

Series, Vol. XXXIV, No, 13

Tuesday, August 10, 1994
Sravana 19, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXIV contains No. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs., 50,00

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXXIV, Eleventh Session, 1994/1996 (Saka)]

No. 13, Wednesday, August 10, 1994/Sravana 19, 1916 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Namibia	1-2
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 242, 244 and 248	2-34
Written Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 241, 243, 245 to 247 and 249 to 260	35-102
Unstarred Question Nos.: 2468 to 2476, 2478 to 2498, 2500 to 2507, 2509 to 2559, 2561 to 2609 and 2611 to 2614	103-358
Re: Boycott of the House by Members of the Opposition parties on ATR issue	359-374
Papers Laid on the Table	374-379
Standing Committee on Finance	379
Eighth Report and Minutes – <i>Presented</i>	
Business Advisory Committee	380
Forty-third Report – <i>Adopted</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	380-383
(i) Need for early clearance to Kuriarkutty- Karappare power project in Kerala	
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	380
(ii) Need to construct road through Mechal, Nellappara and Erumapra in the hilly areas of Kottayam district in Kerala under Tribal sub-Plan	
Shri P.C. Thomas	381
(iii) Need to open Fish landing centres for fishing vessels and fishing harbours in the Arabian Sea coast of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu	
Shri N. Dennis	382
(iv) Need to operate more flights from Kerala to Gulf countries	
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	382

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

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1994-95; and Demands for excess Grants (Railways), 1991-92	383-492
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	387
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	405
Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope	411
Shri C. Sreenivaasan	415
Shri Sharad Dighe	420
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	426
Dr. Kartikeswar Patra	436
Dr. Vasant Niwruetti Pawar	443
Shri M. Krishnaswamy	449
Dr. Girija Vyas	452
Shri Harchand Singh	456
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	457
Shri K. Muralee Dharan	462
Shri Palla K.M. Mathew	465
Shri Ram Nihor Rai	468
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	472
Dr. Viswanathan Kanithi	477
Shri Ram Sharan Yadav	479
Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul	481
Shri Sant Ram Singla	485

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 10, 1994/
Sravana 19, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM NAMIBIA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House. I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Kandy Nehova, Chairman of the National Council of the Republic of Namibia and Members of the Namibian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Mr. Fidelis Antonius Sheyapo
2. Mr. Sitore Huiseb
3. Mr. Vilho Kamanja
4. Mr. Josephine Hamutwe
5. Mr. Nehemia Kaatura

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 9 August, 1994 morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Prime Minister, the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of Republic of Namibia.

DR. VISHWANATHAN KANITHI (Srikakulam): Sir, I want to raise an important issue. Today is the Birth Anniversary of one of our former Presidents.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not do it in that fashion please.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 241 - Shri Rameshwar Patidar - Not present.

Shrimati Sheela Gautam - Not present.

Question No. 242 - Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

Licensing Policy

+

*242. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the licensing policy for the development of the industrially backward States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to develop these States particularly Orissa and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Industrialisation of any State is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Central Government is operating a Growth Centre Scheme with provision of infrastructural facilities like power, telecommunication, water and banking so that they act as focal points for industrialisation. Under this Scheme, Orissa and Gujarat have been allotted four and three Centres respectively. In addition, a five year Income Tax holiday has been announced in the Financial Bill, 1994, for units to be set up in backward districts of the country.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would have congratulated the hon. Minister because according to the Industrial Policy Resolution generally the backward States should have been given the maximum incentives like growth centres, infrastructural development and other things. But I am sorry to say that the Industrial Policy Resolution has not been implemented in letter and spirit. Though it

is a State subject, yet the Centre has to come to the rescue of the States. IEM (Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum) reveals that four industrially developed States - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh - have cornered 55 per cent of the total investment for the last three years after liberalisation and other 26 States and Union Territories have to content with 44 per cent. So, basing on this figure, I would like to know whether the Government is going to revise the policy formulation to help the backward States.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the steps taken by the Government for Industrial development in backward areas. He has also mentioned about foreign investment. I would like to inform the hon. Member that from January, 1993 to June, 1994 the proposals of foreign capital investment worth Rs. 788 crore have been approved for Orissa. The place of Orissa State is fifth in respect of capital investment made in different States during the period. So far as our policy is Governments accordingly. We create infrastructure only but primarily infrastructure only but primarily responsibility lies with the State. We have started a district Growth Centre Scheme for providing basic facilities like electricity, telecommunication, Banking etc. Our new policy of capital investment and subsequently new licensing policy have not affected this scheme. After delicensing policy, there has been a decline in the proposals for backward areas. After delicensing policy we have received 40 per cent proposals for the backward areas whereas earlier it was 45 per cent. Therefore, there is no much difference. As I have stated that the place of Orissa is fifth in respect of foreign

capital investment. As regard to Adivasi or backward areas our Government have taken several steps for providing all sorts of concessions about which I have already given information.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I come from Orissa. So I want to know what is the amount of money which has been availed of by the Orissa Government under Transport Subsidy Scheme. How many growth centres and infrastructural development schemes have been sanctioned in how many years? I would also like to know from the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister about the major and medium industrial projects to be set up in Orissa which are pending with the Government of India. How many have been cleared? What more benefits will be given to the State? In Orissa, which is one of the backward States, the growth rate had gone up during the last Government's tenure after giving Rs. 10,000 crore. Now the growth rate has gone down by 2 per cent.

Will the Government of India come to the rescue of the people of Orissa with a public sector undertaking in the State to generate more jobs?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if the Minister can give all these statistics, she is welcome.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: No, Sir, I cannot give all these statistics, but I can only give the details about the district growth centres, which have been started.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You can give them Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Orissa four places—

Chatarpur, Choudwar, Chotwara and Kisinga—have been selected for setting up four Growth Centres for industrialisation and providing other infrastructural facilities. State's reports regarding these four places have been accepted. Project report of Chatarpur has been received recently which is still under consideration of the lead agency. Rs. 50 lakh has been given to each of these three centres. After that demand for more funds were received from the State Government but because of the non-development of these centres, funds have not yet been released. Four Growth Centres have been sanctioned. The project report of Kisinga has not yet been received. It has also been proposed to set up growth Centre at Dubari instead of Choudwar and it is also under consideration of the Government. As I have said that Rs. 50 lakh has been allocated in each of the three centres except Kisinga centre.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was whether the Government propose to revise the licensing policy and the reply has been given in negative. On the one hand the Government is talking about liberalisation and on the other it does not want to change its licensing policy. I would like to ask about alcohol industry in particular that many proposals for setting up potable alcohol and industrial alcohol industries have been pending with the Government for last 4-5 years but no action is being taken by the Government on these proposals. I would like to ask the number of persons to whom employment has been provided by the Government particularly in Adivasi areas and backward areas under Liberalisation policy? How long the existing subsidy, being provided by the Central Government or the State Government, will continue. Now-a-days Adivasi youth are inclining towards

nalaxism. With a view to provide employment to them I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme to provide employment to 2-3 lakh persons every year and if not, whether the Government propose to formulate such scheme?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said under industrial policy the Government of India does not provide any concession or incentive to any caste or class in particular but we have taken several steps for the development of backward areas and several concessions have been given to these areas. As I have said that earlier Central Investment subsidy scheme was there in 1988 and after that a scheme of district growth centre was started. Under this scheme emphasis has been laid on the development of infrastructural facilities. The hon. Finance Minister has also declared in the Budget speech for 1994-95 year that income tax concession would be provided in backward areas. Many such incentives are given to attract Entrepreneurs and, through infrastructural development to set up industries in backward areas.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: The Central Growth Centre Scheme is one of the Schemes through which we seek to redress the imbalance in industrial development. There are disturbing reports that this Scheme is not getting off the ground.

The Centre is not providing funds to the States; the States are not enthusiastic about it; the States have not put up the matching funds required to do their part of the work; and so, the Central Government is having a rethinking about the whole scheme. So, we would like to be assured

by the Minister about this. I would also like to ask the Minister as to whether they can categorically state that the Central Government has no plans to drop the scheme and that whatever tardiness is there in implementing the scheme will be sorted out by consulting the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that as and when any review of this scheme is done, it is found that there are certain practical difficulties. These difficulties are there because under this scheme expenditure has to be born by the Central Government, State Government and All India Financial Institutions. Due to the lack of resources at the Centre and State levels, the progress of this growth centres scheme is very slow. All states are not in a position to raise Rs. 10 crore per growth centre from the market as per the provision of the scheme. In some cases there is problem of land acquisition. We have taken a very important step in this regard. We have arranged a meeting of the Chief Ministers, who were also incharge of industry department, and Industry Ministers of the States in September-October, 1993 to review the progress of this scheme. This matter was again discussed with the Industry Ministers in a conference. We have arranged a meeting in our office alongwith the Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister's office. As a result of it, a review committee was constituted. It has almost prepared its report and the Secretary I.D. has had a meeting with the Chairman of All India Financial Institutions. Some states are doing well. It has been recommended in the report that the financial institutions would release funds for those states where growth centres are progressing well. Such assurance has

been given there. The States where growth centres are progressing well have been allocated funds in three instalments. But the problem is being faced with those States which are not doing well, and that is why we are not able to do anything.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is an industrially backward State and the hon. Minister also belong to that State. Sir, through you, I would like to know the number of districts in Bihar where growth Centres have been set up and what progress has been made by these centres.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would excuse me for what I would like to say. I am over weight and equivalent to my over weight I wrote letters to the Chief Minister of Bihar. After the formulation of our new policy we have had our first meeting in Bihar and I told him that we want to rise about the party politics for the development of Bihar and you should cooperate with us. But no letter is replied by the State Government and that is why there seems to be no hope for any progress. Even then we arranged, on our own, three meetings with the Chief Secretary and Secretary Industry of Bihar State. As a result of it six industrial centres have been sanctioned in Chhapra, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Begusarai. There were certain quarries about them and there replies have recently been received by ICIFCI and are under consideration. We have called meeting on 22.8.94 in which the Chief Secretary and Secretary Industry have promised to attend and they have also assured that they would implement it soon
(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: The policy of the Government is to see that they encourage the entrepreneurs especially in the light of the liberalisation policy of our Government.

The number of unemployment youth in our country is quite alarming. I think, the Government has to revise the policy because it has to streamline some of these processes, procedures and technicalities. The unemployed youth in groups would like to take up new ventures with all these facilities from a single window agency which they had thought of earlier.

What has happened to that policy which is being implemented? How many small industries have they been able to set up in Karnataka in 1993-94 and 1994-95? What is the progress?

Unless we simplify these things and encourage the young entrepreneurs, it is very difficult for them to come forward. As our hon. colleague has just now rightly put it up, it takes a long time. It is a tedious procedure. If the financial institutions give the finances, it goes on adding up to the interest amount by the time they start with other facilities, like water, electricity, land, raw materials and things like that. They have to do something about it. They have to think of it seriously to revamp or revive...

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary should come out of the main question.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA

URS: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not coming out.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA

URS: So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many new industries have they been able to start in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Karnataka. What steps have been taken to streamline and simplify these things through the single window agency which they had thought of earlier?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, at present I am not in a position to give details about different States. I have a list where single window facilities have been provided and if the hon. Member desires I can give it to him. As he has asked about new units I would like to inform that there are three district Growth centres in Karnataka i.e. in Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur. Rs. 3 crore has been given to Dharwad and Rs. 2 crore to Raichur. The work is going on and the progress made by these centres.

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB

TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you that after adoption of the delicensing policy, which State has attracted the maximum number of industries. What is the number of industries? What is the number of industries? What investment has been done in the other industries in that State.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It is a

wide question. Among all States

Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are performing well. I have details about these three leading States.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir,

it is an admitted fact that our Minister is a heavyweight person in writing letters. I would not have any comment on this. But the point is about the backward State and backward districts like that of mine. Uptill now, my district has got no industry at all. Therefore, the Government of Orissa has declared it as 'no-industry district'. So, in view of that, what is the priority? Is the Government in a position to consider giving priority not only to a backward district but also to a district where there is no industry and has been declared as 'no industry district'?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I have

already stated that in 53 places the industrially backward districts were cleared for setting up industrial centres. There are 12 'no industry areas'. Industrial centres have been set up there. Transport subsidy schemes are being launched in the hilly areas. The holiday has also been given to them. The no industry concept existed in 1988. Thereafter, we launched the scheme of district growth centres. I was abandoned because it was a two crore rupees scheme. Now, we have formulated a major scheme.

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR: Small

scale industry and cottage industry play a vital role in the industrial development of a State and a country. Though the Government has given many concessions to them yet we see that most of the small units set up whither away gradually. Does the Government have any information as to why these units whither away?

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing the whole lot of industry. The main question is that in order to set up industries in the Industrially backward areas, some change should be brought about in the licence policy.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, only two aspects are highlighted for industrial developments in the backward districts, viz., one is the tax holiday and the second is growth centres. A number of incentives were given by the Central Government, like the Central Investment Subsidies and the Price Preference Schemes. Does it mean that all the concessions that were extended by the Central government for industrialisation of the backward areas have been stopped completely? Sir, the Minister is speaking about the growth centres. In any State, not a single growth centre has been taken off.

The Central Government had been giving a number of benefits like the Investment Subsidy, the Price Preference Scheme and the Technical Assistance Scheme for the development of the backward areas. What about those concessions?

MR. SPEAKER: He has referred to some concessions that were given by the Government; and he wants to know whether you are going to continue these concessions or not.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already discussed the concessions. We are also giving certain incentives on select basis and continuing them through the policy of

infrastructural development and with regard to the growth centres, as mentioned by the hon. Member, they are doing good work at places.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is one of the States that have been allocated 55 per cent funds for the development of backward States. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is a densely populated and industrially backward area. I may tell you that in 30-35 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, there is no big industry and the small scale industries are in a bad condition. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether growth centres are being run or there is any scheme to run these in the Industrially backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, such as Mirzapur, Gazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh etc.?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know the position of districts, separately but I can tell you about Uttar Pradesh as a whole.

MR. SPEAKER: You give him in writing please.

[English]

Question No. 243.

Shri Dileep Bhai Sanghani — Not present.

Dr. Mumtaz Ansari — Not present.

Public Sector Accountability

+

*244. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executives of Public Sector Enterprises are likely to be held accountable for the performance of their respective units in terms of achieving the targets set out in the MOU signed with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Executives of various undertakings are making serious efforts in this regard;

(d) if not, the remedial steps the Government propose to take; and

(e) the manner in which the performance of these Executives is reviewed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). The Chief Executives of Public Sector Enterprises are also accountable for the performance of their units. They are expected to take all necessary steps in order to achieve the targets set out in the MOUs. The administrative Ministries review the overall performance of Chief Executives.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the accountability of the Public Sector Undertakings is a long outstanding question. To tone up the administration of the Public Sector Undertakings, the Government in the mid Eighties had appointed a Committee headed by an economist, Shri Arjun Sengupta which submitted its Comprehensive report way back in 1986. But after having accepted the recommendations of the Committee, the Government have not expedited the process of implementation of the Committee's Report to improve the functioning of the PSUs.

However, the Government under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary appointed a high-powered body comprising some Secretaries to the Government of India to ensure the speedy implementation of the Report.

(Interruptions)

Also some of the Public Sector Undertakings since 1987 onwards, were asked to enter into a 'Memorandum of Understanding' for targeted production etc.

What are the recommendations of the Arjun Sengupta Committee pertaining to MOUs with public sector enterprises? I also want to know whether the Committee had asked the Government to proceed expeditiously in the matter of MOUs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Arjun Sengupta Committee is related to the Department of Finance but I can reply to the question of signing the memorandum of understanding but the report of Arjun Sengupta Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is being implemented now.

SHRI TARA SINGH: I would like to know whether all the public sector units,—irrespective of their class and category, irrespective of the fact whether they are sick or not, irrespective of the fact whether they are referred to the BIFR or not — have been asked to enter into such MOUs. I want to know whether the Government has taken this aspect into consideration that MOUs with even sick public sector units would lead to revamp their functioning.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Tara Singh ji, this creates difficulties. Come to the question please. Do not read it, speak out the question in your mind directly.

[English]

SHRI TARA SINGH: I would like to know whether the Government is trying to help those undertakings which are sick and which are going to collapse? Is the Government thinking of giving financial aid to these enterprises so that they can be revived. I ask this question with particular reference to two units, viz. the Scooters India Limited and the Tannery and Footwear Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether you are going to help the sick public sector undertakings.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will create difficulties if I am asked about each public sector separately. The question is:

[English]

'Whether the Chief Executives of the public sector enterprises are likely to be held accountable'. So, the thrust is on the accountability of the Chief Executives of the public sector units.

[Translation]

Whether responsibility will be fixed on them or not? What is their responsibility but it will be difficult to answer about any individual corporation.

[English]

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that a large number of public sector enterprises are falling sick due to various reasons. One of the reasons could be bad management. Various schemes are formulated to revive the sick units which include retrenchment of labour, induction of funds and so on. But one thing which is notable is that no efforts are being made to fix responsibility for bad performance on the part of the Chief Executives on whom the country has reposed trust. There is a feeling that some of these Chief Executives behave like autocrats. In fact, most of them have even been rewarded for bad performance. For instance, after the closure of the National Bicycle Corporation, its Chief Executive was promoted as Director, Marketing in the STC which happens to be India's premier trading organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question. You cannot read in that manner. And this House does not want prompted questions to be asked.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: I am putting the question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken against the Chief Executive who are found to be non-performing. I also want to know whether a body has been set up to review their performance and to fix responsibility.

Secondly, is there any proposal to select eminent and capable persons who belong to relevant industries in the private sector enterprises as part of their revival programme?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has asked many

questions but his last question was about the rule governing the process of selection of officers from private sector into the public sector and whether such appointments will be made or not? Open advertisements are made inviting eligible people for filling up the post of Director of PSUs through Public Sector Enterprises and anybody can apply for that. The interview committee comprises of senior office bearers and it is they who make the selection. The second question he asked was about accountability.

The responsibility of achieving the targets enumerated in the MOU of the Public Sector Undertaking rests with the Chief Executive of the PSU who has signed the MOU. I agree that there were certain lacunae in it earlier but, now, it is stringently enforced and a high power committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary which takes decision. Since 1994-95, 80 per cent weightage is given to the performance of MOU by the Chief Executive while making entries in his A.C.R. and we make the mid-term review. Confirmation is accorded on the basis of that alone.

There are many such examples where confirmation of Chief Executives who did not perform well in the Public Sector Undertakings has been withheld and they are also facing difficulties in getting promotion but I would also like to add that in its former procedure, the number has increased after signing the memorandum of understanding and a sense of seriousness crept in the responsibility of the Chief Executive.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Due to inefficiency and incapability of Chief

Executives of public enterprises, a large number of them are facing losses. Sir, I would like to know whether any assessment has been made in the recent past or any convention or meeting of the Chief Executives of public sector enterprises has been held regarding the activities, efficiency, and capability. I would also like to know which are the lacunae found in the assessments and in that meeting and whether they have been advised to remove those lacunae and improve their efficiency.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I would like to clarify this position. In the assessment of sickness, it is not just one factor that counts. There are several factors. I get files after files. While evaluating the efficiency of a Managing Director, whether the enterprises itself has made a profit or gone into losses during his time — that is one of the criteria which we do have in assessing the performance of the person. But, as I said, it is not just one person's performance that is the final test. There are lots of other criteria which have to be taken into account. We take an overall view of what is to be done, whether he is to be promoted, or whether he is not to be promoted, whether he is to be held responsible for a particular lapse—all these things depend on the facts of each case.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all feel concerned about the health of the public sector in our country. Undoubtedly, the culture of accountability has got to be developed in different spheres, more so in the public sector. On the one side, freedom is sought for by the executives and accountability is there. Sir, there is a system of representation by the top officials of the Ministries, be it a Joint Secretary or an Additional Secretary on

the Board of Directors of public sector undertakings. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether such representatives or top officials are asked to keep a vigil on the activities of the Chief Executives of the public sector undertakings and whether reports are being sought from them and such reports are being reviewed at the highest level, say, by the Secretary or by the Minister himself or herself.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a complete review is done. An ad hoc task force reviews the real achievements against the targets fixed by the memorandum of understanding and the grading of PSU is done on the basis of that.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The question is different Sir. It is a very pointed question — what role the representatives are playing.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Besides ad hoc committee, there is a high power committee. After the ad hoc committee examines the memorandum of understanding, it goes to the high power committee.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, he wants to know whether the Directors appointed or nominated by the Government to keep an eye on what is happening within the industry and do tell us in time where the industry is going into the red, where there is a red signal and

something needs to be done. Yes, Sir, as Directors of the company, it is their duty to do so.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: That is what I am saying that evaluation is made. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The only difference is that you read out and the hon. Prime Minister was speaking in a casual manner.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: My first question is whether it is a fact that Public Undertakings incur more expenditure because there are a number of Managers, Directors and other officers. Then vehicles etc. are allotted to them incurring more expenditure in the factories.

Will the hon. Prime Minister tell the number of undertakings having a person from SC and ST communities at the level of Board of Directors? If not, whether such appointments will be made?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think you need a separate notice for this.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 245.

Shri Phool Chand Verma—Not present.

Shri Arvind Trivedi—Not present.

Question No. 246. Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary — Not present.

Question No. 247. Shri Bolla Bulli

Ramaiah — Not present.

Dr. D. Venkateswara Rao—Not present.

Question No. 248—Shri Parasram Bhardwaj—Not present.

Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit

Employment Assurance Scheme

+
*248. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts to work out a common national minimum wage structure for effective implementation of Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Employment Assurance Scheme funds also help in preventing migration from rural to urban areas; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Workers engaged on works under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are paid minimum wages as notified by the respective State Governments and UT Administrations for the relevant schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act. The issue of formulating a uniform national wage policy has been considered by the Ministry of Labour in the past and it was felt that such a policy prescribing a common national minimum wage structure is neither feasible nor desirable. However, as recommended recently by the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development, the feasibility of prescribing uniform minimum wage rates for the workers engaged under EAS is being examined in consultation with the State Governments, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law.

Drought Prone, desert, tribal and hill areas are usually the worst affected by migration of labour during the lean agriculture season. EAS therefore, aims at providing, assured employment to rural poor in these areas for 100 days of unskilled manual work during the lean agricultural season. The Scheme though targetted for the rural poor is open to all the people in these areas who are above 18 years and below 60 years of age and who are in need of employment and seeking it. Only labour intensive works are taken up under EAS, giving priority to works which generate sustainable employment. Effective implementation of EAS will therefore, prevent migration of rural workers to urban areas in search of unskilled manual employment.

In addition to the EAS, 20% of the funds under JRY subject to a minimum of Rs. 700 crores have been allocated to intensify JRY in 120 backward districts in different States in the country where there

is concentration of unemployment and underemployment and hence, need for intensifying efforts at rural employment. The schemes under this category include water harvesting structures, watershed and wasteland development, farm forestry etc. which further sustained rural employment and drought proofing of the area.

