the details of those newspapers. However, the hurry with which the contract has been made is a matter of consideration. The officers who look after the financial matters of the Railway Ministry had pointed out that his contract should not be signed, the committee had also suggested the same and said that if at all the contract was to be given, it should be given to the first bidder, i.e. BHEL. In spite of this, the company was not given the contract. This creates suspicion and you cannot evade from it. And I have already submitted that then Finance Commissioner in Railways in his report dated 21.8.91 had ironed that it was in proper to give the contract to ABB. But despite that, locomotives were purchased from the same company. Different people expressed different views in regard to it; the news that is reported in the newspapers is more disturbing.

I would like to make a short reference to it. This is "Rajasthan Patrika" dated March 27, 1992. It states that "About one dozen Parliamentarians belonging to various political parties, in their letter written to the Hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimharao have said that Indian Railways propose to purchase 30 electronic railway engines of Rs. 1100/- crores from a Swedish firm whereas an Indian Company BHEL was ready to supply these engines in just Rs. 560/- crores. In this letter, they have demanded that the Hon. Prime Minister should intervene and prevent the misuse of Government funds'. Even the Hon. Prime Minister was requested by a number of Members in this regard. However, the Railway Ministry does not seem to have any concern about it, they have no reply to it. Now, I would urge upon you through another newspaper. This is a new item that appeared

[English]

"It called for tenders three times during this period but did not allot the order immediately thereby allowing for protracted negotiations with those with higher bids. Third, ADB was not the lowest bidder in the first two tenders but suddenly became the lowest one in the third tender".

[Translation]

I would like to submit that besides giving reply to the observations made by Public Account Committee in respect of the Demands for Excess grants, the hon. Minister should also apprise the House with the facts in regard to the purchase of locomotives, the matter which has been the centre of discussion and controversy also in the concerned Ministry. The Ministry has clearly disapproved of contract and the hurry with which the work was accomplished is a matter of suspicion, it is not easy to get out of that suspicion. I would like the hon. Minister to apprise the House of all the facts in this regard.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. He has presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants along with the Additional Demands of Grants, and there is a reference to the gauge conversion on the last page i.e. page No. 3. What is the policy of the Railway department in regard to gauge conversion., does the Government propose to make the same type of gauge concession throughout the country and which regions have been excluded from it. If the Government has framed a policy in regard to these aspects, it may kindly present it in the House I feel that when the Railway Budget was passed and the Government was pressurised the hon.

Minister just announced gauge conversion incertain specific areas. It is just like taking token grant of Rs. 1/- or Rs. 10/- or Rs. on lakhs in this connection. However, what will be the total amount of expenditure - has not been made clear in it. The hon. Minister may kindly clarify it.

Pandeya, the time of the House is up. The House is adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 6th August, 1992 at 11.00 A.M. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya will continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday August 6 1992/
Saravana 15, 1914 (Saka)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Laxminarayan