5% of funds under JRY subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 crores have also been kept for taking up special and innovative projects which include those aiming at prevention of migration of labour from rural to urban areas.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I must say that my name is Manikrao Hodlya Gavit. I have been elected to Lok Sabha for four times but even then my name has been wrongly spelt in yesterday's debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I would answer you for that and not the Minister. You please come to your point.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for implementing this scheme in the country for the welfare of poor people. Under this scheme a decision is being taken to fix the rate of minimum wages for the labourers in consultation with the State Governments, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. By that time the minimum rate of wage would be fixed?

The hon. Minister has not furnished the names of those 120 backward districts in the country where this scheme has been implemented. I should be given

those names also. There is a plan to provide employment to those who have asked for employment under this scheme. The tehsil in my district is having a population of at least 2 lakh people. The Government earmarks Rs. 5 lakh for tehsil headquarter which is a very little amount. I demand of you that this amount be increased.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking whether you will increase the amount?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. Member has sought information on three main questions. His first question relates to the minimum wages. The Central Government had given guidelines to all the States to prepare a list of all the agricultural labourers and labourers working in other rural areas according to schedule II as per the minimum wages Act, 1948. Accordingly, all the States have prepared their lists and have decided the minimum rates of wages in their rates. It is not normal and a discussion in this regard had been held in the consultative committee concerning our Ministry and a suggestion had been put forward as to whether it was possible to bring about a uniformity in the pay scales of the workers working under the Employment Assurance Scheme launched in all the States. The Indian Labour conference had recently given some suggestion about the present procedure for fixing a minimum rate of wages and these have been accepted by all the States and they have fixed the minimum rates of wages. Later, we wrote a letter to all the States to ask them to inform us as to whether we can fix the minimum rates of wages. We have invited the opinion of the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs in this regard. Only after receiving their proposals we can decide on giving

uniform minimum wages to the labourers under Employment Assurance Scheme. Now the labourers are being paid wages according to the rates of wages fixed by the State Governments.

The second question of the hon. Minister pertains to a list of 120 districts. I have the said list with me and I will furnish it to him. There is no problem about that.

He has asked his third question about an amount of Rs. 5 lakh. It is not so. We have given five lakh rupees to all the State Governments. All the States have been provided more funds this year also and all the States have about Rs. 11.00 crore with them which includes last year's outstanding amount and the funds provided by us and other 20 per cent contributed by the States. It means that all the States have funds and we have not received any information regarding any difficulties being faced by the States in this regard. We are requesting them to utilise these funds. According to the information received as on 30th June, an amount of Rs. 113 crore has so far been spent on this scheme and the States have more funds to be spent thereon. We will provide more funds if required by the States. If they spend the 50 per cent of the total funds then we will provide the other instalments of the funds on getting information in this regard.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
I would like to have some informations about Maharashtra here. I am of the view that the Employment Insurance Scheme of the Central Government is very useful for the poor people and it will have good results but it needs to be properly implemented. The hon. Minister has also said in his reply in this regard that they would issue guidelines to the State Governments on a proper utilisation of the funds provided to them under this

scheme. I would like to know whether the State Governments would be issued by guidelines by the Central Government on its proper utilisation?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:
This is a Central Scheme which was announced by the hon. Prime Minister himself on the 2nd October of the last year. This scheme has been launched in 1778 divisions of 23 States and 4 Union Territories. The responsibility of launching this scheme lies on the State Governments, and District Collectors.

MR. SPEAKER: They are asking whether you will issue guidelines to ensure a proper monitoring or implementation of this scheme, if the need arises.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We will definitely do it.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:
Sir, the districts which accommodate my constituency are not considered as backward districts. But, Sir, there are a number of villages which are very backward in many many senses. So, my request and anxiety is to know whether the Government is willing to extend the Employment Assurance Scheme to my districts, for Trichur and Ernakulam, on a very special request.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The districts which have been selected have Public Distribution System therein and we have identified those Divisions in drought, affected areas, hilly areas or plains which come under our Public Distribution System. The selection has not been done

at the village level but the Division which fulfil the criteria at Division-level have been selected and the Government would consider such a possibility in future also... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: I want to know whether it is a revamped PDS or the same PDS.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): It is a revamped PDS.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: It is a revamped PDS... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, it is a very good scheme. I want to know whether our poor and unskilled people will be able to really get jobs. But according to my observations, this scheme is being extended to Tribal Sub-Plan areas also where I am actually working. I also understand that the Government of India had issued some guidelines that identity cards should be given to the workers but those guidelines are not at all being implemented in the State of Orissa. I had raised this question a number of times with the State Government but they had told me that there is some lacuna in the guidelines because of which they are not issuing identity cards. In addition to this, the people who are actually working in those areas, will get extra 100 days of work. But according to my observation only petty workers or petty contractors are being engaged. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no observation. You can ask only questions.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: It is under Employment Assurance Scheme

(EAS). It is my observation during the last several years.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a question.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: This is a question. Why are they engaging petty contractors for implementing this scheme? Why should there be a lacuna in the guidelines?

Why did the target groups not consider this thing? Why are they taking people, who are not genuine even from other States labourers have been given jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: You just ask the question. Do not repeat it. Otherwise, you will not get the reply.

Mr. Minister, he is saying that the contractors are being used. Are you going to issue guidelines so that the contractors are not used and employment is given?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There are already very clear guidelines. No contractor will be utilised. Only the BDOs will organise the work. In the rural areas with the help of village panchayats, the work will be conducted.

As regards the identity cards which the hon. Member has mentioned, we have an arrangement and that is, anybody who wants to have a job can get his or her name registered with the village panchayat. There should be at least 20 such people available for work and from out of the Self-Work Programme which is maintained by the BDO, he or she will be provided employment. There will be no difficulty in that. But the only restriction is that for every family two adult members can get jobs at one time.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: You have not given any extra amount for this.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We have given relaxation wherever it is required. In the hilly and backward areas, even if ten people are available they can get employment.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being totally misutilised.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: In the hilly and backward areas even if ten people are available for work, it will be provided. So, this relaxation is provided in the guidelines.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from a tribal area where a serious problem is there. This scheme was introduced by the Central Government and it is being implemented by the State Government.

I also fully support Mr. Das in saying that the work is being done through the contractors who are paying wages which are very low compared to the minimum wage fixed by the State Government. I want to know whether the Government will take action against the State Government for depriving the poor people who are suffering from starvation and malnutrition deaths from getting these benefits.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this scheme has been introduced only recently. The agency which implements this scheme is the State Government. The hon. Member has asked me to take action against the State Government which is too tall an order. But the only thing is that we need better coordination and better monitoring. Nothing can be perfect. It has just been started. The time when we have to give employment also varies from State to State, may be area to area.

For instance, now there is enough work for all those who seek work in the villages. The sowing season has started. It is going on. There may be lean season. The lean season, which is calculated to be about 100 days in a year has to be identified and then work taken up.

It is a matter of detail to go along with the State Government. And that machinery is perhaps not working as efficiently as it should but, I think, this lacuna will have to be looked into. We will look into that aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this scheme has been formulated for the poor and unemployed. My constituency Kosi Division has been selected under City District Scheme but in this scheme funds are being misutilised. This scheme is required to be passed by the Panchayat Committee but not a single scheme has been passed by the Panchayat Committee, then, it is to be passed by the District scheme but the meeting of the Districts Scheme coincides with our session. It should be done at the village level but it is done at the city level. On many an occasion we have written to the hon. Minister but no action has been taken thereon. I would like to know from

the hon. Minister that when the Members of Parliament, belonging to those areas where this scheme is underway, write to the hon. Minister, will he take action thereon after getting the essential inquiry conducted?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please take action on his letter.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that about 254 villages of Khandwa district are coming under the submerged area of Indira Sagar Project and the villagers will be displaced elsewhere. Whether any Scheme is being formulated to provide employment to the people of those 254 villages likely to be displaced?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific question.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: It is mentioned that the schemes under the categories are Water Harvesting Structure, Watershed and Wasteland water harvesting or water conservation, gali plugging and nala bandhi are temporary in nature. If someone visits after one or two years there is nothing to see. It all disappears. So, I would like to know whether there is any agency of Government to ensure that these works remain permanent, properly constructed and properly maintained. Otherwise in the name of Employment Assurance Schemes, all these temporary structures are made and sometimes they are never done and all the money goes waste. What is the monitoring system you are going to adopt for that?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:

There are two aspects. One is the maintenance of the assets and the other is monitoring aspect. So far as the maintenance aspect is concerned, major assets are to be maintained by the State Government and various Departments of State Government at District level. And so far as small things like nala bandhis are concerned, these are given to local authorities, village panchayats to maintain it. Funds are allocated by the District Administration for which we have got a provision in our programme under maintenance of assets. They have maintained that.

So far as the monitoring aspect is concerned, it is primarily the District authorities who have been given minimum wages to decide themselves. Secondly, we have got two committees. So far as its organization is concerned, one is the District level Employment Committee and the other is the Block level Committee. In these Committees, the officers concerned of the Department included for monitoring of schemes.

In addition, Sir, we have got a Divisional Commissioner who has got a squad and he personally visits and reports to the State Government and then there is State level Coordination Committee. We have got area officers from the Centre who occasionally visit various parts of the State. For each State we have got officers from Central Government. They go to States to inspect schemes, particularly to those States from where complaints are received.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Urea Plants

*241. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of production
of one ton of urea in public sector and
private sector urea plants in the country;

(b) whether the capacity of the
public sector urea plants is not being fully
utilised at present;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quantum of subsidy being
given to the urea plants in the public and
private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN
SINGH YADAV): (a) The cost of
production of urea differs from plant to
plant depending upon the feedstock used,
health and vintage of the plant, capacity
utilisation, energy consumption, distance
from the source of feedstock, etc. The
weighted average retention price (i.e. cost
of production plus reasonable return on
networth as assessed by the Government
for individual plants) of urea produced in
the various plants is currently Rs. 4888/-
per tonne.

(b) and (c). In 1993-94 the capacity
utilisation of the viable units in the public
sector was 94.8%. The two cooperatives
(IFFCO & KRIBHCO) registered an
impressive average capacity utilisation of
108.2%. The corresponding figure for the

sick public sector companies (Hindustan
Fertilizers Corporation and the Fertilizer
Corporation of India) was 27.3%. The
units of these sick companies have been
continuously operating at low capacity
due to design deficiency, equipment
imbalance, ageing of the plants, power
shortage and liquidity problems. These
companies have been declared sick by
the Board for Industrial and Financial
Reconstructions (BIFR).

(d) During 1993-94, subsidy to the
extent of Rs. 1880.30 crores and
Rs. 1531.30 crores was paid to the public
sector (including cooperatives) and the
private sector urea plants, respectively.

Housing Schemes

*243. SHRI DILEEP BHAI
SANGHANI:
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects under consideration
of the Housing and Urban Development
Corporation (HUDCO) for solving the
housing problems in the rural and urban
areas, State-wise;

(b) whether HUDCO has accorded
approval to any such projects in 1993-94
and 1994-95 so far;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA
KAUL): (a) *Statement-1* indicating the
details of housing schemes for various
income categories namely EWS, LIG,

MIG and HIG in the pipeline of HUDCO as on 30.6.1994 is at Annexure-A.

for the above categories sanctioned by HUDCO during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto 30.6.94) are enclosed.

(b) and (c). *Statement II and III* indicating the details of housing schemes

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise details of Housing Schemes in the Pipe Line as on 30.6.94

State	No. of Schemes	Amounts (Rs. in lakhs)				
		EWS(R)	EWS(R)	LIG	MIG	HIG
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	20	0.00	424.11	0.00	642.76	148.52
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	6	0.00	0.00	212.60	326.35	248.40
Bihar	5	198.93	99.50	90.46	0.00	140.00
Gujarat	32	35.03	118.17	650.47	2451.48	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	1	0.00	0.00	30.37	36.39	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.00	1.07	18.36	3.78	0.00
Kerala	56	2572.98	835.26	3638.44	2638.77	454.42
Karnataka	24	0.00	889.79	399.33	186.84	1393.65
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	12	7.36	262.76	483.95	1147.50	719.15
Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1	0.00	60.00	440.00	77.00	0.00
Orissa	7	0.00	0.00	1034.13	0.00	0.00
Punjab	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	192.00
Rajasthan	14	0.00	0.00	294.06	692.89	2039.70
Sikkim	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00

State	No. of Schemes	Amounts (Rs. in lakhs)				
		EWS(R)	EWS(R)	LIG	MIG	HIG
Tamil Nadu	62	2317.00	0.00	752.81	2997.62	1281.58
Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	10	0.00	710.14	1221.10	1610.18	1083.63
West Bengal	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	555.00
UNION TERRITORIES						
A & N Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi (NCT)	8	0.00	0.00	989.23	111.05	329.58
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	268	5132.32	2600.80	9164.31	12922.61	8230.63

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of Housing Schemes for Various Income Categories Sanctioned during 1993-94

Sl. No.	States/UT's	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Dwelling Units	No. of plots
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129	7556.74	101466	588
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	181.70	228	0
3.	Assam	5	750.31	1501	0
4.	Bihar	34	3112.92	17388	4309
5.	Goa	—	—	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UT's	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Dwelling Units	No. of plots
6.	Gujarat	51	4840.39	18988	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	310.80	93	258
8.	Haryana	17	2174.47	9224	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	692.30	400	0
10.	Kerala	45	5180.32	39297	0
11.	Karnataka	71	5027.25	15433	0
12.	Meghalaya	1	509.35	2179	0
13.	Maharashtra	40	5018.55	10623	1767
14.	Manipur	2	572.00	1071	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	52	5011.39	8598	8109
16.	Mizoram	2	585.91	843	0
17.	Nagaland	1	579.00	1321	0
18.	Orissa	21	2833.20	7362	0
19.	Punjab	25	2089.23	3217	0
20.	Rajasthan	51	4679.56	9141	0
21.	Sikkim	3	744.50	780	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	163	12838.56	60112	6425
23.	Tripura	1	159.10	102	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63	7960.66	54734	2093
25.	West Bengal	14	4428.24	12216	0
UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	4	478.72	1996	562
28.	Delhi	—	—	0	0
Total		808	78314.17	378313	24111

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of Housing Schemes for Various Income Categories Sanctioned during 1994-95 (as on 30.6.94)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UT's Name	No. of Schemes	Loan Amount	Dwellings Total	Plots Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	1092.08	10904	0
2.	Assam	4	436.75	269	324
3.	Bihar	0	000.0	5844	0
4.	Gujarat	17	1273.22	2528	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	179.38	93	0
6.	Haryana	4	538.10	404	0
7.	Kerala	7	1609.58	717	0
8.	Karnataka	35	3172.50	30857	0
9.	Maharashtra	5	1758.68	2121	2
10.	Manipur	1	176.90	211	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	862.50	522	934
12.	Orissa	5	970.01	4800	0
13.	Punjab	2	204.92	249	0
14.	Rajasthan	2	182.70	397	0
15.	Sikkim	1	200.00	100	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	32	2160.60	3037	395
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	168.37	100	0
UNION TERRITORY					
18.	Delhi	1	69.80	45	0
Total		185	15055.89	64189	1655

Desert Development Programme

*245. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed/propose to review the Desert Development Programme to include more such areas in it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Government

propose to increase the funds allocated for this Programme during 1994-95; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao recommended the criteria for identification of Districts and Blocks for coverage under DPAP and DDP. Subsequently, the Ministry have requested Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao to draw up the list of Blocks to be brought under the coverage of DPAP and DDP in the light of the criteria recommended by the Committee.

(c) and (d). Allocation for Desert Development Programme has been increased from Rs. 75 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 85 crores in 1994-95.

Employment Schemes

*246. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Rural and Urban employment schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The details are given in the *Statement-I* and *II* attached.

(b) and (c). No specific study has been conducted on the amount spent on Rural and Urban employment schemes. However, several evaluation studies on the various Rural/Urban employment programmes have been made. These studies include:

I. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):—

- (i) Reserve Bank of India (1984), Implementation of IRDP, a Field Study;
- (ii) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (1984), Study of the Implementation of IRDP;
- (iii) Institute for Financial Management and Market Research (1984). An economic assessment of poverty eradication and rural employment programmes;
- (iv) Government of India (1985), Evaluation Report on IRDP Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission;
- (v) Government of India (1987), Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The Main Findings of the Survey for 1985-86, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture;

- (vi) Government of India (1988), Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The Main Findings of the Survey for January 1987 to December, 1987. Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture; and
- (vii) Government of India (1990), Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The Main Findings of the Survey for January 1989 to December, 1989, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture.

II. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):—

- (i) Government of India (1991-92), JRY—A Quick Study Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission; and
- (ii) The Government of India undertook a Concurrent Evaluation of JRY through independent institutions/organisations. The field work for concurrent Evaluation was done from

January to December, 1992. The report of the study is awaited.

III. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY):

A Study on the Organisation and Management aspect of NRY has been conducted in 5 States : Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa by the Operation Research Group (ORG). The report of the study is awaited.

IV. Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY):

SEEUY Scheme was evaluated from 1985-86 to 1989-90 by 19 independent agencies in 16 States/UTs covering 66 selected districts to find out the impact of the Scheme.

V. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY):

No study on PMRY Scheme has so far been undertaken.

STATEMENT—J

Statewise expenditure under integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Ist Stream (JRY-I), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - II Ind Stream Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) for Years 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U. T.	IRDP			JRY-I			JRY-II			EAS			NRY		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1991-92	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1991-92	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1993-94 (Provi- sional)	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1. Andhra Pradesh	6548.98	5411.42	8813.75	19065.78	19866.06	22568.86	1862.91	2566.02	985.34	447.89	790.38				
2. Arunachal Pradesh	294.47	426.53	320.45	221.17	234.80	191.60	—	136.17	—	—	6.88				
3. Assam	1587.04	1584.46	1844.78	5000.44	4034.49	7911.51	—	963.09	280.48	43.91	40.49				
4. Bihar	8384.64	7726.73	10873.59	37580.16	41257.59	60445.49	8078.50	1608.36	548.07	652.66	432.62				
5. Goa	67.30	53.54	144.18	364.56	340.36	353.36	—	—	19.43	—	32.15				
6. Gujarat	2307.69	2204.50	3354.85	10039.31	8327.77	10533.51	1182.44	146.21	497.80	253.04	341.09				
7. Haryana	756.84	796.25	1318.31	2353.04	2012.13	2164.35	—	993.55	207.75	220.44	200.02				
8. Himachal Pradesh	352.47	291.88	397.32	1186.15	1049.73	1303.08	—	2.47	56.37	27.36	7.39				
9. Jammu & Kashmir	421.07	385.47	338.36	2046.35	1635.94	579.92	147.50	133.75	13.57	192.19	91.45				
10. Karnataka	2782.63	2671.68	4026.36	11082.63	12533.91	17567.06	1690.62	678.26	1086.96	412.66	398.41				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Kerala	1784.84	1647.95	1973.75	7252.79	6843.94	7788.38	—	171.20	528.36	419.27	561.99
12. Madhya Pradesh	9353.08	7336.37	9865.84	31631.83	29328.16	36260.38	1032.53	2503.49	1060.67	550.89	1797.04
13. Maharashtra	5633.70	5332.16	7329.26	18124.11	18648.24	25626.40	1388.61	430.10	1000.02	796.08	163.76
14. Manipur	153.20	88.42	170.85	206.70	292.23	301.82	—	35.46	68.26	27.76	148.49
15. Meghalaya	162.62	173.80	162.41	481.47	413.10	283.39	—	NIL	1.28	36.54	1.61
16. Mizoram	169.72	212.29	282.09	260.51	213.27	350.70	—	82.60	6.27	24.00	51.49
17. Nagaland	299.15	236.84	311.03	433.84	637.21	485.47	—	975.15	—	—	—
18. Orissa	3671.71	3373.97	6263.38	11033.59	13067.13	19582.43	1911.22	1200.33	415.26	345.60	190.01
19. Punjab	858.45	935.95	1344.79	1053.97	2590.84	1922.31	—	—	289.76	270.12	346.57
20. Rajasthan	4079.89	3258.25	4213.30	13206.41	12246.86	14247.06	1628.85	926.99	817.91	366.30	745.76
21. Sikkim	47.39	39.71	44.24	328.62	303.56	273.07	—	20.27	30.38	5.16	42.03
22. Tamil Nadu	4527.72	4436.01	7270.89	21134.07	20094.35	26530.04	793.98	319.48	1173.43	1149.76	760.93
23. Tripura	397.81	414.47	536.69	602.99	485.40	838.66	—	659.35	31.92	32.35	18.87
24. Uttar Pradesh	16226.71	14395.38	20197.02	48146.83	52257.00	69531.24	90.05	647.68	2628.15	1500.22	3424.19
25. West Bengal	6317.73	5758.50	3289.88	19342.16	21412.74	24031.32	1894.00	2691.00	691.99	147.39	260.57
26. A & N Islands	38.06	39.34	31.04	86.73	67.50	107.20	—	2.41	2.54	2.66	18.71
27. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.99	7.94	7.58
28. D & N Haveli	8.67	10.41	16.10	103.31	76.31	80.68	—	1.51	0.75	3.40	6.18

29. Daman & Diu	11.28	16.30	21.52	27.23	5.33	25.94	—	NIL	2.26	2.18	1.89
30. Delhi	22.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	5.95	65.50
31. Lakshadweep	7.80	8.60	7.36	49.15	61.66	73.58	—	NIL	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry	33.55	42.47	36.29	193.27	139.39	122.53	—	—	7.31	12.76	6.59
All India	70308.78	69307.64	95006.68	265989.24	270476.20	358081.81	21691.21	17975.22	12459.28	7976.48	10560.72

STATEMENT-II**Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY):**

Under the Scheme financial assistance was provided for starting small business/service/manufacturing ventures. The expenditure on this scheme during the last three years is given below:—

	Rs. in crores		
	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Actuals	1993-94 R.E.
SEEUY	44.51	39.55	40.00

Under the Scheme, the Capital Subsidy is disbursed to the beneficiaries through Banks by Reserve Bank of India, as such State-wise details are not available. However, the amount of subsidy authorised to RBI for disbursement of capital subsidy claims from 1991-92 to 1993-94 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount authorised to RBI (Rs. in crores)
1.	1991-92	50.00
2.	1992-93	40.00
3.	1993-94	40.00

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY):

PMRY was launched on 2nd October, 1993. SEEUY which was in operation from 1983-84 to 1993-94 has been subsumed in PMRY on 1.4.1994. Under PMRY Scheme Capital subsidy is also disbursed to the beneficiaries through banks by Reserve Bank of India. The amount of subsidy authorised for disbursement of capital subsidy claim for 1993-94 was Rs. 30.00 crores. Under the Scheme Rs. 308.48 lakhs and Rs. 110.55 lakhs were released to the States/UTs for

training and preparation of project profiles/conducting of survey etc. respectively during 1993-94.

Investor-Friendly Environment

*247. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) where the Union Government are working on a policy framework with active support of the State Governments to accelerate the process of actual foreign investment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as a sequel to the new initiatives by the Union Government more States are reviewing their policies and procedures on a continuous basis for creating an investor-friendly environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such industries set up during 1993-94 and the total investment made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Interaction with State Governments for facilitating industrial projects, including those with foreign investment, has been an on-going process ever since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in 1991. Inter-alia, these focus on the need for single

window systems, improved infrastructure facilities/services and removing clearance/implementation bottlenecks.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. *inter-alia*, these initiatives have led to revised policy announcements, single window approval systems, common format for monitoring of investment proposals and formation of high level facilitation committees in several States.

(e) A *Statement* giving the State-wise break-up of the proposals approved for setting up industries with foreign investment during the period 1993-94 is attached. These projects are at different stages of implementation depending upon their gestation period. State-wise data of the industries actually set up with foreign investment in various States is not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT

Statewise break-up of Foreign Direct Investment Approved during the Period from 1.4.1993 to 31.3.1994

State	Number of proposals approved	Amount of equity (Rs. in crores)
Maharashtra	136	1660.88
Delhi	95	957.94
Orissa	12	779.69
Tamil Nadu	89	650.93
Madhya Pradesh	19	585.99
Gujarat	40	396.16
Andhra Pradesh	38	219.19
Haryana	48	143.62
Karnataka	55	96.76
Uttar Pradesh	24	81.09
Rajasthan	25	75.80
Bihar	4	51.97
West Bengal	24	48.94
Goa	12	36.74
Kerala	11	25.89
Chandigarh	3	20.02
Punjab	10	8.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	7.94

State	Number of proposals approved	Amount of equity (Rs. in crores)
Daman & Diu	3	3.40
Himachal Pradesh	3	2.62
Pondicherry	4	2.18
Andaman & Nicobar	1	0.90
Assam	2	0.27
Others (States not indicated)	185	1611.85
Total	847	7469.56

Restructuring of UPAP

*249. SHRI BAPU HARI

CHAURE:

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for Union Poverty Alleviation Programme during 1994-95 and the preceding three years, State-wise;

(b) the urban centres where such programme has been undertaken during these years;

(c) whether the Government propose to restructure this programme and extend it to other urban centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Two *Statements-I* and *II*

indicating the details of funds allocated under the Schemes of Nehru Rozgar Yojana and the Urban Services for the Poor are attached.

(b) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana consists of three components viz. Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME). Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) and the Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). SUME is applicable to all urban settlements; SUWE is applicable to urban settlements with a population below the lakh; and SHASU is applicable to all towns with a population between one lakh and 20 lakhs.

The Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor is being implemented in 280 towns. *Statement-III* showing these towns is attached.

(c) There is at present no proposal as such for restructuring the programme of extending it.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I**Nehru Rozgar Yojana**

Details showing Central funds released to various States/UTs during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and tentative allocation during 1994-95 under NRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1991-92 Actual release	1992-93 Actual release	1993-94 Actual release	1994-95 Tentative allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	794.80	527.40	679.53	508.90
2.	Bihar	670.05	457.35	359.30	524.20
3.	Gujarat	291.15	198.45	212.52	246.40
4.	Haryana	163.70	111.90	123.29	106.30
5.	Karnataka	793.50	510.20	440.17	488.90
6.	Kerala	318.30	225.90	234.82	206.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	797.80	550.40	684.48	509.30
8.	Maharashtra	1018.10	700.50	669.60	608.60
9.	Orissa	281.70	191.60	219.80	168.50
10.	Punjab	270.80	192.90	216.47	165.60
11.	Rajasthan	561.10	309.40	379.60	327.60
12.	Tamil Nadu	892.90	587.00	765.58	586.70
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2092.90	1426.20	1711.54	1308.30
14.	West Bengal	561.10	481.20	259.00	459.80
15.	Goa	37.90	19.70	17.85	20.20
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.50	16.60	19.75	60.55
17.	Assam	187.50	156.20	89.49	164.75
18.	Himachal Pradesh	70.90	64.30	56.19	70.95
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	91.10	86.50	87.48	80.05
20.	Manipur	49.50	40.90	43.33	57.50
21.	Meghalaya	47.20	35.45	24.10	35.50
22.	Mizoram	34.60	24.30	21.74	25.60
23.	Nagaland	38.20	19.20	15.70	50.35

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1991-92 Actual release	1992-93 Actual release	1993-94 Actual release	1994-95 Tentative allocation
24.	Sikkim	27.90	34.20	29.68	27.60
25.	Tripura	34.50	35.20	25.60	25.50
26.	A & N Islands	11.90	9.20	13.53	19.15
27.	Chandigarh	21.70	12.20	13.86	17.70
28.	D & N Haveli	10.80	8.40	11.05	11.80
29.	Daman & Diu	18.70	15.10	18.25	22.50
30.	Pondicherry.	17.70	17.90	11.70	30.70
31.	Deihi	40.00	22.00	22.00	40.00
32.	Central Govt. Salary etc.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
G. Total		10300.00	7099.75	7497.00	7000.00

STATEMENT-II**Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)**

Details showing Central funds released to various States/UTs during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and tentative allocation during 1994-95 under (UBSP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1991-92 Actual release	1992-93 Actual release	1993-94 Actual release	1994-95 Tentative allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	91.20	142.15	129.60
2.	Bihar	149.50	81.05	115.05	115.05
3.	Gujarat	103.36	40.60	69.60	63.45
4.	Haryana	25.64	12.65	17.70	17.70
5.	Karnataka	148.30	77.85	121.20	110.50
6.	Kerala	72.70	35.10	54.60	49.80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	150.30	82.75	128.80	117.45
8.	Maharashtra	215.80	125.35	195.25	178.05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1991-92 Actual release	1992-93 Actual release	1993-94 Actual release	1994-95 Tentative allocation
9.	Orissa	75.06	23.30	33.05	33.05
10.	Punjab	59.15	24.00	34.05	34.05
11.	Rajasthan	95.26	47.50	73.95	67.45
12.	Tamil Nadu	205.70	118.00	183.80	167.60
13.	Uttar Pradesh	357.60	203.20	316.45	288.55
14.	West Bengal	165.70	92.35	131.15	131.15
15.	Goa	13.50	9.00	11.00	11.00
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.50	9.00	—	11.00
17.	Assam	20.65	1.45	15.90	15.90
18.	Himachal Pradesh	20.60	9.00	11.00	11.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.28	9.00	11.00	11.00
20.	Manipur	15.08	9.00	11.00	11.00
21.	Meghalaya	13.50	9.00	11.00	11.00
22.	Mizoram	13.50	9.00	11.00	11.00
23.	Nagaland	13.50	9.00	—	11.00
24.	Sikkim	13.50	9.00	11.00	11.00
25.	Tripura	16.00	9.00	11.00	11.00
26.	A & N Islands	11.20	15.00	18.30	18.30
27.	Chandigarh	14.20	15.00	—	18.30
28.	D & N Haveli	11.20	15.00	—	18.30
29.	Daman & Diu	11.20	15.00	—	18.30
30.	Pondicherry	13.78	9.00	11.00	11.00
31.	Delhi	48.74	30.65	—	36.45
32.	NGO assistance directly from the Ministry	—	—	30.00	30.00
32.	Central Govt. Salary etc.	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
G. Total		2300.00	1275.00	1800.00	1800.00

STATEMENT-III*List showing names of towns covered in implementation of UBSP Scheme***Number of U.B.S.P. Towns**

Sl. No.	State	UBSP Towns	Demonstration Town (Fresh only)	Total UBSP
*1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	03	16
*2.	Bihar	03	02	05
3.	Gujarat	05	-	05
*4.	Haryana	18	-	18
*5.	Karnataka	28	-	28
*6.	Kerala	06	-	06
*7.	Madhya Pradesh	11	03	14
*8.	Maharashtra	14	03	17
*9.	Orissa	10	-	10
*10.	Punjab	35	-	35
*11.	Rajasthan	10	03	13
*12.	Tamil Nadu	04	03	07
*13.	Uttar Pradesh	09	02	11
*14.	West Bengal	15	03	18
*15.	Goa	22	-	22
*16.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	-	23
17.	Assam	02	-	02
*18.	Himachal Pradesh	02	-	02
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	-	02
20.	Manipur	03	-	03
21.	Meghalaya	02	-	02
22.	Mizoram	01	-	01
23.	Nagaland	00	-	-
24.	Sikkim	06	-	06
25.	Tripura	05	-	05

Sl. No.	State	UBSP Towns	Demonstration Town (Fresh only)	Total UBSP
26.	A & N Islands	01	-	01
27.	Chandigarh	01	-	01
28.	D & N Haveli	01	-	01
29.	Daman & Diu	02	-	02
30.	Pondicherry	03	-	03
*31.	Delhi	01	-	01
G. Total		258	22	280

*UNICEF focus States.

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of the Towns under UBSP	Sl. No.	State/UT	List of the Towns under UBSP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Guntakal 2. Hindupur 3. Ichapuram 4. Amadalvalsa 5. Vizianagaram 6. Bobbili 7. Paravathipuram 8. Salur 9. Nizamabad 10. Bodhan 11. Adoni 12. Nandyal 13. Yemmiganoor 14. Kurnool(*) 15. Rajamundry(*) 16. Kakinada(*)	4.	Bihar	1. Nagaon(*) 5. Dibrugarh(*) 1. Darbhanga 2. Munger 3. Gaya 4. Bhagalpur 5. Bihar Sharif 6. Jamshedpur 7. Ara 8. Dhanbad 9. Chappra 10. Bokaro 11. Simdega 12. Jantara 13. Letahar 14. Kharwara 15. Patna 16. Muzaffarpur(*) 17. Ranchi(*) 18. Katihar(*)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar 2. Nhaharlagun 3. Posighat 4. Along 5. Tezu	5.	Goa	1. Marmagao 2. Mapusa
3.	Assam	1. Jorhat 2. Silchar 3. Guwahati(*)	6.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Jamnagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of the Towns under UBSP
		3. Kalol 4. Nadiad 5. Anjar 6. Junagarh 7. Bharuch 8. Rajpipla 9. Deesa 10. Dharamgadera 11. Limdi 12. Porbunder 13. Keshod 14. Palanpur 15. Bardoli 16. Anand 17. Visnagar 18. Ankleshwar 19. Jambusar 20. Surendranagar 21. Wadhwan 22. Veerawal 23. Una 24. Mangrol 25. Vyara 26. Surat(*) 27. Bhavnagar(*) 28. Mehsana(*)
7.	Haryana	1. Faridabad 2. Rohtak 3. Karnal 4. Sonapat(*) 5. Gurgaon(*)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hamirpur 2. Chamba
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
10.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore City(*) 2. Raichur City 3. Bellary 4. Hospet 5. Davanagere 6. Bijepur 7. Chintamani

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of the Towns under UBSP
		8. Koppal 9. Gangavathi 10. Shahbad 11. Chamranjanagar 12. Chitradurga(*) 13. Gulbarga(*) 14. Hubli Dharwad(*)
11.	Kerala	1. Neyyathinkara 2. Varkkala 3. Punalar 4. Paravoor 5. Kodungallor 6. Chavakkad 7. Ponnanni 8. Thiroor 9. Vadakara 10. Thalasserry 11. Kannur 12. Kanhangad 13. Kasargode 14. Kozhikode 15. Thiruvananthapuram 16. Kollam(*) 17. Allappuzha(*)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Berasia 2. Katni 3. Raigarh 4. Kharsia 5. Rajnandgaon 6. Mandsaur 7. Burenpur 8. Bhopal(*) 9. Jabalpur(*) 10. Khandwa(*)
13.	Maharashtra	1. Bombay 2. Amravati 3. Kalyan 4. Aurangabad 5. Solapur 6. Kolhapur 7. Nagpur 8. Buldhana

Sl. State/UT No.	List of the Towns under UBSP
	9. Malkapur
	10. Achalpur
	11. Wardha
	12. Yavatmal
	13. Jalgaon
	14. Panvel
	15. Ulhasnagar
	16. Mira Bhaindar
	17. Sinnar
	18. Bhagur
	19. Gangakhod
	20. Beed
	21. Chandrapur
	22. Akola
	23. Malegaon
	24. Manmad
	25. Bhandara
	26. Gondia
	27. Bhusawal
	28. Chalisgaon
	29. Jalna
	30. Latur
	31. Chopda
	32. Osmanabad
	33. Nasik(*)
	34. Dhule(*)
	35. Parbhuni(*)
14. Manipur	1. Imphal
	2. Jiribam
	3. Sekmai
15. Meghalaya	1. Shillong
	2. Tura
16. Mizoram	1. Aizwal
17. Nagaland	NIL
18. Orissa	1. Kendrapara
	2. Jaipur
	3. Talcher
	4. Chhatrapur
	5. Baripada
	6. Phulbani
	7. Korapur
	8. Jagatsinghpur

Sl. State/UT No.	List of the Towns under UBSP
	9. Balasore
	10. Bhanjanagar
	11. Puri
	12. Bhubaneswar
	13. Berhampur
19. Punjab	1. Amritsar
	2. Ludhiana
	3. Jalandhar
	4. Patiala
	5. Pathankot
	6. Hoshiarpur
	7. Moga
20. Rajasthan	1. Fulera
	2. Chomu
	3. Kotputli
	4. Dansa
	5. Lelsol
	6. Dholpur
	7. Bariand
	8. Raja Kheda
	9. Ajmer(*)
	10. Udaipur(*)
	11. Jaipur(*)
21. Sikkim	1. Gangtok
	2. Naya Bazar
	3. Rangpo
	4. Singtan
	5. Motti
	6. Jaethy
22. Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruppur
	2. Methupalayam
	3. Villupuram
	4. Chidambaram
	5. Thenali Nagaram
	6. Bodinayakanur
	7. Dindigal
	8. Palani
	9. Kumbakonam
	10. Thanjavur
	11. Mayiladuthurai
	12. Nagapattinam
	13. Virudhunagar

Sl. State/UT No.	List of the Towns under UBSP	Sl. State/UT No.	List of the Towns under UBSP
	14. Rajapalayam		11. Midnapore
	15. Sivakasi		12. Kharagpore
	16. Coimbatore(*)		13. English Bazar
	17. Madurai(*)		14. Balurghat
	18. Cuddalore(*)		15. Raiganj
23. Tripura	1. Amarpur		16. Jalpaiguri
	2. Udaipur		17. Darjeeling
	3. Belonia		18. Kurseong
	4. Sabrrom		19. Kalimpong
	5. Agartala		20. Mirik
24. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra		21. Siliguri(*)
	2. Mathura		22. Bankura(*)
	3. Meerut		23. Nabadwip(*)
	4. Ghaziabad	26. A. & N. Islands	1. Port Blair
	5. Hapur	27. Chandigarh	1. Manimajra
	6. Kanpur	28. Daman & Diu	1. Daman
	7. Farukhabad		2. Diu
	8. Varanasi	29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
	9. Ballia	30. Delhi	1. Delhi
	10. Gorakhpur	31. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry
	11. Moradabad		2. Karaikal
	12. Bareilly		3. Yenam
	13. Shahjehanpur		
	14. Allahabad		
	15. Fatehpur		
	16. Raebareilly		
	17. Hardoi		
	18. Faizabad		
	19. Goinda		
	20. Aligarh(*)		
	21. Mirzapur(*)		
	22. Lucknow(*)		
25. West Bengal	1. Purulia		
	2. Cooch-Behar		
	3. Bongaon		
	4. Habra		
	5. Ashokenagar Kalyangarh		
	6. Basirhat		
	7. Krishnanagar		
	8. Santipur		
	9. Chakdah		
	10. Asansol		

* Demonstration Towns.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

*250. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings identified/declared as sick in the country, State-wise;

(b) the names of such undertakings which have been closed down or proposed to be closed down, State-wise;

(c) the loss incurred by each undertaking as on July 31, 1994;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down all these sick units;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the details of the rehabilitation package envisaged for these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (f). As per the amended definition of sickness in the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 there are 50 Central Government sick Industrial Public Sector Enterprises which have been registered with BIFR. Statewise list of Central Government sick Enterprises is

given in the attached *Statement*. The BIFR have already recommended to concerned High Court for winding up in respect of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. BIFR have given winding up notice in respect of Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd., Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd., Tannery and Footwear Co. Ltd., The Elgin Mills Ltd. & Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. BIFR proceedings have been stayed by Calcutta High Court in respect of National Instruments Ltd., Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd., Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bharat Process and Mechanical Engg. Ltd. & Weighbird India Ltd.

The accumulated losses of the sick enterprises are given in the annexure. The rehabilitation package of the enterprises which are likely to turn around depends upon the recommendations of the BIFR and such rehabilitation schemes are enterprise specific.

STATEMENT

Statewise List of Central Sick Public Sector Enterprises Registered with B.I.F.R.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Accumulated losses as on 31.3.1993
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.	673
Bihar		
1.	Mica Trading Corpn. Ltd.	2173
2.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	9733
3.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	60942
4.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	1087
5.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6908
Gujarat		
1.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	31721

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Accumulated losses as on 31.3.1993
Haryana		
1.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	62791
Karnataka		
1.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12969
2.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	883
3.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	8541
4.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	21981
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	NTC (M.P.) Ltd.	29806
Maharashtra		
1.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	8381
2.	National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.	9281
3.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	26035
4.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	22680
Nagaland		
1.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	54095
Orissa		
1.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	303
Rajasthan		
1.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1468
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	5182
2.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	8699
3.	Scooters India Ltd.	37477
4.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.	14053
5.	British India Corpn. Ltd.	16008
6.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	3173
7.	Elgin Mills Ltd.	26593
8.	NTC (U.P.) Ltd.	35981
9.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	470

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Accumulated losses as on 31.3.1993
West Bengal		
1.	Breithwaite & Co. Ltd.	4843
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	8752
3.	Smith Stainstreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3096
4.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	6029
5.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	20850
6.	Weighbird India Ltd.	1098
7.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1860
8.	IlSCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd.	496
9.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	18860
10.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	8893
11.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	54095
12.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	11238
13.	National Instruments Ltd.	6718
14.	NTC (West Bengal) Ltd.	47302
15.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	5146
16.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	351
17.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	4751
18.	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	81651
Delhi		
1.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	183676
2.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	186112
3.	NTC (Delhi Punjab & Haryana) Ltd.	13436

*[Translation]***Bio-Gas Programme**

*251. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the details of amount utilised for development of bio-gas from all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have diverted the amount provided for bio-gas programme for other programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) and (b). All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, except Nagaland and Tripura have furnished claims and in many cases Utilisation Certificates amounting to a total of about Rs. 392.34 crores, against a sum of about Rs. 390.42 crores released to them for setting up of family type biogas plants during the period 1985-86 to 1992-93 under the National Project on Biogas Development. Further, a total sum of Rs. 52.47 crores was released in advance to State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1993-94, for which they are required to submit claims upto the month of September, 1994.

(c) Yes, Sir. Cases of diversion of funds amounting to Rs. 6.41 crores have been noticed in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal out of a total of 16 States and 3 Union Territories reviewed recently by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the period 1985-93.

(d) Action taken by the Government in this regard include (i) recovery or

adjustment of funds diverted by the States concerned based on final claims and (ii) imposition of new conditions for release of funds in advance during the year 1994-95; viz. submission of Utilization Certificates or Audited Statements of Expenditure for the period upto 1992-93, for the first instalment and Statements of Expenditure for the year 1993-94 and achievement of at least 40 per cent of annual physical targets for 1994-95, for the second instalment.

[English]

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

*252. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have formed the State Level nodal agencies for monitoring the Nehru Rozgar Yojana;

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

(c) the States which have not formed these agencies;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such agencies are likely to be formed by these States?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e). Question do not arise.

STATEMENT*Nehru Rozgar Yojana*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	State Level Agency (NRY)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Municipal Admn. & Urban Dev. Deptt.
2.	Bihar	Bihar Union Dev. Agency (BUDA)
3.	Gujarat	Gujarat Municipal Fin. Board (GMFB)
4.	Haryana	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
5.	Karnataka	Dte. of Municipal Admn.
6.	Kerala	Kerala Urban Dev. Fin. Corp.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Slum Clearance Board
8.	Maharashtra	Deptt. of Urban Development
9.	Orissa	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
10.	Punjab	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
11.	Rajasthan	Dte. of Local Bodies
12.	Tamil Nadu	Municipal Admn. & Water Supply Deptt.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
14.	West Bengal	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
15.	Goa	State Urban Dev. Agency (SUDA)
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dy. Secy., RWD (UD)
17.	Assam	Assam Water Supply & Sew Disposal Board
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Dte. of Urban Local Bodies
19.	J & K	Comm. & Secy., HUD Deptt.
20.	Manipur	Deptt. of Municipal Admn.
21.	Meghalaya	State Urban Dev. Agency
22.	Mizoram	Dy. Secy., LAD, Mizoram
23.	Nagaland	Urban Development Deptt.
24.	Sikkim	Urban Dev. & Housing Deptt.
25.	Tripura	Local Self Govt. Deptt.
26.	A & N Islands	Office of Dy. Commissioner, Andamans
27.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Urban Dev. Agency (CUDA)
28.	D & N Haveli	Urban Development Agency
29.	Daman & Diu	Collectorate, Moti Daman

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	State Level Agency (NRY)
30.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Urban Dev. Agency (PUDA)
31.	Delhi	Delhi Urban Dev. Agency (DUDA)

Note: Union Territory of Lakshadweep is not implementing NRY as it implements only JRY, hence it has no agency for implementation of NRY.

Small Scale Sector

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

(a) the contribution of the small scale sector in the matter of national industrial production, direct exports and export supplies to the organised sector annually during the last three years;

(b) the priority accorded by the Government to the development of small scale sector in the matter of concessions and subsidies;

(c) the main constraints identified in the development of this sector; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to remove these constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The small scale sector has displayed a good rate of growth. During the Seventh Plan, it recorded a rate of growth of 12.7% against the target of 9.7%. During the first two years of Eighth Plan, the sector grew at the rate of 6% in 1992-93 against the target of 5% and 7.1% during first nine months of 1993-94 against annual target of 7%.

The contribution of the small scale sector in the national industrial production for last three years for which data are available are:—

1990-91	39.50%
1991-92	38.99%
1992-93	39.46%

The contribution of small scale sector in direct export for the last three years for which data are available are:—

1990-91	29.68%
1991-92	31.52%
1992-93	33.34%

The data relating to exports of the small scale units by supply to organised sector are not centrally maintained.

(b) The Government has accorded high priority to the development of small scale sector in the matter of concessions and subsidies. Some of the important measures in this regard are : excise duty exemption/concession, concessional finance by banks, priority sector lending etc. State Governments also give capital subsidy, sales tax loan/deferment, power subsidy, preference in allotment of sheds/plots etc.

(c) and (d). The Small Sector suffers from some constraints, the

important among them relate to credit, marketing and technology.

To take care of the credit needs of the SSI sector a Committee to examine the adequacy of the institutional credit was set up in December, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak, the then Deputy Governor of the RBI. The Committee submitted its report in August, 1992. Most of the recommendations of this Committee have already been accepted and necessary guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The important among them are:—

- (i) SSI to get credit calculated on a normative basis at the minimum of 20% of turn-over as working capital loan.
- (ii) Banks to operate a Single Window Scheme for financing SSI in 85 districts where SSI units are concentrated (more than 2000 units as per second All India Census). Specialised bank branches will also be set up in these districts.
- (iii) Village and Tiny Industries to get priority in sanction of loans.

As per the information available for December, 1993, out of the total bank credit of Rs. 1,36,930 crores, the share of small scale industries was Rs. 20,035 crores.

To take care of the marketing problems, 409 items are reserved for purchase from small scale sector under the Government Stores Purchase Programme. Price preference upto 15% is given to small/tiny units in Government purchases. Government also assists in marketing by participation in fairs and

exhibitions abroad. It has also been decided to help SSI units to form consortia for promotion of marketing. Excise exemptions/concessions also help in the marketing of the products.

For meeting the needs of the technology, both Central and State Governments are providing facilities. In addition to the facilities being provided by the State Governments, the Central Government has set up Tool Rooms (5 existing and 5 new being set up), Regional Testing Centres (4), Field Stations (19), Product-cum-Process Development Centres (5 existing and 2 new being set up). Besides, Small Industries Service Institutes and the Branch Institutes also provide technical support and technical consultancy.

Government has permitted 24% equity participation for large and foreign companies to enable the SSI units to have technological tie-ups. Facilities provided by CSIR, UNIDO etc. are also being utilised for meeting technological services to SSI units.

Fund for Sick Units

***254. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to create any Fund for the revival of sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Fund is likely to replace BIFR and other such institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. There is no such formal proposal under consideration of the Planning Commission.

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

Solar Cells

*255. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) proposes to set up an electronic hardware technology park for manufacture of solar cells for export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BEL has sought collaboration of some US company in this venture;

(d) if so, the details of the agreement;

(e) the time by which the manufacturing lines are likely to be installed and the production and export likely to start; and

(f) the details of the production and export of solar cells envisaged and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) have signed an agreement with M/s Spire Corporation, U.S.A., early this year, for setting up of manufacturing facilities for solar cells at their units in Bangalore. The facilities will be covered by the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme.

BEL have signed another agreement with M/s. Rexor Corporation, California, U.S.A., for the export of these solar cells. In terms of this agreement, M/s. Rexor Corporation will supply to BEL to raw materials, free of charge, for production of solar cells. M/s. Rexor Corporation will buy back the entire production of solar cells.

The manufacturing lines are expected to be installed by January, 1995. Trial production will commence in February 1995 and commercial production in March-April 1995. Export of solar cells is expected to start two or three months after successful commissioning and trial production.

Production in the first four years of operation is planned as under:—

Year of Operation	Annual Production
1st Year	1.125 MW
2nd Year	1.650 MW
3rd Year	2.000 MW
4th Year	2.250 MW

The yearly export is likely to reach a level of US \$ 2 million in the fourth year of operation.

[Translation]

Gas-Based Power Projects

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved gas-based power projects in the country;

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

(c) the capacity of the projects in megawatt and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the work has since been started on these projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The State-wise details of approved and on-going domestic gas based projects indicating name of Project, installed capacity, estimated cost and commissioning schedule, are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT*Details of approved and ongoing gas based power projects - State Sector*

Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Installed capacity (MW)	State	Estd. Cost (Rs. lakhs)		Commissioning Schedule	Whether work started or not
			Approved (Appl.- Date)	Latest		
1. Lakwa GI Phase II (3 x 20)	60	Assam	3401 (2/85)	9830	U-5 & 6 Commissioned U-7 12/94	Work in progress
2. Aeguri CCGT (12 x 30)	360	Assam	40325 (8/91)	120000	8th Plan	Posed to private sector
3. Pampore GT Phase II (4 x 25) - Oil fired	100	J & K	9756 (11/89)	12780	U-1 to 3 Commissioned U-4 - 10/94	Work in progress
4. Utran CCGT (3 x 33 + 1 x 45)	144	Gujarat	15268 (3/90)	24060	Commissioned	
5. Utran Waste Heat U-1 (1 x 120)	120	Maharashtra	6256 (3/87)	)) 84500	Commissioned	
6. Utran Waste Heat U-2 (1 x 20)	120	Maharashtra	7553 (11/87)	))	9/94	Work in progress

Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Installed capacity (MW)	State	Estd. Cost (Rs. lakhs)		Commissioning Schedule	Whether work started or not
			Approved (Appl.- Date)	Latest		
7. Uran Waste Heat U-3 (1 x 20)	120	Mahara- shtra	8556 (6/89)	80000	8th Plan	Work not started due to non avail- ability of adequate gas
8. Ramgarh GT (1 x 3)	3	Rajas- than	394 (8/84)	1656	5/94	Work in advanced stage
9. Ramgarh GT Extra (1 x 35.5)	35.5	Rajas- than	12083 (5/93)	12083	12/94	Work in progress
10. Basin Bridge GT (4 x 30) - Oil fired	120	Tamil- nadu	5648 (12/88)	37613	2/95 to 6/95	Work in progress
11. DESU Waste Heat (3 x 34)	102	Delhi	7692 (11/90)	25300	1994-96	Work in Progress
12. Karaikal CCGT (3 x 5 + 1 x 7.5)	22.5	Pondi- cherry	4950 (5/89)	9700	8th Plan	Work in progress
Total	1307.0					

*[English]***Space Science**

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

(a) the major programmes undertaken by the Government in the field of the space science during the last two years;

(b) the amount spent on each of these programmes and the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) the amount earmarked in the current financial year for these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The major programmes undertaken in the various fields of space science during the last two years were:

A National Mesosphere Stratosphere Troposphere Radar Facility (NMRF) to carry out fundamental research in the field of atmospheric dynamics and related phenomena was established. Data from scientific payloads namely Gamma Ray Burst detector and Retarding Potential Analyser (RPA) flown on-board the SROSS-C satellite was analysed. Under the ISRO-Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP), an indigenously developed balloon-borne cryosampler experiment was carried out. Three major sounding rocket experiments were conducted by Physical Research

Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad to carry out studies on Foreign dynamics and measurement of electron density and temperature. Various basic space science research programmes were conducted at Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, Space Physics Laboratory (SPL), VSSC, Trivandrum and DOS sponsored (RESPOND) projects at various academic institutions.

(b) The approximate amount spent on these activities during 1992-93 and 1993-94:—

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS)	—	0.93
2.	Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)	—	19.81
3.	Space Physics Laboratory (SPL)	—	1.26
4.	National MST Radar Facility (NMRF)	—	2.67
5.	ISRO Geosphere Biosphere Programme	—	1.51
6.	Sponsored Research (RESPOND) at academic institutions & other related sponsored schemes	—	3.75

Results achieved:

The Gamma Ray Bursts experiment on-board SROSS-C satellite has mapped several gamma rays bursts which are important in understanding the gamma ray and radio pulsar mechanism. The results from RPA payload indicate large dynamical disturbances present at the bottom side of F-region during the development of post sunset spread-F irregularities.

The observations carried out at NMRF have provided valuable inputs in understanding the atmospheric dynamics.

The cryosampler balloon-borne experiment has collected gas sample at various heights for analysis of the trace gas concentrations in the middle atmosphere which include chlorofluorocarbons, carbondioxide, methane etc., that play an important role in the phenomena of ozone depletion and global warming.

The sounding rocket experiments provided valuable inputs for quantifying the role of triggering mechanisms during the onset of spread-F. The Langmuir probe and resonance cone temperature measurement show similar structures with maxima around 220 km altitude.

(c) The amount earmarked for these programmes during 1994-95 are:—

(Rs. in crores)

1.	SSROSS	1.50
2.	PRL	9.14
3.	SPL	0.47
4.	NMRF	0.98
5.	ISRO GBP	0.30
6.	RESPOND and Other Schemes	2.09

Non-Conventional Energy Projects

*258. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have created suitable institutional mechanism for non-conventional energy projects; particularly for power generation;

(b) whether any directives have been issued by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 16 States/Union Territories have established State Nodal Agencies for non-conventional energy projects, including power generation, for general promotion and coordination activities. In other States/Union Territories, while separate agencies have not yet been established, the tasks relating to non-conventional energy projects are handled by various

Departments/Agencies such as the power Departments, Science & Technology Department, Councils of Science & Technology, State Electricity Boards, Power Corporations, Rural Development or Rural Works Department, etc.

(b) and (c). In a meeting of State Secretaries and Chief Executives of Nodal Agencies, convened recently by the Ministry, it was suggested that for planning, implementation and promotion of non-conventional energy based power projects, a single dedicated empowered Agency/Board under the Energy/Power departments may be set up. In the interim, a separate cell should be set up in the State Electricity Boards to deal exclusively with non-conventional energy based power projects.

Uranium Reserves

*259. SHRI UDAYSINGH RAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether there are huge reserves of Uranium at some places in the country;

(b) if so, the locations of these places with quantum of Uranium exploited from them, so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to explore the availability of Uranium at more places in the country.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy has identified several sources of uranium in the country totalling about 78,000 tons in terms of uranium oxide. These deposits are located in indicated and inferred categories in the Singhbhum West and Singhbhum East Districts of Bihar, West Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya, Cuddapah and Nalgonda Districts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajnandgaon and Sarguja Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Three deposits in Bihar, viz., Juduguda, Bhatin and Narwapahar in the Singhbhum East District of Bihar are being exploited at present by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) is carrying out the survey and exploration for uranium in different parts of the country. The AMD is equipped with trained manpower and modern equipment to carry out detailed surveys to locate deposits of uranium — bearing ore. From time to time, it has located deposits in many parts of the Country. It is a continuing process and survey for more uranium deposits would continue, as long as required.

Poverty Line

*260. **SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people below poverty line as at present, with rural and urban break-up;

(b) the extent to which these estimates differ from those given by the Export Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the definition of poverty line in view of the findings of the Export Group; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission estimates number of people below the poverty line at national and regional level on the basis of quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The latest estimates of poverty are based on the quinquennial survey held in 1987-88. Planning Commission estimated the number of persons below the poverty line in 1987-88 as 195.97 million in rural areas, 41.70 million in urban areas and 237.67 million for the country as a whole. The Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted by the Planning Commission has estimated the number of persons below poverty line in 1987-88 as 229.4 million in rural areas, 83.35 million in urban areas and 312.75 million for the country as a whole. The variation in two estimates is due to the difference in the methodology of estimation.

(c) and (d). The report of the Export Group has been published for a more informed debate on the issue and its recommendations are being studied.

Delhi Judicial Service Candidates

2468. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected for Delhi Judicial Services by Delhi High Court during the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates selected respectively therein;

(c) whether the selection has not been made in proportion to the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates appeared in the examination; and

(e) whether the Government propose to provide reservation for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in High Judicial Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) 86.

(b) Scheduled Caste - 9.

Scheduled Tribe - None.

(c) In all 50 vacancies were advertised in August, 1991, with the stipulation that more vacancies might be filled in depending upon the availability of suitable candidates. Among the 50 vacancies advertised, the number of reserved vacancies advertised including the carried forward reserved vacancies was 15 (i.e. 9 reserved for Scheduled Castes and 6 for Scheduled Tribes).

However, in all 86 candidates qualified and of them 84 joined the service. In the 84 vacancies (including 50 advertised) filled in, the total number of reserved vacancies as per 40 point Roster maintained by the Delhi High Court in accordance with the instructions contained in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services was 25 (i.e. 15 for Scheduled Castes and 10 for Scheduled Tribes).

Only 9 Scheduled Caste Candidates qualified in the Delhi Judicial Service Examination held in October, 1991, at the relaxed qualifying standard prescribed for SC/ST candidates in accordance with the instructions contained in the Brochure and the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970 (as amended from time to time) and were selected.

(d) 149.

(e) The requisite provision already exists in the Delhi Higher Judicial Service Rules, 1970. Rule 22 thereof provides that the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be in accordance with the Orders issued by the Central Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Employment to Rural Women

2469. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to provide self employment to women in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme, was started during 1982-83 with a view to provide opportunities of self-employment to small groups of poor rural women. This programme is being implemented all over the country, including Uttar Pradesh.

Funds to Voluntary Organisations

2470. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations given grants/assistance for providing drinking water facilities in the rural areas during the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have conducted on-the-spot examination of 'Utilisation Certificates' submitted by these organisations through local or departmental officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) A *Statement* giving State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, number of voluntary agencies assisted, amount sanctioned and amount released by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for providing drinking water facilities in the rural areas during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 is attached.

(b) and (c). CAPART has empanelled various experienced people as Monitors for the purpose of monitoring the projects assisted by it. After sanction of projects, funds are released in suitable instalments. After release of first instalment, voluntary agency has to submit progress report in the prescribed proforma within a reasonable time. Normally all projects are subject to monitoring at this stage. After receipt of Monitor's Report, voluntary agency is suitably advised in case some shortcomings in execution of the project are found. On receipt of the assurance from the voluntary agency for executing the project strictly as per the guidelines, next instalment of funds is released. On completion of the project, the agency submits final progress report, audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificate. Wherever felt necessary, CAPART monitors the execution of the project at two or three different stages including the stage after the completion of the project.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Name of States	1991-92		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	No. of Projects	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	147	103	140.70	103.77
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—
Assam	4	4	0.58	1.76
Bihar	98	58	137.27	88.89
Delhi	24	24	4.57	6.07
Gujarat	6	4	8.95	14.20
Haryana	24	15	24.49	12.46
Himachal Pradesh	8	7	1.32	3.82
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	6.20	0.22
Karnataka	22	15	24.66	19.69
Kerala	20	14	18.27	7.71
Madhya Pradesh	31	29	8.82	19.38
Maharashtra	15	8	22.11	21.72
Manipur	28	16	19.08	13.94
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	8.90
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	25	19	52.80	38.44
Punjab	1	1	0.15	0.15
Rajasthan	40	25	19.39	49.04
Tamil Nadu	56	28	104.59	82.60
Tripura	1	1	8.09	—
Uttar Pradesh	348	281	217.20	177.17
West Bengal	230	181	191.91	134.02
Total	12122	835	1011.15	804.05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	1992-93		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	No. of Projects	No. of Agencies		
Andhra Pradesh	84	46	152.21	113.43
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	6.00
Assam	1	1	3.77	2.23
Bihar	146	88	168.73	179.06
Delhi	22	14	27.27	10.22
Gujarat	6	4	26.10	15.92
Haryana	14	9	23.69	22.19
Himachal Pradesh	6	4	25.61	5.56
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0.23	5.70
Karnataka	15	9	14.75	12.94
Kerala	7	5	11.68	7.45
Madhya Pradesh	23	20	23.61	11.96
Maharashtra	7	5	15.02	13.96
Manipur	18	15	10.06	10.03
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	29	21	73.28	48.21
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	20	12	29.35	21.42
Tamil Nadu	60	36	99.95	87.89
Tripura	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	26	172	285.91	177.12
West Bengal	215	166	323.29	220.06
Total	934	628	1315.51	971.35

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	1993-94 (Provisional)			
	No. of Projects	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	65	65	185.21	166.66
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—
Assam	2	2	6.08	1.89
Bihar	67	65	214.29	171.57
Delhi	6	6	16.74	1.25
Gujarat	5	5	41.11	22.80
Haryana	14	14	57.08	33.56
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	18.68
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	3.22
Karnataka	7	7	24.98	21.03
Kerala	6	6	11.03	5.78
Madhya Pradesh	7	7	31.48	18.86
Maharashtra	4	4	13.29	12.04
Manipur	10	10	44.94	26.50
Mizoram	—	—	—	0.03
Nagaland	—	—	—	2.84
Orissa	14	18	55.10	84.55
Punjab	—	—	—	2.35
Rajasthan	18	18	59.67	44.51
Tamil Nadu	39	39	112.87	89.55
Tripura	1	1	5.89	5.19
Uttar Pradesh	73	73	211.07	277.45
West Bengal	53	53	198.84	244.31
Total	392	388	1296.47	1254.63

Name of States	1994-95 (Upto July 1995) (Provisional)			
	No. of Projects	No. of Agencies	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	34	34	92.00	87.55
Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—
Assam	2	2	4.49	12.16
Bihar	38	38	117.96	85.98
Delhi	3	3	10.09	6.21
Gujarat	—	—	—	5.98
Haryana	1	1	3.85	9.58
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	13.02	1.99
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	7	7	17.19	5.96
Kerala	—	—	—	3.38
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	8.87	11.09
Maharashtra	1	1	6.15	3.16
Manipur	9	9	32.02	18.16
Meghalaya	—	—	—	1.10
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	1	3.58	—
Orissa	12	12	41.54	28.61
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	13	13	40.59	31.72
Tamil Nadu	10	10	31.09	28.49
Tripura	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	47	47	122.08	93.75
West Bengal	34	34	123.86	98.03
Total	215	215	668.38	530.20

Supply of Drinking Water

2471. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evaluated the position in regard to availability of drinking water in the villages of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schemes received by the Union Government from the State Governments during the Seventh Five Year Plan indicating the number of schemes out of them cleared;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose to the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(e) the target fixed in this regard; and

(f) the amount allocated for the purpose during the year 1994-95?

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

(b) As per survey conducted in 1985, 43096 problem villages with no source of drinking water facility were identified in U.P. As on 31.3.94 all the 43906 problem villages have been provided with atleast one source of drinking water.

(c) The number of Rural Water Supply schemes received from the Govt.

of U.P. and sanctioned during the VII Five Year Plan was as under:—

Year	No. of Schemes
1985-86	107
1986-87	479
1987-88	92
1988-89	401
1989-90	582
Total	1661

(d) The allocation of funds to U.P. under APMSF is as under:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1992-93	55.05
1993-94	76.40
1994-95	86.16
1995-96 } 1996-97 }	This will be decided on year to year basis

(e) Against a target 9346 villages, 11011 villages were covered for rural Water Supply in 1992-93 and 1993-94. A target for coverage of 10,000 habitations has been set for 1994-95. For the remaining two years of VIII Five Year Plan, the target will be fixed on year to year basis depending on the outlay for these years.

(f) Against an allocation of Rs. 86.16 crore in 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 43.08 crore has been released.

[English]

Rural Development Programme in Maharashtra

2472. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government in participation with the State Governments, on the basis of 80:20 share, introduced a scheme from October 2, 1993, for development of undeveloped and inaccessible areas of the country;

(b) whether the amount released by the Union Government under this scheme has remained unutilised in several cases;

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

(d) the action taken against the officers found responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The objective of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), which was introduced on October 2, 1993, is to provide assured employment for 100 days during lean Agricultural Season in manual work to all able bodied rural poor over 18 years and below 60 years of age, who are in need and are desirous of work. EAS is now operating in 1778 Blocks in 261 districts of the country. These Blocks are located in drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas and are covered under Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS).

(b) to (d). During 1993-94, Rs. 548.77 crores were released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for implementing this Scheme. The expenditure reported upto 31st March, 1994 is Rs. 182.94 crores.

The expenditure level under EAS during 1993-94 is low primarily because the Scheme could not be started in time as there were Assembly Elections in major States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which delayed the implementation of Scheme and the 2nd instalment of the funds could be released only towards the lag end of the last financial year. EAS is a continuous Scheme with no specific allocation for each State or Block. Expenditure under this Scheme is dependent on the demand for labour employment during lean agricultural season, which varies from State to State. Since, the scheme is demand driven, releases under this scheme to the States are being made on the basis of performance.

AP-I and AP-II Projects

2473. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Netherlands Government to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for AP-I and AP-II Projects respectively;

(b) the number of villages covered under these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Against an estimated cost of Rs. 1825.51 lakh for Netherlands Assisted

Project AP-I, the Government of A.P. have received Rs. 1437.37 lakh from the Government of Netherlands through Government of India. Similarly, against an estimated cost of Rs. 5048 lakh for the AP-II Project the Government of A.P. have so far received an amount of Rs. 2424.27 lakh in addition to Rs. 450.09 lakh provided as prefinance.

(b) 201 fluoride affected villages were covered under AP-I project and 277 villages will be covered under AP-II project.

[Translation]

Growth Centres in Bihar

2474. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in respect of each proposed growth centre in Bihar;

(b) the funds allocated to each centre so far; and

(c) the time by which each of these centres is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Bihar has been allotted six growth centres. These are in the districts of Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Begusarai, Muzzafarpur and Chhapra. The project reports of five of these growth centres are under appraisal with the financial institutions, while project report of Chhapra is still awaited from the Government of Bihar. Central assistance

is released after the approval of the project report.

[English]

Industrial Growth

2475. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual industrial growth rate during each of the last three years;

(b) the contribution of the small scale sector therein, year-wise; and

(c) the contribution of small scale sector in the generation of employment during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As per the estimates of index of Industrial production, compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation the industrial sector has shown a grown of 0.6% in 1991-92, 2.3% in 1992-93 and 3.0% in 1993-94.

(b) It is not possible to isolate the contribution of small scale sector in the Index of Industrial Production on a consistent basis. However, *Statement-I* giving the estimated contribution of the small scale sector in overall industrial production is enclosed.

(c) *Statement-II* is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Estimates of Contribution of Small Scale Sector to Total Industrial Production (Percentages)

1991-92	39.50%
1992-93	38.99%
1993-94	39.46%

Source: Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries.

STATEMENT-II

Employment in Small Scale Sector

(in million)

1991-92	12.98
1992-93	13.41
1993-94 (P)	13.94

P = Provisional

Source: Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries.

Translation]

Agricultural Development in Gujarat

2476. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Gujarat for agricultural development so far during the year 1993-94;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Government;

(c) whether the State Government has sought additional funds during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission finalises the sectoral allocations in the Annual Plans of the States in consultation with them in different sectors of development. For the year 1993-94 the approved outlay for agriculture and allied activities is Rs. 126.26 crores. The revised outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 110.54 crores.

(c) Planning Commission have not received any request from the Government of Gujarat for additional amount for current year.

(d) Do not arise.

[English]

Assistance to Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh

2478. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any request to the Union Government to increase the Central assistance during the current financial year to develop small scale industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES)

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested to consider the issue of raising the Central Assistance during the year 1994-95 under the Scheme of District Industry Centre of 50:50 ratio instead of lumpsum of Rs. 4 lakhs per District Industry Centre as the expenditure on each District Industry Centre was around Rs. 12.9 lakhs per annum. However, the request could not be considered as the DIC Scheme has since been transferred to States. Further Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted three project proposals under the Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development. One project at Udamalpuram of Kurnool District has been sanctioned involving a total cost of Rs. 328.18 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

2479. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally sponsored schemes for which assistance is being given by the Government to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the assistance given during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Centrally Sponsored Schemes are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are implemented by the State Governments/UTs. The Planning Commission does not have

any direct role in their implementation or monitoring. It, however, generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussion with the States/Union Territories.

Water Supply to Hyderabad

2480. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to bring the Krishna river water to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for augmenting the supply of drinking water has been cleared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the construction stand at present and the funds spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Project Identification Report on Augmentation of drinking water supply to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from Nagarjuna Sagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 640 crores submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been posed for World Bank assistance.

(c) The Project is still at the identification stage and therefore, the question of construction work *vis-a-vis* spending of funds does not arise at present. The State Government is engaged in water source dependability

and quality studies, preparation of a sector strategy paper, inclusion of additional towns and other issues, as advised by the World Bank.

Kerala State Coir Marketing Federation Ltd.

2481. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. for extending the rebate scheme on sale of coir and coir products during 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has received a request from the Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. for extending the rebate scheme during 1994-95.

(b) The proposal is under consideration with the Union Government.

Ramps and Toilets for Disabled Persons

2482. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government buildings and public buildings have ramps and toilets designed for the disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any building code prepared by Indian Bureau of Standards in this regard;

(d) if so, the present status of implementation of the Code;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to include such a building code in existing building bye-laws;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This Code has not yet attained a mandatory status in the absence of its inclusion in the building byelaws and, therefore, its implementation has not started.

(e) Modification of the building bye-laws is a function of the concerned municipal bodies in the Country.

(f) and (g). Does not arise, in view of reply to (e) above.

Protection of Coastal Belt

2483. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new strategy has been evolved for protection of the coastal belt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have been given any special protection status in this regard;

(d) whether the instance of infiltration of LTTE in Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been reported this year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no change in the existing practice of patrolling of the coastal belt.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No instances of infiltration of

LTTE into Kerala and Tamil Nadu have come to the notice of the Coast Guard.

(e) Does not arise.

Investment in Industries

2484. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be invested by the Union Government for setting up of medium and large scale industries in Karnataka during the current financial year and the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated for setting up small scale industries in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Government do not propose to set up any new Central public sector undertaking during Eighth Five Year Plan at gross root level. *Statement* of sanction of new projects/schemes in the existing Central PSUs during 8th Five Year Plan in Karnataka State is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Projects under implementation during 8th Five Year Plan in Karnataka

(Rs. in crores)

Name	Anticipated cost	8th Plan outlay
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.		
(a) Chigargunta Mines Project Phase-II	7.00	
(b) Modernisation of Engineering workshops	4.50	

(Rs. in crores)

Name	Anticipated cost	8th Plan outlay
(c) Strengthening of Mines Construction and Control Division	5.00	
Steel		
VISL		
(a) New Captive Power Plant	49.00	19.00
(b) Facilities for SMS	56.00	1.00
(c) Facilities for Rolling Mills	57.00	1.00
KIOCL		
(a) Expansion of Pellet Plant	274.00	271.00
(b) Captive Power Plant	120.00	60.00
Textiles		
Modernisation of 4 Mills under NTC		36.48
Heavy Industry		
(i) HMT, Bangalore		650.00
(ii) Tungbhadra Steel Projects		1.00
HPC		
Mandya National Paper Mill Ltd.	28.63	5.00

Reservation for Backward Classes

2485. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any machinery to monitor 27 per cent reservation for Backward Classes in Government jobs;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). No separate machinery has been set up to monitor the 27% reservation for Backward Classes in Government jobs. All Administrative Ministries/Departments are required to furnish information in a prescribed proforma to the Ministry of Personnel, PG and Pensions.

Conference on DPAP/DDP

2486. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Rural Development Secretaries on Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/ Desert Development Programme (DDP) was held in New Delhi in July, 1994;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A *Statement* giving the details is attached.

(c) Necessary action has been initiated both by the Central and State Governments for implementing DPAP and DDP on the lines of the decisions taken in the Conference from 1995-96.

STATEMENT

The following are the major decisions endorsed in the State Secretaries Conference on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) held at New Delhi on 18-19th July, 1994:—

1. The main findings and recommendations of the Technical Committee in regard to the watershed based strategy for area development, integration of the Programme and peoples participation in the planning and implementation of the Programmes were accepted.

2. Extension of the areas under DPAP and DDP on the basis of criteria recommended by the Technical Committee should be done this year itself.
3. At the State level a separate Head of Department may look after the Programme exclusively and attend to all the works relating to the preparation of Action Plan, coordination and integration of programmes.
4. At the District level in all the areas where 1/3rd of the blocks are included under DPAP/DDP, there would be a separate Additional project Director to exclusively deal with the Programmes including Wastelands Development.
5. There should be a National Technology Mission for integrated land and water management in Arid, Semi-arid and Dry sub-humid areas.
6. State Governments to undertake appropriate policy measures for conservation of soil and water and to include these measures in legislation on the pattern of Maharashtra to restrict the use of water to the carrying capacity of drought prone areas.
7. National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) may undertake the block in each DPAP/DDP district for mapping on scientific basis underpinning and identifying priority treatment works for water and soil management.
8. There is need for involvement of Panchayats.

9. The Ministry of Rural Development will prepare separate guidelines for Desert Development Programme for both Hot and Cold desert areas.
10. Training facilities to be augmented for imparting training to Government officials, field functionaries, NGOs, etc.

[Translation]

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2487. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the rural, backward and tribal areas; and

(b) the funds provided for this scheme under the Eighth Five Year Plan and in the current financial year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a wage employment programme providing casual manual work to the unemployed and under-employed rural poor. The programme is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.89 in all the village panchayats in the country including the backward and tribal areas. With a view to providing additional employment to the rural poor living in backward areas, JRY has been intensified during 1993-94 in 120 selected backward districts in different States in the country where there

is concentration of unemployment and under-employment.

As per reports received from the States/UTs so far, since the inception of scheme in 1989-90 till June, 1994, 4436 million mandays have been generated under JRY, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 14660 crores.

(b) A provision of Rs. 18400 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 3855 crores for the current financial year have been made for JRY.

[English]

Delay in Decision Making in Air Headquarters

2488. MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG in his report No. 9 of 1994 has pointed out a large number of cases where huge, extra sums had to be spent due to delay in decision making at the Air Headquarters and Ministry level;

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence has carried out any analysis to examine reasons for such delays and taken any remedial measures;

(c) whether this aspect has also been examined by any Committees;

(d) whether these Committees have made recommendations with regard to speeding up decision making and delegation of financial authority;

(e) if so, whether the Government have taken any follow-up actions on these recommendations;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The C&AG, in report No. 9 of 1994 for the period ended March 1993, has pointed out that in 12 cases pertaining to Foreign Purchase Wing of the Air HQrs., extra expenditure of Rs. 126.79 lakhs was incurred due to delay in decision making.

(b) The Government has analysed these cases. The cases mentioned in the C&AG's report pertain to the period 1988-1993. The delay in these cases was primarily due to non-availability of adequate FFE at that time. Government has since issued instructions to ensure non-recurrence of such delays.

(c) No, sir.

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

Jorhat Coal Survey Station

2489. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Survey Station of Jorhat in the North-Eastern region has discontinued its research work due to inadequate funds; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government to resume its research work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Coal Survey Station of Jorhat had not been getting adequate R&D work as per its mandate. Such Centres, as per the considered policy of CSIR, have either to be closed down or their activities re-oriented to enable them to achieve a higher level of clientele for their sustenance. It has, therefore, been decided to re-orient the activities of this laboratory to meet the desired results.

Water Supply to Madras City

2490. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted the Veeranam Water Supply Scheme after the completion of essential studies for approval for World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Diversion of Funds

2491. SHRI MANJAY LAL: SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sought permission of Union Government for utilizing the funds allocated for Land Development Programmes for the small irrigation projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development have not received such request from the Government of Bihar.

(b) Question does not arise.

Ganga Barrage

2492. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA:
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of barrage over river Ganga at Kanpur has since been started;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the construction of this barrage is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Irrigation Department has started the work of soil testing for the foundation. The tenders for construction of a portion of the work have only recently been invited.

(c) During 1995-96.

[English]

Use of Tobacco for Medicinal Purposes

2493. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the use of tobacco in various pharmaceutical formulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage use of indigenously growth tobacco for medicinal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Aircraft Maintenance Plan

2494. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a plan for Aircraft maintenance at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private Air Taxis are also proposed to be permitted to avail of the maintenance facilities there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has been servicing and overhauling a wide variety of aircraft. With a view to diversifying its product/service range and enlarging its customer base, HAL has undertaken civil aircraft maintenance for private operators. It has carried out check-B and check-C on Boeing-737 aircraft of private operators and is making arrangements for being able to carry out more extensive servicing of these and other aircraft.

Economic Growth of Southern States

2495. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have worked out any concrete proposals for economic growth of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry with a view to explore potentialities of this region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent these States/Union Territory have agreed for the development of the region together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Investments through the Eighth Plan and Annual Plans thereunder are designed to bring about all-round socio-economic development of individual States.

(b) The outlays approved for Eighth Plan/Annual Plans of the four States/U.T. are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

States/U.T.	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95
1. Andhra Pradesh	10500	1675	1851	2130
2. Karnataka	12300	1915	3025	3275
3. Kerala	5460	915	1003	1260
4. Tamil Nadu	10200	1751	2101	2750
5. Pondicherry	400	90	108	135

(c) None of these States/U.T. is jointly implementing any schemes for the development of the region as a whole.

Survey for Atomic Minerals

2496. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airborne Survey for atomic minerals has been hit for want of aircraft; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Airborne surveys could not be taken up for the period January, 1993 to March 1993 due to non-availability of Aircraft from the flying agency. However, surveys were conducted from November 1993 to March 1994, the best season available for such surveys in the country. To ensure the availability of aircraft for surveys during the flying season, it has been decided to enter into a contract on a long term basis with the flying agencies.

Weather Prediction

2497. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department had predicted on 5 June, 1994 that the heat wave in Delhi is over;

(b) whether the mercury broke the records of 50 years on 8 June, 1994 of heat in Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons for not predicting weather correctly by IMD in spite of all facilities available now; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. A general trend of abatement of heat wave was anticipated though short term temperature fluctuations were not ruled out.

(b) No, Sir. The highest maximum temperature in Delhi during the last 50 years was 46.7°C recorded on 17th June, 1945, while the maximum temperature of 8th June, 1994 was 46.2°C.

(c) A Statement showing temperature variations from 5th June to 15th June 1994, the general trend for abatement of heat wave is evident is closed.

(d) In view of above, the question does not arise, Sir.

STATEMENT

*Maximum temperature recorded over
Delhi during 5-15 June, 1994*

Date	Max. Temp (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)
5.6.94	43.6	+2.6
6.6.94	42.6	+1.6

Date	Max. Temp. (°C)	Departure from normal (°C)
7.6.94	45.3	+4.3
8.6.94	46.2	+5.2
9.6.94	42.5	+1.5
10.6.94	44.6	+4.6
11.6.94	34.0	-6.0
12.6.94	28.8	-11.2
13.6.94	34.0	-7.0
14.6.94	39.2	-0.8
15.6.94	41.5	+1.5

Note: According to the criterion adopted by Indian Meteorological Department, heat wave condition prevails over a particular place if:

- (i) the normal maximum temperature (long period average value) over the place during the period is more than 40°C, and;
- (ii) the maximum temperatures are 3-4°C above the normal maximum temperature of the place.

Plan Outlay for ICAR

2498. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the percentage of successive plan outlays of the ICAR out of the total plan outlay from Fourth to Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its likely impact on the research programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The proportion of the outlays for ICAR over the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plans as a percentage of the total Central Sector Plan outlays are 0.958, 0.551, 0.720, 0.445 and 0.512 per cent respectively.

(c) The Plan outlays are decided in the light of requirements of the Council. In respect of different programme/schemes and activities, the Council estimates that there is little or no effect on its research efforts.

Legal Aid Programme

2500. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited by the legal aid programme in Maharashtra during the last three years, till date;

(b) whether the Government propose to have alterations in the prescribed principles of this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds allocated for Maharashtra in the said period for this scheme have not been fully utilised; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The number of persons benefited by the Legal Aid Programme in Maharashtra during 1991-92, 1992-93 and till date is as under:—

Financial Year	Persons benefited
1991-92	55,656
1992-93	35,790
1993-94 and till date	Not available

(b) and (c). The Legal Aid Programme would get a statutory base when the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, is brought into force.

(d) and (e). The position with regard to grants released and the accounts rendered by the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board during the financial years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is as under:—

Financial year	Grant Sanctioned (Rs.)	
1991-92	50,000	} Accounts awaited
1992-93	1,25,000	
1993-94	Nil	

Rural Development Schemes

2501. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and objects in brief of those major Central and Centrally

sponsored projects and schemes under the Ministry which are being implemented through State Governments and included in the Eighth Plan;

(b) the total approved outlay and physical targets set for each such scheme in the Eighth Plan;

(c) the total actual outlay and the physical achievement made upto 31.3.94, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(d) the financial allocation made and physical target set for 1994-95 with actual allocation so far, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Major Rural Development Programmes implemented by Government are:—

- (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
- (ii) Integration Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- (iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
- (iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- (v) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Brief objects of the schemes are as under:—

(i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

Main objects of the scheme are to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed

persons in the rural areas, simultaneously creating social and community assets as well as assets in favour of rural poor, which would strengthen the rural economic infrastructure.

(ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

It is beneficiary oriented self employment Programme. The main object is to enable the selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line by providing assets through subsidy by the Govt. and term credit by the financial institutions.

(iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

The main object of the Programme is to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor where no safe drinking water is available.

(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

The main objectives of the scheme are to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land water and human resources and to achieve ultimately drought profiting of the area.

(v) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

The main objective of the Programme are to Control desertification of desert areas and to conserve, develop and harness land water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run.

(b) The total approved outlay and targets for major scheme during 8th Plan are as under:

Programme		Total outlay (Rs. in crores)	Target
(i)	JRY	18,400	5000 (million mandays)
(ii)	IRDP	6,650	126 (lakh families)
(iii)	ARWSP	5,100	Proposed to cover the entire rural population with safe drinking water facilities with Central funds and State Sector MNP funds.
(iv)	DPAP	1,000	Target are fixed by States
(v)	DDP	500	

(c) and (d). *Statements I, II, III and IV* are enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Allocation & Targets for JRY/IJRY/EAS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilised during 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Achievement during 1993-94 (Lakh Mandays)			Central Allocation			1994-95 Physical Targets		
		JRY	IJRY	EAS	JRY	IJRY	EAS	JRY	IJRY	EAS	IJRY	EAS	**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28586.86	4246.73	2566.02	903.06	125.84	62.42	21679.97	4995.00	4800.00	946.90	198.33	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.60	-	136.17	4.85	0.00	3.64	258.01	0.00	960.00	9.38	0.00	
3.	Assam	7911.51	-	963.09	278.24	0.00	31.75	7136.97	0.00	2760.00	211.97	0.00	
4.	Bihar	60445.49	8078.50	1608.36	1321.04	153.21	31.44	42524.45	13785.00	6280.00	1035.22	305.00	
5.	Goa	353.83	-	-	8.53	0.00	0.00	278.77	0.00	0.00	7.84	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	10533.51	1182.44	146.21	210.55	22.09	6.75	7958.29	3110.00	1940.00	177.45	63.00	
7.	Haryana	2164.35	-	993.85	33.29	0.00	15.20	1911.69	0.00	1760.00	33.29	0.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1303.08	-	2.47	34.54	0.00	0.05	885.81	0.00	140.00	28.68	0.00	
9.	J & K	1080.67	148.50	133.75	27.60	3.44	3.46	1800.00	683.00	1340.00	86.36	30.74	
10.	Karnataka	17567.06	1690.62	678.26	588.64	62.66	32.12	14557.15	3772.00	3760.00	415.72	97.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Kerala	7788.33	-	171.20	120.43	0.00	2.60	5296.09	0.00	800.00	97.10	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36260.38	2538.38	2503.49	769.25	NR	51.26	27471.67	12195.00	8920.00	723.33	291.90
13.	Maharashtra	25626.40	1388.61	430.10	1129.94	58.56	31.53	23634.14	8174.00	3944.00	1231.45	387.19
14.	Manipur	301.82	-	35.46	6.58	0.00	NR	330.69	0.00	880.00	5.78	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	359.46	-	-	9.55	0.00	NIL	386.94	0.00	-	7.82	0.00
16.	Mizoram	350.70	-	470.98	6.32	0.00	8.52	163.00	0.00	800.00	4.08	0.00
17.	Nagaland	668.66	-	975.15	16.02	0.00	33.92	414.77	0.00	1120.00	11.51	0.00
18.	Orissa	19582.43	1911.22	1280.35	479.07	43.89	31.43	17587.54	5715.00	5720.00	522.34	154.31
19.	Punjab	1922.34	-	-	38.57	0.00	0.00	1359.42	0.00	0.00	25.39	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	14247.06	1628.05	926.99	403.13	47.24	50.00	11413.49	3655.00	4880.00	385.21	112.14
21.	Sikkim	273.07	-	20.27	10.14	0.00	0.82	151.01	0.00	160.00	6.19	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	26530.04	793.98	319.48	855.02	26.08	10.96	19598.35	2604.00	1832.00	727.58	87.89
23.	Tripura	838.66	-	659.35	23.41	0.00	16.14	429.52	0.00	720.00	13.19	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69531.24	1979.92	647.68	1739.18	51.98	15.00	52833.41	6668.00	5420.00	1165.44	133.11
25.	West Bengal	24031.32	1884.00	2621.00	495.18	38.38	52.53	19428.42	4900.00	4960.00	498.98	114.41
26.	A & N Islands	107.20	-	2.41	1.81	0.00	0.10	152.70	0.00	40.00	43.08	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	90.68	-	1.51	2.34	0.00	0.04	82.89	0.00	20.00	2.29	0.00
28.	Daman & Diu	25.94	-	-	0.59	0.00	NIL	48.83	0.00	-	1.48	0.00

29. Lakshadweep	73.58	-	-	2.21	0.00	NIL	76.55	0.00	-	1.38	0.00
30. Pondicherry	122.53	-	-	4.27	0.00	0.00	149.47	0.00	0.00	3.08	0.00
Total	358841.82	27470.75	18293.60	9523.45	633.37	491.68	280000.00	70256.00	63956.00	8389.48	1976.05

* Figures relate to amount released.

** No targets are fixed for EAS.

STATEMENT-II*Allocation, achievement and target for IRDP*

Sl. No.	State	1993-94		1994-95	
		Utilisation* (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of family assisted)	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target No. of Families
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8813.75	259697	8344	166884
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	523.65	15207	623	12468
3.	Assam	1844.78	63381	2747	54938
4.	Bihar	10873.59	335908	16232	324640
5.	Goa	24.51	736	142	2840
6.	Gujarat	3354.85	79725	3063	61260
7.	Haryana	1318.31	34026	736	14715
8.	Himachal Pradesh	378.02	9128	240	4796
9.	J & K	426.67	7408	1000	20000
10.	Karnataka	4036.36	132861	5603	112055
11.	Kerala	1973.75	53698	2038	40767
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10040.21	242673	10573	211466
13.	Maharashtra	7329.26	217671	9096	181926
14.	Manipur	175.91	6333	449	8982
15.	Meghalaya	158.33	2635	478	9567
16.	Mizoram	282.09	4684	201	4027
17.	Nagaland	310.79	4368	337	6737
18.	Orissa	6263.38	160000	6769	135382
19.	Punjab	1471.24	33736	523	10464
20.	Rajasthan	4213.30	116567	4393	87857
21.	Sikkim	40.96	1218	56	1120
22.	Tamil Nadu	7269.39	214888	7543	150860
23.	Tripura	540.29	162	643	12856
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20197.02	445403	20335	325353
25.	West Bengal	2959.40	73818	7478	149552

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A & N Islands	17.51	492	71	1421
27.	D & N Haveli	14.89	372	15	300
28.	Daman & Diu	18.74	507	28	561
29.	Lakshadweep	6.59	81	7	140
30.	Pondicherry	36.29	1407	58	1161
All India		95591.39	2534925	109822	2115097

* Provisional

STATEMENT-III*Allocation, achievement and targets for ARWSP*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1993-94		1994-95	
		Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements (No. of villages assisted)	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target (No. of Villages)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.240	1408	4644.00	4000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.176	149	842.00	200
3.	Assam	18.120	751	1422.00	1200
4.	Bihar	22.217	3530	5469.00	10000
5.	Goa	0.837	56	129.00	*100
6.	Gujarat	18.594	458	3039.00	1500
7.	Haryana	15.817	700	2008.00	1000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.041	570	942.00	900
9.	J & K	14.855	62	2599.00	500
10.	Karnataka	36.791	5150	4272.00	9000
11.	Kerala	13.164	164	2172.00	600
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49.730	5963	5142.00	9000
13.	Maharashtra	43.743	1343	6182.00	3000

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	2.962	155	309.00	250
15.	Meghalaya	5.787	743	420.00	700
16.	Mizoram	2.100	167	236.00	220
17.	Nagaland	0.909	60	422.00	200
18.	Orissa	18.137	5449	2434.00	5500
19.	Punjab	11.305	343	775.00	1000
20.	Rajasthan	64.738	2328	8222.00	6500
21.	Sikkim	3.720	70	372.00	200
22.	Tamil Nadu	29.284	3751	3682.00	6500
23.	Tripura	3.943	215	350.00	600
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69.652	6047	8616.00	10000
25.	West Bengal	22.344	1750	3326.00	5000
26.	A & N Islands	0.000	19	38.00	30
27.	D & N Haveli	0.000	0	22.00	10
28.	Delhi	0.117	0	25.00	0
29.	Daman & Diu	1.098	2	13.00	30
30.	Lakshadweep	0.350	4	10.00	2
31.	Pondicherry	0.260	21	26.00	28
Total		525.025	41428	68160.00	77770

STATEMENT-IV*Allocation, achievement and target for DPAP and DDP*

S. No.	State	1993-94			1994-95		
		Amount allocated	Achievement (in Hectares)		Amount allocated	Target *	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	L.D.	W.R.	AFF.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Drought Prone Areas Programme							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1804.50	155.41	23.75	172.40	1993.00	
2.	Bihar	1242.00	31.12	28.52	25.93	1380.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Gujarat	1119.00	102.47	25.30	30.56	1236.00	
4. Haryana	202.50	20.16	14.08	3.84	225.00	
5. J & K	321.75	19.86	2.23	11.34	357.50	
6. Karnataka	1873.50	233.96	9.85	80.47	2068.00	
7. Madhya Pradesh	1213.50	26.35	9.68	54.07	1345.00	
8. Maharashtra	2014.50	70.47	22.60	188.31	2218.00	
9. Orissa	931.50	25.97	31.51	81.16	1033.00	
10. Rajasthan	771.00	85.21	11.94	23.30	853.00	
11. Tamil Nadu	985.50	169.65	5.88	74.44	1095.00	
12. Uttar Pradesh	2079.00	287.89	35.55	38.99	2307.00	
13. West Bengal	776.25	51.52	5.40	157.76	862.50	
Total	15334.50	1280.04	226.28	942.57	16973.00	

Desert Development Programme

1. Gujarat	337.50	18.87	7.05	13.05	382.00
2. Haryana	637.50	0.00	31.88	18.22	718.00
3. Himachal Pradesh	300.00	10.02	1.81	15.90	340.00
4. J & K	450.00	4.72	8.61	2.95	510.00
5. Rajasthan	5700.00	122.83	15.97	106.60	6450.00
Total	7425.00	156.44	65.32	156.72	8400.00

* Targets are fixed by the States.

L.D. — Land Development

W.R. — Water Resource

A.F.F. — Afforestation

Ocean Development

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the period?

2502. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes formulated for ocean development during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The major programmes undertaken by the Department of Ocean Development during the eighth five year plan are:—

- (i) Scientific Research in Antarctica
- (ii) Deep seabed mining programme
- (iii) Programmes related to the Exclusive Economic Zone including the coastal areas
- (iv) Basic Research and development of manpower

Details of plans under these programmes are as follows:—

1. Antarctic Programme: Promotion of research in Antarctic environment and Antarctic continent by organising annual scientific expeditions to Antarctica.

2. Deep Seabed Mining Programme: Assessment of resource potential of polymetallic nodules and their spatial distribution in the mine site allotted to India and continuation of development of technologies for mining and metallurgy related to the nodules.

3. Programmes Related to the Exclusive Economic Zone Including Coastal Areas: Dissemination of information on potential fishing zones to coastal fishermen; continued monitoring of marine pollution; acquisition of two indigenously built coastal research vessels; refinement of technology developed for generation electricity from sea waves; demonstration of prawn

culture in the acidic soils of Andaman Islands; Commissioning of two-way voice communication systems between traditional fishing craft and shore at seven locations; development of exploitation technologies for non-living resources through establishment of National Institute of Ocean Technology; continuation of fishery resource assessment; measurement of sea level variations using modern tide gauges; preparation of fine scale maps to develop models for assessment of impact of storm surges and anticipated sea level rises; development of a network of ocean data buoys for remote collection of ocean data; feasibility studies for establishment of marine aquaria and oceanaria; collaborative studies for development of a dedicated ocean satellite.

4. Basic Research and Development of Manpower: R & D Studies for extraction of bio-active substances from marine organisms and fellowship programmes for development of manpower in ocean sector.

(b) An indicative outlay of Rs. 130 crore has been provided in the Eighth plan to carry out the ocean development programmes.

Public Sector Undertakings In Assam

2503. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in each Public Sector Undertakings located in Assam, till March 31, 1994;

(b) the annual production, profit/loss and the number of employees working in each of these undertakings;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). As on 31st March, 1993 for which period only the information is available, there

were 4 Central Public Sector Enterprises having their registered Office in Assam. The details of value of production, net profit/loss and the number of employees working in each of these undertakings is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). The details of Central Projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under Central Public Enterprises which were under implementation as on 31.3.1993 are given on pages 43 to 50 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 laid in the Parliament on 23.2.1994.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Total Investment (in terms of equity & loans)	Value of Production Services rendered	Net profit/ Loss	Number of Employees
1.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	201	84	-5	89
2.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	23841	48586	2901	1852
3.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Mktg. Corpn. Ltd.	709	20	-149	100
4.	Oil India Ltd.	51051	53625	3778	10971

[Translation]

Collision with Jupiter

2504. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was collision of Shoemaker Levy-9 with planet Jupiter recently;

(b) if so, the complete details of such collision and the observatories in the country where it was observed.

(c) the reaction of Indian and Foreign scientists thereto; and

(d) its likely impact on ecological balance, astronomy and the universe.

(vii) Uttar Pradesh State Observatory (UPSO), Nainital.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 21 fragments of the Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 started colliding with Jupiter in sequence from 00.56 hours (IST) on July 17 and the final major fragment impacted at 13.11 hours on July 22, 1994. These astronomical events were powerful and caused visible effects on the Jovian atmosphere such as change in the intensity of methane bands and emission of intense radiation from heated clouds of gas which mushroomed above the atmosphere. The event also left prominent changes on the visible appearance of the atmosphere of the planet.

In India, the following observatories are involved in the programme of observations and analysis:—

- (i) Vainu Bappu Observatory, Kavalur (Karnataka) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore.
- (ii) Kodiakanal Observatory of IIA.
- (iii) Gauribidanur Observatory of IIA.
- (iv) Japal Rangapur Observatory at Osmania University.
- (v) Ooty Radio Telescope.
- (vi) Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope (GMRT) Pune.

The other institutions similarly involved include Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; and Raman Research Institute, Bangalore.

(c) Scientists view this event as a unique occurrence of this century. The event has created excitement among Indian and foreign scientists. This event would provide detailed information on the nature and consequence of major collisions of cometary bodies with the planets.

(d) As per available information, there is no impact on the earth's ecology.

[English]

Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas

2505. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale industries in various States including those in Gujarat and fully exempted from excise duty under small scale exemption scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the scheme and include the small scale units located in the rural areas therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the General Small Scale Industries Exemption Scheme covering majority of the goods under C.E. Tariff, clearances upto a value of Rs. 30 lakhs of the SSI units including those in Gujarat are fully exempted from excise duty and concessional rate of duty on the subsequent clearances upto Rs. 75 lakhs is applicable subject to the condition that the turnover of such units in the preceding financial year has not exceeded Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) The scheme already covers rural areas.

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

[Translation]

Submarine Capability

2506. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI ASTBUJA
PRASAD SHUKLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Nav Bharat Times" dated May 31, 1994 wherein declining trend in the Indian submarine capability has been expressed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Government is aware of the news item in Nav Bharat Times of 31 May, 1994.

(b) The force levels of the Indian Navy are determined with reference to the geostrategic environment, the threat perception at a given time, the role envisioned for the Navy in this context and the availability of resources. Accordingly, the Navy is adequately equipped to perform its assigned tasks.

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

[English]

Backward Districts in U.P.

2507. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government for declaring some districts as industrially backward;

(b) if so, the names of the Government for declaring a district as industrially backward; and

(c) the facilities provided to such districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has proposed that the eight hill districts of the State be included in the list of backward areas.

(c) the Central Government has set up a Study Group for laying down a set of

nationally uniform criteria for determining backwardness. The districts satisfying the said criteria will be notified as industrially backward.

(d) New industrial units set up in districts that will be identified as industrially backward will be eligible for a five-year tax holiday under the provisions of Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act.

[Translation]

Industries by Non-Resident Indians

2509. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Non-Resident Indians came to India during the last three years to set up industries but returned back due to the difficulties faced by them in the process;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Since the announcement of New Industrial Policy in July 1991, 470 proposals have been approved till 30.6.1994 for setting up of industries by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). No specific instance about the NRIs having returned back due to hurdles faced by them in the process, has been brought to the notice of the Government.

The Central Government provides several facilities, including permission to NRIs/OCBs for 100% equity participation and repatriation of capital invested for boosting NRI investment in the country. The response of NRI has been, by and large, encouraging.

[English]

Executive Head of U.P.S.C.

2510. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has been without its Executive Head for quite some time,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The post of Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, who is the executive head, fell vacant on 27.8.93. Three panels sent for selection were rejected by UPSC. Every effort is being made to fill up the post as early as possible. In the meanwhile the Chairman UPSC has authorised the senior most Additional Secretary to discharge the duties of the post of Secretary, pending the selection of regular incumbent.

Drinking Water Schemes in Gujarat

2511. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign agencies have agreed to assist various drinking water schemes in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water

2512. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Drinking water still dream for over one lakh villages" appeared in the Indian Express dated July 2, 1994; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The following are the facts in relation to what has been mentioned in the news item:—

1. The total amount spent on Water Supply Schemes during the last

nine years was Rs. 9235.742 crore.

2. According to 1985 survey there were 161722 problem villages with no source of drinking water facility. The No. of problem villages come down to 2243 as on 1.4.92 and to 278 villages as on 1.4.94.
3. The validation of data, thrown up by the habitations survey 1991-93, being carried out by 48 technological and social sciences research institutes is not complete. The outcome of this validation exercise is likely to be available by September, 94.
4. No instance of money having been siphoned off has come to notice.

[Translation]

DDA Flats to Freedom Fighters and Backward Classes

2513. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme to provide accommodation to freedom fighters and backward classes through the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons who have been provided accommodation by the

Government so far in each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Pensionary Benefits

2514. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pensionary benefits to Group 'C' Cadre of "pre-1973" Central Government employees vis-a-vis 'post-1973' retirees;

(b) whether the scheme of pensionary benefits of Group 'C' Cadre retirees meet the norms of subsistence wages;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to provide subsistence pension to these persons;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce norm of "one rank - one pension" for all civil employees of the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Pensionary benefits admissible to the Central Government employees are not linked to the Group or Cadre to which they belong. The pension structure of Central Government Civilian employees has been rationalised w.e.f. 1.1.1986 in implementation of the recommendations of the fourth Central Pay Commission and the benefits accruing therefrom have been extended to all pre-1.1.1986 retirees including pre-1973 as well as post-1973 retirees. Pensionary benefits are determined with reference to emoluments drawn, length of qualifying service and a prescribed formula for calculating each of these benefits. The minimum amount of pension admissible to a Central Government pensioner irrespective of the date of his retirement is now Rs. 375 per month. In addition, Dearness Relief is being paid to the pensioners as recommended by the IVth Pay Commission, at 6 monthly intervals to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living beyond average CPI index 608. Review of the existing pension structure has been included in Terms of Reference of the Vth Central Pay Commission.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

Conversion of Flats by DDA

2515. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has converted LIG flats into MIG flats and Janata flats into LIG flats fraudulently without making any changes in it in Rohini and at some other places; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported, that due to the rise in cost of construction, it has decided to allot partially built, flat of reduced plinth area with the provision for the allottees to build additional floors himself. When fully built, the size of these flats will be more than the minimum prescribed size of LIG/MIG flats, with the added advantage that the allottees pay only for the portion built by the DDA. In addition, incremental houses given an advantage to the allottee to have his own fully-owned houses as compared to flatted constructions and to increase living space on a need basis.

[English]

Electronic City in Bihar

2516. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare two districts of Bihar as electronic city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Government of India has no proposal to declare two districts of Bihar as electronic city.

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

Units under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

2457. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up a high-level Committee to carry out a detailed study and prepare a report on the present status of each unit under the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC);

(b) if so, the salient features of the report submitted by the committee;

(c) the Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the total investment/funds required to make all the units fully viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A Technical Committee was set up by the Government to examine, *inter-alia*, whether Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup-I and II units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) can operate with some investment or renewal/replacement of problematic equipments, etc.

(b) The Technical Committee, in its report submitted to the Government on 19.7.1994, have identified trouble-prone equipments and weak areas for replacement, repairs and modifications, alongwith other remedial measures essential to continue the operations of the aforesaid plants. The Committee has also made an assessment of stream days and production capacities likely to be achieved by the above plants.

(c) Government has sought comments of HFC's management/Board on the report of the Technical Committee.

(d) The Committee has estimated an investment of Rs. 263.18 crores alongwith derating of the name plate capacities of these plants. The Committee has, however, added that HFC has large outstanding Plan and non-plan loans, accumulated interest burden as well as corporate loans, and these liabilities cannot be met from future cash generations expected after investment of the above amount and derating of the capacities.

Preparation of Voter Cards by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

2518. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the software export division of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has developed a cost-effective, fast and fool-proof system for the preparation of voter identity cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the system conforms to the specifications laid down by the Election Commission; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has developed an integrated system called 'BE-Parichay' for making electoral identity cards. BEL has reported that it is a low cost system, simple to operate, and that the cards produced by it conform to the specifications laid down. The system is built around a personal computer and has a capacity of fifty cards per hour. BEL has already supplied the hardware and software to the Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation which has been assigned the task of preparing identity cards for that State.

[Translation]

Power through Non-Conventional Energy Sources

2519. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Maharashtra for generation of power through non-conventional energy sources during the last three years and the target set and achievements made in this regard during 1994-95 till date;

(b) the targets fixed in this respect during the Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(c) the steps taken to generate power through non-conventional energy resources in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) and (b). Rs. 274.47 lakhs has been provided to Maharashtra for generation of power through Non-Conventional Energy Sources during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise targets have not been fixed for generation of power through non-conventional energy sources for the 8th Five Year Plan. A 1.5 MW Wind Power Demonstration Project has been commissioned at Vijaydurg in Sindhudurg District during 1994-95.

(c) Maharashtra Government have been requested to announce a policy package for generation of power through non-conventional energy sources.

Sewage Disposal Project for Bombay

2520. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake any Water & Sewage Disposal Project for Bombay with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of Sulabh Sauchalayas and other facilities to Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers are also proposed to be increased under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay

proposes to undertake the Bombay Sewage Disposal Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 580 crores with World Bank assistance. This includes construction of Marine Outfalls at Worli and Bandra, aerated lagoons at Ghatkopar and Bhandup, sewage pumping station at Bandra, improvement of sanitation in slums, etc. The Project is tentatively scheduled to be taken up for appraisal by the World Bank towards the end of 1994-95.

(c) and (d). A component for construction of 2250 additional Public Sanitary Conveniences (PSCs) and sewage conveyance system at a cost of Rs. 45 crores has been proposed for inclusion in the project for the benefit of slum dwellers of Greater Bombay. The execution of this component would depend upon the findings of feasibility surveys, availability of land, cooperation of the local population and peoples representatives in respect of regular operation and maintenance of these facilities.

[English]

National Security Council

2521. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-constitute and activate the National Security Council;

(b) if so, the time by which the action in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The question of restructuring the National Security Council is under consideration of the Government.

R & D in Drugs

2522. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated any scheme to encourage indigenous research and development in the field of drugs;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance given in this regard; and

(c) the names of the bulk drugs exempted from Price Control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRÓ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science & Technology has identified Drug Technology Development as a thrust area for Research. An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Department of Science & Technology for R & D in the

Drug Industry and the terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (i) to forge strong linkages between the Indian Drug Industry and academic institutions/national laboratories towards development of drug design.
- (ii) to identify areas of drug research where project could be jointly undertaken by drug companies and academic institutions/national laboratories.
- (iii) to support globally competitive technology development for crucial intermediates where India is a key player in the drugs.
- (iv) to consider R&D projects jointly proposed by industry and academic institutions/national laboratories and recommend including the quantum of grants to be provided by the Government and industry. Such projects should be basically product and target oriented.
- (v) to evolve appropriate mechanism for monitoring the R&D projects.
- (vi) to suggest other measures required for promotion and development of drugs and pharmaceutical research and in particular the involvement of the industry in this endeavour.

(b) The Department of Science & Technology has earmarked funds to promote drugs and pharmaceuticals research in the country.

(c) Except for the bulk drugs listed in Schedule-I and Schedule-II under DPCO, 1987, all other drugs are exempted from price control.

Funds for Small Scale Industries

2533. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to look into the problems of the small scale sector and devise innovative financial instruments to support this sector as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE M. NISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government are aware that small scale industries have not been getting their due share in the institutional finance particularly for their working capital requirements. The Reserve Bank of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Deputy Governor, Shri P.R. Nayak in December, 1991 to "Examine the adequacy of institutional credit to the SSI sector and Related Issues". The Committee submitted its report in August, 1992. The Reserve Bank of India subsequently vide their circulars dated April 17, 1993, July 3, 1993 and November 20, 1993 have announced a special package of measures to ensure adequate and timely

credit to the SSI Sector. The salient features of this package are as under:—

- (i) Banks should give preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order, while meeting the credit requirements of the small scale sector.
- (ii) The Banks should grant working capital credit limits, computed on the basis of a minimum 20 per cent of their annual turn over to the SSIs, whose credit limit in individual cases does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.
- (iii) The banks should step up the credit flow to meet the legitimate requirements of the SSI sector in full during the Eighth Five Year Plan.
- (iv) Bank should adopt the 'Single Window Scheme' of SIDBI for meeting the credit requirements of small scale units.
- (v) The Banks have been instructed to set up specialised branches for the small scale sector.
- (vi) Procedure and time-frame laid down for disposal of loan applications received from SSI borrowers should be strictly enforced.
- (vii) Steps have been taken to bring about greater co-ordination between banks and State Financial Corporation.

Fake Recruitment

2524. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 4, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 1388 regarding fake recruitment and state:

(a) whether the case has since been finalised by CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the details of the progress made so far together with the likely date of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The case is still under investigation by CBI. After examining the records collected in the case, CBI has already commenced interrogation of the accused and witnesses and the investigation has been progressing steadily. However, a definite time frame cannot be indicated for obvious reasons.

Rural Development Programme

2525. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any foreign assistance for the Rural Development Programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have received foreign assistance for the following Rural Development programmes:—

(i) **DWCRA (Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas):—**

UNICEF reimburses one-third share of revolving fund given to DWCRA groups and also reimburses salaries of staff implementing DWCRA for five years.

(ii) **Rural Water Supply & Rural Sanitation:—**

Foreign assistance from different agencies have been received for the projects under Rural Water Supply & Sanitation in different States as per details given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Details of projects with foreign assistance under Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes in the States

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Foreign Agency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Dutch
2.	Gujarat	3	Dutch

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Foreign Agency
3.	Karnataka	1	Dutch
4.	Kerala	8	Dutch
5.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Dutch
6.	Karnataka	1	Danida
7.	Kerala	1	Danida
8.	Orissa	1	Danida
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	Danida
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1	E.E.C
11.	Rajasthan	2	E.E.C.
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	E.E.C.
13.	Maharashtra	1	British
14.	Orissa	1	British
15.	Karnataka	1	World Bank
16.	Maharashtra	1	World Bank
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	World Bank
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	German
19.	Rajasthan	1	German
20.	West Bengal	1	German

[Translation]

Lavatories and Roads under JRY

2526. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned funds for the construction of lavatories and roads under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in tribal areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future action plan in the State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The primary objective of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed rural people living below

poverty line. Implementing agencies i.e. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) and Village Panchayats can take up any work which generates employment, subject to the conditions laid down in the JRY manual. Though, construction of Lavatories and Rural Roads are permissible activities under JRY, Union Government have not sanctioned separate funds for this purpose to any State including the State of Gujarat.

[English]

Growth Centres in Punjab

2527. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project reports received from the Punjab Government for setting up industrial growth centres during the last three years, till June 1994;

(b) the number of reports approved so far; and

(c) the number of proposals which are yet to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Punjab has been allotted 2 centres, one each in the districts of Bhatinda and

Gurdaspur. The project reports of both the centres have been approved and a Central assistance of Rs. 9.74 crores released to the State Government.

Allotment of Government Quarters on FAV/NAV Basis

2528. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 22, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 3095 and state:

(a) the details of type-II Government quarters out of 525 quarters allotted on FAV/NAV basis;

(b) the details of type-II quarters yet to be allotted which were sanctioned on 30 August, 1991; and

(c) the time by which the backlog of FAV/NAV sanctioned quarters is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) FAV - 318 NAV - 207.

(Details are given in the enclosed *Statement*.)

(b) Nil.

(c) As the actual allotment depends upon the vacancies, it is not possible to specify any time limit.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Area/Locality	No. of Quarters allotted	NAV	FAV
1.	Diz Area	058	023	035
2.	Kidwai Nagar	002	—	002

Sl. No.	Area/Locality	No. of Quarters allotted	NAV	FAV
3.	Lodhi Colony	001	—	001
4.	M.B. Road	267	107	160
5.	L.R. Complex	103	049	054
6.	Nauroji Nagar	001	—	001
7.	Netaji Nagar	004	001	003
8.	R.K. Puram	022	008	014
9.	Sadiq Nagar	003	—	003
10.	S.N. Puri	007	001	006
11.	Timar Pur	013	003	010
12.	Nanak Pura	010	002	008
13.	Aram Bagh	024	009	015
14.	Gulabi Bagh	001	001	—
15.	Mandir Marg	001	001	—
16.	Hanuman Road	008	002	006
Total		525	207	318

Level Playing Ground

2529. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Indian Industrialists for level playing ground vis-a-vis their foreign counterpart has since been considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, the measures the Government have taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-

TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include reduction in excise duties, switch-over to value added tax, levy of countervailing duty wherever required, reduction in corporate tax, action to amend the Companies Act, etc.

Execution of Foreign Projects

2530. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken initiatives to minimise the time

taken between filing investment intentions and project execution of the foreign investment proposals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Ever since the announcement of New Industrial Policy, there has been constant interaction with State Governments for facilitating expeditious execution of industrial projects, including those with foreign investment. *Inter-alia*, these focus on the need for single window approval systems, improved infrastructure facilities/services and removing clearance/implementation bottlenecks.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Courts

2531. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lawyers of Delhi Bar Association went on strike recently in protest against the proposal debarring them from appearing before the Family Courts;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The lawyers of the Delhi Bar Association observed one day complete token strike on 4.7.1994 against the proposed formation of Family Courts in Delhi.

(b) and (c). A proposal to bring Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961, into force is under consideration.

Cauvery Water Supply Project

2532. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita water supply to Bangalore city as per the International standard;

(b) the present per capita water supply to Bangalore city;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government had sought any Central assistance for Cauvery IVth Stage Water Supply Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No International standard or norms have been prescribed by any agency for per capita water supply to a city. However, Government of India has recommended a per capita supply of 125 lpcd for urban areas where piped water supply and underground sewerage system are available.

(b) The present per capita water supply in Bangalore city is 100 lpcd.

(c) and (d). The Karnataka Government did not seek any Central assistance for the Cauvery IVth Stage Project. They have recently requested for posing the project for external assistance.

Reservation for Dependants of Ex-Servicemen

2533. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation of seats in pre-medical/pre-engineering/agriculture etc. for dependants of servicemen killed in action and for children of ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been many requests for increase in the number of these seats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Several State Governments/UT Administrations have provided for reservation/priority for admission to medical/engineering/colleges, ITIs etc. for the wards of ex-Servicemen/serving Defence personnel. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also allocates a number of seats in MBBS and BDS courses out of Central pool to Ministry of Defence for the wards of Defence personnel killed/disabled in action or in peace time (death/disability attributable to military service) and recipients of gallantry awards. 25 seats in MBBS and 1 seat in BDS have been allocated to Ministry of Defence in 1994-95.

These seats are distributed by the Kendriya Sainik Board to the following categories as per the priority indicated against each:—

Category	Priority
(i) Killed in action	1
(ii) Disabled in action and boarded out of service	2
(iii) Died while in service and death attributable to military service	3
(iv) Disabled in service and boarded out with disability attributable to military service	4
(v) Recipients of gallantry awards and other awards	5

4 seats in engineering colleges for wards of ex-Servicemen and serving

Defence personnel are also available which are given purely on academic performance.

A number of requests have been received for increase in the number of these seats. But a number of States have stopped contributing to the Central pool, as they have had to provide extra seats for the North - Eastern States and UTs who do not have medical colleges of their own.

Sick Leather Units

2534. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of leather units lying sick in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to introduce a package programme for the revival of these units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Leather industry is having a traditional village and cottage level background and is predominantly in the small-scale and cottage sector. No reliable data is available about the sick leather units in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Power Schemes

2535. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the power schemes approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 State-wise; and

(b) the details of the power transmission schemes/projects approved for Madhya Pradesh for the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Power generation schemes accorded investment approval by Planning Commission during the year 1993-94, state-wise, are as follows:—

1.	Rajasthan	1
2.	Punjab	2
3.	West Bengal	2
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2
Total		8

(b) The Planning Commission approves projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores and no transmission scheme/project of this magnitude was approved for Madhya Pradesh in 1993-94.

Demolition of J.J. Colonies

2536. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding demolition work

undertaken by DDA appearing in Hindi Daily "Rashtriya Sahara" on June, 1, 1994; and

[English]

Plan Targets

(b) if so, the reasons for undertaking demolition work in a few Jhuggi-Jhopri colonies by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Removal of encroachment and unauthorised construction is an on-going process. Action to remove such encroachment/structures is taken from time to time under the provision of the relevant Acts by the concerned land owning agencies with the help of police. Jhuggi Jhopri clusters on identified priority sites and which were in existence in January, 1990 are to be taken up for relocation to alternative sites on the request of the land owning agencies according to the approved guidelines. Jhuggies which have come up on public land after January, 1990 are removed according to the prescribed procedure as and when they are detected.

2537. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of various sectors set during the annual plan 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the extent to which these have been achieved, sector-wise;

(c) the sectors which have failed to achieve the targets; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The targets of various sectors set during the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 and achievements thereof are as under:—

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Foodgrains	Mn. Tonnes	183.00	180.01	188.00	180.52
2. Power Generation	Mn. Kwh	3027.00	3010.66	3167.00	3233.23
3. Coal	Mn. Tonnes	238.2	238.2	249.0	246.0
4. Crude Oil Production	Mn. Tonnes	28.464	26.946	28.645	27.015
5. Railways Freight Tariff	Mn. Tonnes	354.00	350.00	370.00	358.61

Item	Unit	1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
6. Fertilisers (N and P)	Mn. Tonnes	10.000	9.736	10.450	9.082
7. Saleable Steel (Integrated Steel Plants)	Mn. Tonnes	11.82	11.33	13.13	11.980

(d) The Annual Plan, 1994-95 provides outlays of Rs. 5845.70 crores for Agriculture & Allied Activities, Rs. 32915.34 crores for Energy, Rs. 14098.80 crores for Transport and Rs. 12565.68 crores for Industry & Minerals.

Ad-hoc Allotment of Government Quarters

2538. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned Ad-hoc allotment of Type B and C Government Quarters from General Pool to the Government servants during January, 1992 to December, 1992 on FAV basis;

(b) if so, whether all such sanctioned cases have been cleared; and

(c) if not, the time by which pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the actual allotment depends

upon the vacancies, it is not possible to specify any time limit.

Promotion of Small Scale Industries

2539. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified some districts in the country to promote small scale industry and provide financial assistance to those entrepreneurs who are willing to set up industries in these districts; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number of such districts so identified, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government endeavours to promote small industry in all districts of the country. However, RBI have identified 85 districts in the country with major concentration of small units and have decided to extend composite loans there for setting up small units. Banks are the principal lending agencies in respect of 62 districts. While SFC's are principal lending agencies in the remaining 23 districts. Statement showing the 85 districts is enclosed.

STATEMENT*List I indicating the names of Districts allocated to SFCs*

State	District	Jurisdiction of Officers/ branches of SFC
Andhra Pradesh (3)	W. Godavari	Eluru
	Guntur	Guntur
	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
Delhi (1)	Delhi	Delhi
Gujarat (2)	Vadodara	Vadodara
	Valsad	Vapi
Haryana (2)	Karnal	Karnal
	Faridabad	Faridabad
Karnataka (4)	Belgaum	Belgaum
	Bellary	Bellary
	Shimoga	Shimoga
	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
Maharashtra (1)	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay
Punjab (5)	Faridkot	Ferozepur
	Gurdaspur	Amritsar
	Patiala	Patiala
	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur
	Ropar	Ropar
Tamil Nadu (5)	South Arcot	Cuddalore
	Madras	Madras
	Madurai	Madurai
	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
	Periyar	Erode

A list indicating the name of lead bank for the district

State	District	Lead Bank
Andhra Pradesh (3)	E. Godavari	Andhra Bank
	Krishna	Indian Bank
	Ranga Reddy	State Bank of Hyderabad

State	District	Lead Bank
Bihar (3)	Dhanbad Patna	Bank of India Punjab National Bank
	Gaya	Punjab National Bank
Gujarat (3)	Ahmedabad Rajkot	Dena Bank State Bank of Saurashtra
	Surat	Bank of Baroda
Haryana (2)	Ambala	Punjab National Bank
	Gurgaon	Syndicate Bank
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	Jammu	State Bank of India
Karnataka (4)	Bangalore (Urban)	Canara Bank
	Dhanwar	Vijaya Bank
	Kanara (Dakshina Kannada)	Syndicate Bank
	Mysore	State Bank of Mysore
Kerala (8)	Ernakulam	Union Bank of India
	Kottayam	State Bank of Travancore
	Kozhikode	Canara Bank
	Trichur	Canara Bank
	Trivandrum	Indian Overseas Bank
	Allepey	State Bank of Travancore
	Palghat Quilon	Canara Bank Canara Bank
Madhya Pradesh (12)	Bhind	Central Bank of India
	Chattarpur	State Bank of India
	Jabalpur	Central Bank of India
	Raipur	Dena Bank
	Rajgarh Satna	Bank of India Allahabad Bank
	Chhindwara	Central Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Maharashtra (1)	Hosangabad	Central Bank of India
	Mandsaur	Central Bank of India
	Ambikapur (Surguja)	Central Bank of India
	Durg	Dena Bank
	Khargaon (W. Nimar)	Bank of India
Punjab (4)	Pune	Bank of Maharashtra
Punjab (4)	Amritsar	Punjab National Bank
	Jalandhar	UCO Bank
	Ludhiana	Punjab & Sind Bank
	Sangrur	State Bank of Patiala
Rajasthan (3)	Bhilwara	Bank of Baroda
	Jaipur	UCO Bank
	Udaipur	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
Tamil Nadu (6)	Chengalpattu	Indian Bank
	Coimbatore	Canara Bank
	Salem	Indian Bank
	Kamraj	Indian Overseas Bank
	North Arcot	Indian Bank
	Thanjavur	Indian Bank
Uttar Pradesh (4)	Varanasi	Union Bank of India
	Agra	Canara Bank
	Kanpur	Bank of Baroda
	Meerut	Syndicate Bank
West Bengal (8)	Howrah	UCO Bank
	South 24 Parganas	United Bank
	North 24 Parganas	Allahabad Bank
	Birbhum	UCO Bank
	Burdwan	UCO Bank
	Hooghly	UCO Bank
	Calcutta	United Bank of India
	Midnapur	United Bank of India

Scooters India Ltd.

2450. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited has been performing well to meet the increasing demand of three wheelers;

(b) whether the rate of production during 1993-94 has gone down vis-a-vis 1992-93, 1991-92;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the demand of three wheelers by the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The production performance of 3-wheelers of Scooters India Limited (SIL) has improved, as may be seen from the following data:—

(In physical numbers)

1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
4254	2704	2961
	April, 1994	604 Nos. (185)*
	May, 1994	503 Nos. (235)*
	June, 1994	610 Nos. (455)*

* Figures in brackets represent the production performance of 3-wheelers for the corresponding period of the previous year.

[Translation]

House Building Projects with Foreign Assistance

2541. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether House Building Projects have been launched in Uttar Pradesh with foreign financial assistance;

(b) if so, the manner in which this assistance is being utilised;

(c) the number of houses constructed/under constructions and the locations thereof; and

(d) the total number of houses proposed to be constructed in the State under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). KfW, a German financial institution, has provided loan assistance to HUDCO and HDFC through Government of India, for construction of low cost houses for economically weaker sections in various States, including U.P. The same institution has recently entered into agreements for providing direct grants to HUDCO/HDFC for operationalisation of

Building Centres, low cost housing schemes, slum improvement projects, reconstruction of houses in earthquake affected areas of Maharashtra and low cost sanitation schemes, etc.

(c) and (d). The number of houses constructed/under construction and these proposed to be constructed in the State of U.P., out of KfW assistance is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	No. of houses constructed/under construction	Loan Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Location
1.	HUDCO-KfW.I (Loan Project)	573 512	26.70 22.33	Lucknow Kanpur
	Total	1085	49.03	
2.	HUDCO-KfW.II (Loan Project)	3105 2610 2690 2762 2968 2874 2255 4310 6694 4355 5182 5530 5465	108.67 184.22 116.65 96.67 103.88 72.59 95.75 150.85 234.29 150.42 181.37 193.55 191.27	Allahabad Divn. Jhansi Division Garhwal Division Kanpur Division Bareilly Division Moradabad Kumaon Division Agra Division Gorakhpur Division Meerut Division Varanasi Division Faizabad Division Lucknow Division
	Total	50000	1797.84	
3.	HUDCO-KfW.III (Grant)	So far, an amount of Rs. 12.60 lakhs has been sanctioned for one Building Centre at Roorkee and proposals for 7 other Building Centres are in the pipeline.		
4.	HUDCO-KfW.IV (Loan to Implementing agencies)	So far, one scheme for loan assistance of Rs. 14.86 lacs for construction of 57 dwelling units for E.W.S. category in U.P. has been posed to KfW.		
5.	KfW-HDFC.I	An amount of Rs. 246.50 lakhs has been sanctioned and released for construction of 1450 dwelling units at Lucknow. The loan amount has been released by HDFC to the beneficiaries for construction of their houses through Lucknow Development Authority.		

[English]

(d) Likely by December, 1995.

Water Treatment Plants in Delhi

2542. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the scheme of automation in the new water treatment plants in Delhi with US Aid;

(b) if so, the funds provided by the Union Government and the Government of Delhi for this scheme;

(c) the present status of the scheme; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government has provided a sum of Rs. 379.00 lakhs. The Government of Delhi has not provided any separate fund for the scheme.

(c) A Tripartite Agreement has been signed between the Department of Electronics, Government of India, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking. Offers for consultancy have already been invited by M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.

*[Translation]***Construction Development Board**

2543. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Construction Development Board for the development of construction industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to provide benefits to the workers engaged in this Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the government.

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

*[English]***Fluoride Affected Villages**

2544. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages identified in Nalgonda, Rangareddy districts in Andhra Pradesh which are Fluoride affected;

(b) the schemes formulated for these villages; and

(c) the types of assistance given to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL) (a) The number of flouride affected habitations in Nalgonda and Rangareddy Districts in A.P. provisionally identified as per the habitations survey Part II 1991-93 (the data of which is under validation) are 590 and 253 respectively.

(b) and (c). Under Netherlands assisted projects, AP-III to cover 60 villages and 397 habitations (which include certain enroute habitations also) in Nalgonda District and 25 villages in Rangareddy District was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 273.86 crore under Bilateral assistance programme and sent to Government of Netherlands for consideration.

Under the Sub-Mission of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission on control of fluorosis a project to cover 97 villages in Rangareddy District at an estimated cost of Rs. 377.60 lakh has been sanctioned.

Performance of Prithvi

2545. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the user trials of Prithvi Missile have been completed;

(b) if so, whether the performance of the Missile is satisfactory;

(c) whether any final decision regarding the missiles induction into the army has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 'Prithvi' missile system is in the final stages of user trials. The flight tests so far have met all the mission objectives.

(c) and (d). 'Prithvi' missile is likely to be inducted into service on successful completion of the user trials.

Repair of Government Quarters

2546. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters got vacated in Government colonies in Delhi especially in Lodhi Colony, Laxmi Bai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar areas for major repairs during the period 1986 to 1990;

(b) whether repairs of such quarters have been carried out;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether CPWD employees are living illegally in some of such quarters for a long time; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Industrial Production

2547. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of industrial production and exports registered during January to June 1994, July to December 1993 and January to June 1993;

(b) the areas of industry which registered a negative growth and those registered increase in growth;

(c) the main reasons for negative growth, if any, in industrial production and exports, area-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The details of growth of industrial production as per the Index of Industrial Production and exports in rupee terms are as follows:—

Period	Production	Exports
Jan.-June 1993	-1.0%	30.1%
July-Dec. 1993	3.6%	25.9%
Jan.-June 1994	3.6%	16.6%

* Relates to Jan.- March 1994.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The performance of the industrial sector was affected by demand constraints in general, tight credit policy and the short term impacts of the stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payment crisis during 1991.

(d) The policy initiatives taken in the new Industrial Policy in July, 1991, the Trade Policy, and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced in the subsequent Budgets are all aimed at accelerating the growth of industrial production.

STATEMENT

Industry Groups showing Negative Growth During 1993-94

1. Food Products
2. Textile Products
3. Electrical machinery
4. Other Manufacturing Industries

Industry Groups showing Positive Growth During 1993-94

1. Beverage Tobacco & Products
2. Cotton Textiles
3. Jute, Hemp & Mesta Textiles
4. Wood & Wood Products & Furniture and Fixtures
5. Paper & Paper Products
6. Leather & Fur Products.
7. Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products
8. Chemical and Chemical Products
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products
10. Basic Metals & Alloy Industries

11. Metal Products & Parts
12. Machinery, Machine Tools & Parts
13. Transport Equipment & Parts

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

2548. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI SANDIPAN
BHAGWAN:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI VILAS RAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have granted permission to lease out the Penicillin-G plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune to MAX-GB company;

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

(c) the terms and conditions set in Memorandum of understanding;

(d) the profitability of Penicillin-G plant vis-a-vis other divisions of HAL; and

(e) the reasons for not inviting global tenders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been entered into between Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and MAX-GB for technology upgradation in the Penicillin plant of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited through a joint venture collaboration. This is subject to final approval of the Government which has not yet been given. The matter is now before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi through Writ Petitions No. CW. 3160/94, 3161/94 and 3181/94.

Remote Sensing

2549. SHRI P. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently thrown open the area of Remote Sensing under the Indian Space Research Organisation to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements for transfer of technology have been signed by ISRO with some private firms recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the benefits likely to be accrued to ISRO therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Space has been encouraging private sector to play an active role in remote sensing area.

(b) Department of Space is the nodal agency for developing remote sensing techniques for resources survey and management. As per the Technology Transfer policy of Indian Space Research Organisation/Department of Space and considering the vast potential of this technology, many private sector industries have been encouraged to enter into remote sensing areas. These include manufacture of various remote sensing instruments, development of software/hardware for data interpretation and analysis.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Since January 1993, 24 technology transfer agreements have been entered into with private sector industries in the areas of Remote Sensing, electronics, communications, electro-mechanical/surface treatment and electro optics.

(e) ISRO is being benefitted by sharing the work-load with the private sector. Also, ISRO is receiving royalty payments towards the sale of products manufactured by the industries which are covered under Technology Transfer agreements.

Statutory Status to C.B.I.

2550. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWASI:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether C.B.I. is to be given statutory powers in order to investigate cases without taking permission from the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have objected to this concept;

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

(d) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). As per Entry No. 1 and 2 of the List II, State List of the 7th Schedule of Constitution of India, public order and Police are state subjects and therefore CBI can exercise powers only with the consent of State Governments. The mechanism for extending the powers of the State Police to the CBI is provided in the DSPE Act, 1946. When the matter of extending general consent to CBI by State Governments was taken up by the Union Home Minister in the Sub-Committee meeting of the Inter State Council held on 11th Feb., 1993, the Chief Ministers felt that the consent of the State Government should be obtained on a case to case basis. In view of this position, as far as the question of giving statutory powers of investigation to the CBI is concerned, there appears no alternative except to continue with the present system till a legally acceptable/workable alternative acceptable to the State Governments, is evolved.

Employment for Rural Labour

2551. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to generate employment opportunities for the semi-skilled and unskilled rural labour in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to make this scheme more effective; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance provided/to be provided to the States for this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d). Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two major wage employment programmes in the rural areas, namely, (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), and (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) for providing employment opportunities to the rural labour. JRY aims at providing additional

gainful employment to the rural poor and the works taken up under the Yojana are to be as per the felt needs of the people and may involve employment of unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled labour depending upon the nature of works undertaken under JRY. The wages paid to the workers under the programme are as per the schedule of employment and fixed under Minimum Wages Act by the State Governments. To ensure better implementation of the Yojana during Eighth Five Year Plan as also to provide more employment opportunities in the backward districts, the programme has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country. Besides, 5% of the funds under JRY subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 crores has been earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects.

The other scheme, namely, EAS is in operation in 1778 identified backward blocks of 261 districts of 23 States and 4 U.T.s which are covered under Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). The main objective of this scheme is to provide employment during lean agricultural season to the needy persons who are above 18 years and below 16 years of age. The State-wise Central assistance under JRY and EAS till 1993-94 and for the year 1994-95 are given in the enclosed *Statement-I* and *II*.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. State/U.T. No.	(Rs. in lakhs)			(Lakh Mandays)		
	Central Release			Physical Achievement		
	JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)	JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)
1. Andhra Pradesh	85519.89	4995.00	3600.00	3799.49	125.84	62.4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	806.49	0.00	240.00	33.63	0.00	3.62
3. Assam	23710.51	0.00	2070.00	760.51	0.00	31.75

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Central Release			Physical Achievement		
		JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)	JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)
4.	Bihar	166271.80	13785.00	4710.00	5242.24	153.21	31.40
5.	Goa	1395.05	0.00	0.00	43.71	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	34127.85	3115.00	485.00	1091.46	22.09	6.70
7.	Haryana	8721.52	0.00	1320.00	172.57	0.00	15.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4845.47	0.00	35.00	168.58	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8168.90	683.00	835.00	237.44	3.44	3.44
10.	Karnataka	52578.46	3771.00	2820.00	2302.69	62.66	32.10
11.	Kerala	26496.65	0.00	580.00	844.80	0.00	2.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	108701.85	11606.00	5695.00	4315.11	NR	51.20
13.	Maharashtra	83228.93	7959.00	2645.00	4371.26	58.56	31.50
14.	Manipur	1563.49	0.00	660.00	39.68	0.00	NR
15.	Meghalaya	1517.31	0.00	160.00	42.37	0.00	NR
16.	Mizoram	1562.58	0.00	600.00	41.53	0.00	8.5
17.	Nagaland	2506.45	0.00	840.00	98.69	0.00	33.9
18.	Orissa	58351.50	5370.00	4268.00	2013.92	43.89	31.4
19.	Punjab	6527.86	0.00	0.00	146.15	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	52494.67	3655.00	3660.00	2079.63	47.24	50.00
21.	Sikkim	1017.79	0.00	116.00	52.26	0.00	0.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	75174.89	2322.76	1055.00	4120.63	26.08	10.9
23.	Tripura	2422.94	0.00	610.00	96.65	0.00	16.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	210166.21	6668.00	2806.25	8050.81	51.98	15.0
25.	West Bengal	81845.48	4900.00	4055.00	2588.38	38.38	52.0
26.	A & N Islands	438.10	0.00	10.00	11.75	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	68.91	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	407.81	0.00	5.00	14.86	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	122.16	0.00	5.00	3.30	0.00	NR

*(Rs. in lakhs)**(Lakh Mandays)*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Central Release			Physical Achievement		
		JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)	JRY (1989-90) (1993-94)	IJRY (1993-94)	EAS (1993-94)
30.	Delhi	279.51	0.00	-0.00	3.19	0.00	NR
31.	Lakshadweep	311.15	0.00	25.00	11.88	0.00	NR
32.	Pondicherry	835.65	0.00	0.00	26.25	0.00	NR
Total		1102187.83	68829.76	43910.25	42825.94	638.38	491.00

STATEMENT-II

1994-95

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Central Allocation under			Funds Released so far under			Funds released	Physical Targets under	
		JRY	IJRY	Innovative	JRY	IJRY	Innovative	under EAS during 1994-95	JRY	IJRY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21679.97	4995.00		10840.00	1247.50		4800.00	946.90	198.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	258.01	0.00		0.00			960.00	9.38	0.00
3.	Assam	7136.97	0.00		3568.49			2760.00	211.97	0.00
4.	Bihar	42524.45	13785.00		21262.23	934.50		6280.00	1035.22	305.08
5.	Goa	278.77	0.00		139.39			0.00	7.84	0.00
6.	Gujarat	7958.29	3110.00		4003.05			1940.00	177.45	63.04
7.	Haryana	1911.69	0.00		1242.59			1760.00	33.29	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	885.81	0.00		442.80			140.00	28.68	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1800.00	683.00		813.97			1340.00	86.36	30.74
10.	Karnataka	14557.15	3772.00		7278.59	475.75		3760.00	415.72	97.93
11.	Kerala	5296.09	0.00		2648.05			800.00	97.10	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37471.67	12195.00		13735.84			8920.00	723.33	291.00

233			Written Answers			SRAVANA 19, 1916 (SAKA)			Written Answers			234		
13. Maharashtra	23634.14	8174.00	11817.06	83.50	3944.00	1231.45	387.19							
14. Manipur	330.69	0.00	0.00		880.00	5.78	0.00							
15. Meghalaya	386.94	0.00	193.47			7.82	0.00							
16. Mizoram	163.00	0.00	81.50		800.00	4.08	0.00							
17. Nagaland	414.77	0.00	0.00		1120.00	11.51	0.00							
18. Orissa	17587.54	5715.00	8793.70		5720.00	522.34	154.31							
19. Punjab	1359.42	0.00	679.71		0.00	25.39	0.00							
20. Rajasthan	11413.49	3655.00	7418.73	913.75	4880.00	385.21	112.14							
21. Sikkim	151.01	0.00	75.51		160.00	6.19	0.00							
22. Tamil Nadu	19598.35	2604.00	6859.43		1832.00	727.58	87.89							
23. Tripura	429.52	0.00	214.76		720.00	13.19	0.00							
24. Uttar Pradesh	52833.41	6668.00	26514.35		5420.00	1165.44	133.11							
25. West Bengal	19428.42	4900.00	5714.21	297.25	4960.00	498.98	114.41							
26. A & N Islands	152.70	0.00	152.70		40.00	3.05	0.00							
27. D & N Haveli	52.89	0.00	41.44		20.00	2.29	0.00							
28. Daman & Diu	48.83	0.00	0.00			1.48	0.00							
29. Lakshadweep	76.55	0.00	38.28			1.38	0.00							
30. Pondicherry	149.47	0.00	74.73		0.00	3.08	0.00							
Total	280000.00	70256.00	138644.65	3952.25	NIL	63956.00	8389.48							
State-wise allocation not done.														

* State-wise allocation not done.

[Translation]

Unemployed Youths

2552. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

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

(a) the increase in the number of unemployed youths in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of illiterate, semi-literate, trained, untrained and graduate among them;

(c) the number of youths out of them likely to be given employment by the end of the Ninth Plan; and

(d) the additional efforts likely to be made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Unemployment in the beginning of Eighth Plan i.e., April 1992 was estimated to be 17.0 million. An assessment made in Planning Commission shows that unemployment in the beginning of April 1993 and April 1994 was around 17.3 million and 18.5 million respectively. The break-up of these estimates by age-group, educational level and training has not been made. The Eighth Plan

envisages achievement of a near-full employment situation by the year 2002. To accelerate employment growth, the plan strategy lays emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sector and areas having high employment potential.

[English]

Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme

2553. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and the success achieved under the Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise:

(b) the assistance provided by the Government for this purpose during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make the scheme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) Under the Integration Wastelands Development Project Scheme, project proposals based on detailed micro-planning, at micro-watershed level are considered for sanction. This is a scheme based on location specific projects received from the State Governments, hence no State-wise targets are fixed. The Integrated Wastelands Development Projects are executed on highly degraded lands. It is too early to assess the success of the work taken up under these projects. The

benefits from these projects to the people would flow after the project has been in operation for 3 to 5 years.

(b) The assistance provided by Government of India, State-wise, under this scheme during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) The projects are approved after a detailed micro-planning exercise has been undertaken. Besides providing adequate funds, the project also ensures technical inputs through line departments of the State Governments. The success of

the scheme relies on the participation and cooperation of the people at the project formulation, implementation and management stages. Success of the project is also assured by close monitoring of the quantitative and qualitative progress of the scheme through quarterly progress reports, by visits of officers of National Wastelands Development Board and by appointment of independent evaluators. State Governments have also been advised to set up State level Steering Committees to review and monitor the implementation of Integrated Wasteland Development Projects.

STATEMENT

State-wise Central Assistance provided under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme - indicated Wastelands Development Project Scheme (IWDPs) during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Amount released		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.73	57.94	409.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.86	—	—
3.	Bihar	79.64	5.08	406.96
4.	Gujarat	72.96	103.92	357.37
5.	Haryana	444.13	432.02	305.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	344.93	90.95	44.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	167.62	—	42.79
8.	Karnataka	235.94	84.59	161.49
9.	Kerala	134.86	192.76	207.50
10.	Maharashtra	108.50	9.00	102.76
11.	Madhya Pradesh	299.84	34.15	503.26
12.	Manipur	89.01	5.26	83.66

S.No.	State	Amount released		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
13.	Meghalaya	77.38	—	—
14.	Mizoram	75.30	67.20	105.00
15.	Nagaland	183.35	—	120.17
16.	Orissa	151.93	92.62	261.16
17.	Punjab	185.00	196.68	163.56
18.	Rajasthan	769.51	162.51	546.45
19.	Sikkim	181.03	42.01	108.49
20.	Tamil Nadu	63.79	2.90	30.88
21.	Tripura	52.36	—	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	409.35	31.65	247.64
23.	West Bengal	343.07	59.87	224.82
24.	Delhi	—	—	15.00
Total		4652.09	1672.79	4447.74

Development of Wasteland

2554. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under the Wasteland Development Scheme during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the total amount earmarked and spent for the development of wasteland, State-wise;

(c) whether the unspent amount is carried over to the next year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Wastelands Development Projects is being implemented in the country. Under this scheme, project proposals based on detailed micro-planning at micro-watershed level are considered for sanction. Since this is a scheme based on location specific projects, no state-wise targets are fixed. However, 52 projects were sanctioned during 1993-94 for the development of 2.04 lakh hectares of wastelands in various districts of the country for the period ranging from three to five years at an outlay of Rs. 137.11 crores. However, no scheme titled

"Wasteland Development Scheme" is under implementation.

(c) and (d). Funds for development of a particular area mentioned in the project are sanctioned for a period of three to five years. These funds could be used during the duration of the project. Hence funds do not lapse.

Development of Wastelands in Andhra Pradesh

2555. SHRI BOLLA BULLI

RAMAIAH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA

RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared any scheme for development of wasteland in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided by the State Government and the Union Government in this regard during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH):

(a) to (c). Afforestation/tree plantation is carried out on various categories of land including wastelands under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point Programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose the assistance provided under various Central and State Government schemes including

integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme, Grant-in-Aid Scheme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Employment Assurance Scheme, Social Forestry Scheme during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Financial Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	2878.00
1992-93	2510.52
1993-94	3324.70

However since the creation of Department of Wastelands Development in July 1992 the Department has upto March 1994 approved 9 projects having an outlay of Rs. 2715.44 lakhs under the Integrated Wastelands Development Project scheme and 21 projects with an outlay of Rs. 195.89 lakhs under the Grant-in-Aid scheme for Voluntary Agencies for the development of non-forest wastelands. These projects would be implemented within a period ranging from 3 to 5 years. These allocations are included in the total allocation under 20-Point Programme for the State of Andhra Pradesh mentioned above.

DDA Officials

2556. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and employees of the Delhi Development Authority against whom CBI inquiries are being conducted;

(b) the broad details of the cases registered against them; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry against them is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Anti-corruption Branch of CBI has reported that CBI inquires are being conducted against seven officers and employees of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) According to CBI, the broad details of the cases registered against them are: commission of forgery, falsification of office records, acquisition of assets disproportionate to known sources of income, demand of bribe and keeping of DDA files unauthorisedly at residence with ulterior motive.

(c) According to CBI, the cases are under investigation and will take some more time to finalise.

[Translation]

Dowry Deaths

2557. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths and torture cases pending for disposal in the various High Courts of the country during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of such cases disposed of during the above period, state-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(d) the time by which these pending cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Growth Centres

2558. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in June 1988 announced a scheme to set up 100 growth centres across the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise;

(d) the allocation made for the scheme so far, State-wise and centre-wise; and

(e) the facilities provided to each growth centre, so far, State-wise?

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

(b) to (e). Under the scheme, it is proposed to develop 70 centres throughout the country. These centres would be provided with basic

infrastructural facilities like water, power, banking, roads and telecommunication etc. so as to attract industries to these centres. Out of 68 centres which have been identified and announced, project reports of 39 centres have been approved

and central assistance of Rs. 73.24 crores has also been released so far, as per *Statement* enclosed. A provision of Rs. 50 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 25 crores for the current financial year has been made.

STATEMENT

Name of the Growth Centre	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs) As on 5.8.1994
1	2
Andhra Pradesh (4)	
1. Hindupur	200.00
2. Khammam (Vemsoor Mandal)	50.00
3. Ongole	200.00
4. Vizianagaram-Bobbili	200.00
Arunachal pradesh (1)	
5. Niklok Ngorlung	—
Assam (3)	
6. Chariduar	—
7. Balijana	—
Bihar (6)	
8. Bhagalpur	—
9. Darbhanga	—
10. Hazaribagh	—
11. Begusarai	—
12. Muzzafarpur	—
13. Chhapra	—
Goa (1)	
14. Electronic City	50.00
Gujarat (3)	
15. Gandhidham	50.00
16. Palanpur	50.00
17. Vagra	300.00

1	2
Haryana (2)	
18. Bawal	200.00
19. Ambala	—
Himachal Pradesh (1)	
20. Kangra	—
Jammu & Kashmir (2)	
21. Ganderbal	—
22. Sambha	200.00
Karnataka (3)	
23. Dharwad	300.00
24. Raichur	200.00
25. Hassan	200.00
Kerala (2)	
26. Alleppey-Pathanamthitta	50.00
27. Kannur-Kozhikode-Malappuram	50.00
Madhya Pradesh (6)	
28. Borai	300.00
29. Chainpura	100.00
30. Ghirongi	600.00
31. Kheda	400.00
32. Satlapur	50.00
33. Siltara	200.00
Maharashtra (5)	
34. Akola	200.00
35. Chandrapur	200.00
36. Dhule	200.00
37. Ratnagiri	200.00
38. Nanded	—
Manipur (1)	
39. Kanglatongbi	—

1	2
Mizoram (1)	
40. Luangmual	—
Nagaland (1)	
41. Dimapur	50.00
Orissa (4)	
42. Chatrapur	50.00
43. Chiplima	50.00
44. Duburi	50.00
45. Kesinga	—
Pondicherry (1)	
46. Karaikal	—
Punjab (2)	
47. Bhatinda	700.00
48. Pathankot	274.00
Rajasthan (5)	
49. Abu Road	200.00
50. Bhilwara	50.00
51. Bikaner	200.00
52. Jhalawar	50.00
53. Dholpur	50.00
Tamilnadu (3)	
54. Erode	150.00
55. Panangudi-Thirumarugal	—
56. Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondal Nanur Block)	200.00
Tripura (1)	
57. Uttar Champamura, Tripura (West)	50.00
Uttar Pradesh (8)	
58. Bachauli-Buzurg	50.00
59. Banthara	50.00
60. Chaudharpur	50.00
61. Dibrapur	—

1	2
62. Khurja	50.00
63. Mungra Satharia	50.00
64. Sahjanwa	150.00
65. Shivrajpur-Padampur	50.00
West Bengal (3)	
66. Bolpur	—
67. Jalpaiguri	—
68. Malda	—

Figures in brackets shown against each State indicate the number of growth centres allocated to that State.

Production of Wagons

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

2559. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

(a) the licensed capacity vis-a-vis actual production of Bharat Wagon Engineering Co. Ltd. and Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. engaged in the manufacture of wagons, during the last three years;

(b) whether actual production is less vis-a-vis licensed capacity;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The licensed capacity vis-a-vis actual production for last three years is as under:—

(Four Wheeler Units)

	Licensed capacity	Actual Production		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Bharat Wagons & Engineers Ltd. (BWEL)	4000	3150	3085	2220
Braithwaite & Company Ltd. (BCL)	3000	3007.5	3707.5	2120

(b) to (d). In case of BWEL the actual production is less than the licensed capacity during the last three years. In case of BCL the actual production is more than the licensed capacity during 1991-92 and 1992-93 but less in 1993-94. The actual production depends on the quantum of orders available.

Central Investment in Uttar Pradesh

2561. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central Investment in Industrial Sector of Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the allocation made for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan for Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As on 31.3.1993, there were seventeen Central Public Sector Undertakings in the State of U.P. The details of these undertakings are given at page S-215 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey, 1992-93. The details of Central investments in these enterprises for the last three years are given in Volume III of the Survey, which were laid in Parliament on 23.2.1994.

(b) The Statement of sanction of Central Projects for the existing Central Public Sector Enterprises in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed in the *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Projects under Implementation in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crores)

Name	Anticipated cost	8th Plan outlay
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.		
(a) Heavy Forge Shop, Haridwar	35.49	
(b) Gas Turbine, Haridwar	34.25	
(c) Manufacturing of G.T. Blades, Haridwar	25.00	
Hindustan Cables Ltd.		
(i) Optical Fibre Project	42.81	
(ii) Manufacturing of Fibre optic Cables	36.00	
Indian Oil Corporation		
Propylene Recovery at Mathura	47.53	
Gas Authority of India Ltd.		
Gas Cracker at Auraiya	2941	
Fertilizer Corporation of India		
New ammonia-Urea plant at Gorakhpur	670	

Name	Anticipated cost	8th Plan outlay
Textiles		
(a) Modernisation and other schemes of BIC Cotton Mills, Kanpur		125
(b) National Centre for Jute Diversification at NOIDA		5.00
(c) Modernisation of 4 Mills under NTC, U.P.		39.58
Heavy Industry		
(i) Scooter India, Lucknow		0.10
(ii) Triveni Structurals Ltd., Allahabad		1.00

*[Translation]***Central Vigilance Commission**

2562. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRA-SAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government review the functioning of the Central Vigilance Commission periodically;

(b) if so, the findings thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the findings and or penal action recommended by the Commission are binding upon the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the guidelines in regard thereto?

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

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). In the exercise of its powers and functions the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is not subordinate to any Ministry/Department and has the same measure of independence and autonomy as the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) although unlike the latter it is not a statutory body.

(c) and (d). The disciplinary authorities are required to obtain the advice of the CVC and UPSC as per procedural and statutory requirements. The advice tendered by the CVC is recommendatory. The competent authority on an assessment of the facts and circumstances of a case may for valid reasons, disagree with the advice given by the CVC. However, in such cases of disagreement this Ministry should be consulted before the Ministries/Departments finally decide to differ from/not to accept any recommendation of the CVC in those cases which relate to the Gazetted Officers for whom the appointing authority is the President. The advice of the CVC is accepted in most of the

cases. During the period 1990 to 1992 the CVC have tendered their advice in 7669 cases and reported disagreement only in 40 cases. The CVC submits its annual report about its activities drawing particular attention to any recommendation made by it which had not been accepted or acted upon. A copy of the Report together with a Memorandum explaining the reasons for non accepting of any recommendation of the Commission is laid by this Ministry before each House of the Parliament.

[English]

Fixation of Pay of Ex-Servicemen on Re-Employment

2563. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Rules/Regulations for fixing the pay of ex-servicemen on their re-employment in various civil posts (including posts in Public Sector Undertakings etc.) by allowing them benefit of service rendered in Armed Forces;

(b) whether the Government are aware that ex-servicemen are not being given the benefit of service rendered by them in Armed Forces for (i) fixation of pay and (ii) weightage in promotion etc. in some Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings like Banks and Insurance Companies;

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that these benefits are given to ex-servicemen uniformly;

(d) whether re-employed ex-servicemen are also not being allowed Dearness Relief on their Defence pension forcing them to take resource to legal action; and

(e) the exact position in this matter and the remedial action proposed to be taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Pay of ex-servicemen on their re-employment in civil posts is fixed in terms of Department of Personnel and Training O.M. No. 3/1/85-Estt. (Pay.II) dated 31.7.86 as amended from time to time. Pay of ex-servicemen retired as Commissioned officer and re-employed in civil posts is fixed at the stage equal to the pay last drawn at the time of retirement. If there is no such stage in the scale of the civil posts then fixation is done at the stage next above subject to the maximum of the scale of civil post. Amount equal to pension reduced by Rs. 500 (in case of those who retire before attaining the age of 55 years) is deducted from the pay so fixed. In the cases of ex-servicemen retired below Commissioned rank, Pay on re-employment is fixed at the minimum of the scale of civil post; and their full pension is ignored for pay fixation. However, if they opt for combined service for the purpose of one civil pension, then their pay is fixed in the civil post at the higher stage by granting advance increments equal to the completed years of service rendered in Armed Forces on a basic pay equal to or higher than the minimum of the scale of civil post.

(b) and (c). No case of denial of benefits to ex-servicemen due and admissible under the Government order has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e). Ex-servicemen re-employed in civil posts are not allowed Dearness Relief on pension but they are allowed Dearness Allowance on re-employment pay. The policy of Government not to allow Dearness Relief on pension after re-employment has been upheld by the Courts of Law.

Equity Holding by BHEL

2564. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has decided to take up equity holding in those power projects which are being set up at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BHEL has any plan of entering into power generation field on its own; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). BHEL has been considering taking up of partial Equity Holding in some of the independent Power projects.

(c) and (d). Entering into Power Generating Field with suitable partnership

would be one of the areas for diversification being considered by BHEL.

Capacity Utilization of Bharat Electronics Limited

2565. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to utilise the expertise of Bharat Electronics Limited in the Service Sector of Telecommunication, particularly for erection and maintenance of the network being provided at the Gram Panchayat level;

(b) whether the potential available with BEL, Kotdwara, is likely to be used for this purpose in the Hill Areas, near its location; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has been manufacturing and supplying various telecommunication equipment to the Department of Telecommunications (DOT).

The company has set up a separate unit at Kotdwara especially for manufacturing switching and transmission equipment. The existing capacities and the orders in hand from DOT are as under:

Equipment	Existing Capacity	Orders in hand
Switching Equipment	1,50,000 lines per annum of exchanges upto 10,000 capacity	NIL
Multiplexure		
2 Mb	1500 Terminals	NIL
8 Mb	1200 Terminals	116 Nos.
34 Mb	600 Terminals	NIL

With a view to offering its services for providing transmission and switching equipment for villages, BEL Kotdwara had, in the year 1990, developed a small exchange of 32 lines capacity with 8 trunk lines specifically suited for villages. It is yet to receive any orders from DOT for this equipment.

BEL Kotdwara is also in a position to assist DOT in the improvement of telecommunication service in hill areas.

DOT has been requested to avail of the facilities of BEL by placing adequate orders commensurate with its installed capacities.

Ocean Thermal Energy

2566. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any success has been achieved in generation of power by developing and harnessing thermal energy from the Indian ocean;

(b) the number of such projects set up so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of such projects likely to be set up during the Eighth Plan;

(d) whether the Government have assessed the quality and production cost of power from this source; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). An MoU has been signed between Tamil Nadu Electricity Board/Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency and an American Company M/s Sea Solar Power Inc. (SSP) for installation of an OTEC Plant of 100 MW capacity off the coast of Tamil Nadu by M/s. SSP on "Build-Own-Operate" basis.

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

[Translation]

Funds to Bihar for UWS Scheme

2567. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allotted for the Urban Water Supply Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special grants are being provided to solve the drinking water problem of Nawada, Gaya, Patna and Hasuwa areas of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Central Government has released funds to State Governments during 1993-94

under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Rs. 11.71 crores was released towards the first instalment of Central share for water supply schemes in 147 towns as per the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) and (d). Gaya, Patna and Nawada towns do not qualify for Central assistance under AUWSP as their populations are more than 20,000 (1991 census). As per the 1991 census report there is no town by the name of 'Hasuwa' in Bihar, but a town known as 'Hisua' exists in district Nawada in Bihar. The State Government has only very recently submitted 8 proposals for being considered under the AUWSP and they are under consideration.

STATEMENT

Statement showing list of Approved Number of Towns in each State. Their estimated cost and Central Share Released during 1993-94

Sl. No.	State	No. of towns	Total estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Central share released (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	0.00	0.00	Schemes not received
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	0.00	**
3.	Assam	1	212.23	26.06	
4.	Bihar	—	0.00	0.00	Schemes not received
5.	Goa	2	49.92	6.24	
6.	Gujarat	8	568.62	71.08	
7.	Haryana	4	241.99	30.25	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	70.30	8.79	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	9	681.16	85.15	
11.	Kerala	1	236.00	28.21	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	1640.79	205.10	
13.	Maharashtra	6	682.87	85.36	
14.	Manipur	3	61.23	7.65	
15.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	0.00	**
16.	Mizoram	1	44.24	4.26	
17.	Nagaland	—	0.00	0.00	**
18.	Orissa	5	401.84	50.23	
19.	Punjab	2	226.12	26.73	
20.	Rajasthan	10	655.73	81.27	
21.	Sikkim	—	0.00	0.00	**
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	657.90	82.24	
23.	Tripura	1	41.30	5.16	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42	2623.04	327.88	
25.	West Bengal	3	324.38	39.13	
26.	A & N Islands	—	0.00	0.00	##
27.	Chandigarh	—	0.00	0.00	##
28.	D & N Haveli	—	0.00	0.00	Schemes not received
29.	Daman & Diu	—	0.00	0.00	##
30.	Delhi	—	0.00	0.00	##
31.	Lakshadweep	—	0.00	0.00	##
32.	Pondicherry	—	0.00	0.00	Schemes not received
Total		147	9419.66	1171.71	

** Towns do not qualify as per the approved criteria/guidelines

Do not have towns population less than 20,000

[English]

International Conference on Space

2568. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether India is at present the
sole contender to host the third
international conference on space;

(b) if so, when and where this
conference is likely to be held;

(c) the likely agenda for this meet; and

(d) whether it is proposed to formulate any new formula for disseminating the benefits obtained from the peaceful use of outer space to all members of the international community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) India made a proposal during the February 1994 Session of the UN-Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPOUS) S&T Sub-Committee Meeting for holding the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, UNISPACE-III. Discussions regarding the venue of the Conference are in progress and India is one of the contenders for holding the same.

(b) India made the proposal to hold the UNISPACE-III Conference preferably in a developing Country and also offered to host the Conference in Bangalore City during 1996. However, a consensus is yet to be reached in UN-COPOUS in regard to the holding of a UNISPACE-III its agenda, the venue and the time.

(c) The agenda for this proposed Conference has not been finalised.

(d) Yes, Sir. The proposal for holding the UNISPACE-III Conference by India is aimed at arriving at a new formula for a more equitable share of the benefits from space to all the members of the international community.

On its part, India is pursuing its efforts in the international fora for increased international cooperation especially for the benefit of developing countries. India is playing an important role in arriving at consensus in regard to questions related to the implementation of Remote Sensing of Earth by Satellite, use of nuclear power sources in Outer Space, Space debris, Space Transportation Systems and allocation of Geostationary orbital slots for communication satellites.

India is playing an active role in the organisation of special workshops for the benefit of developing countries during the annual congresses of the International Astronautical Federation.

Drinking Water Mission

2569. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Secretaries of Rural Development of various States was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the issue of rural water supply and Drinking Water Mission were discussed therein; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the fulfilment of objectives of the Drinking Water Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) A meeting of the Secretaries Incharge of Rural Water Supply was held on 2.8.94.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For fulfilment of the objectives of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the following steps were stressed upon the State Governments for implementation during the VIII Five Year Plan:—

1. to cover all the SC/ST habitations;
2. to cover the remaining partially covered villages;
3. to cover villages affected with quality problems under Sub-Mission to maximum extent through plants and other alternative sources;
4. to take up water conservation measures to attain sustainability of the drinking water sources;
5. to stabilise operation and maintenance of the drinking water sources with the help of peoples participation;
6. to accord priority attention to Research and Development, Human Resource Development and Management of information system;
7. to submit plan for the remaining two years of the VIIIth Five Year Plan immediately.

Industrial Units in Delhi

2570. SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN:

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units in Delhi at the end of 1993 and the number of such units which have come up since the beginning of 1994;

(b) the number of industrial units which are duly registered and the number of those which are unregistered;

(c) the number of units which are potentially polluting units; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the unregistered industrial units and the units which have failed to provide pollution control devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the registered units with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are 72096 up to 31.12.93 and 1587 from 1.1.94 to 31.7.94. The number of registered units with the Industries Department of the National Capital Territory of Delhi as on 31.12.93 is 18522 and 1.1.94 to 31.7.94, it is 286. As regards unregistered units, no statistics is available with the Government of Delhi.

(c) According to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, as per information given by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee the following units are potentially polluting units:—

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------|-------|
| (i) | Rajghat | Thermal | Power |
| | Station. | | |
| (ii) | Indraprastha | Thermal | Power |
| | Station. | | |
| (iii) | Badarpur | Thermal | Power |
| | Station. | | |

(iv) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

(d) According to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Delhi Pollution Control Committee has initiated legal action against 33 units. 115 Nos. of polluting units have been enclosed as per provision of pollution control Acts. Action have been initiated against 300 units for violation of the provision of the Air Act 1981. 18 units have been closed by Hon'ble High Court for pollution and violation of provision of pollution control act. As such the action taking agencies in such cases are Delhi Pollution Control Committee and the M.C.D.

Petro-Chemical Industry

2571. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high priority is being accorded by the Government for the growth of petro-chemical industry in the country;

(b) whether any long term plan has been drawn in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government is giving high priority to the growth of petrochemical industry in the country. The per capita consumption of major petrochemicals mainly plastics and

synthetic fibres is low as compared to the world average for these products. Major reforms have been undertaken from 1991 in the areas of Trade Policy, Industrial Policy and Fiscal Policy. Custom duty rates are being rationalised to make the industry more competitive. Except for a brief list of hazardous chemicals, all petrochemical items can be manufactured without requiring any industry licencing.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development Programme in Gujarat

2572. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat for wasteland development during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the services of voluntary organisations were also availed of for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of analysis of pre-qualification of these voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) Afforestation/Plantation activities on degraded lands including development of forest and non-forest wastelands is done under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme, through various schemes of the State and Central Government. The funds allocated in each of the last three years under Point No. 16

of the 20 Point Programme to Gujarat State are given below:—

Year	Funds allocated in Rs. crores
1991-92	58.20
1992-93	67.14
1993-94	66.84

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme registered non-profit Organisation, Societies, Cooperatives, Companies or Trusts and recognised Schools, Colleges and Universities can apply for financial assistance to National Wastelands Development Board for development of non-forest wastelands. No other pre-

qualification is laid down under the Scheme and National Wastelands Development Board accepts for scrutiny applications received under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. After examination of the project submitted by the voluntary agency, the project report is sent to the District Rural Development Agency or State Forest Department for appraisal. The District Rural Development Agency after verification of the capability and credibility of the voluntary agency sends its recommendations. Based on these recommendations and the technical feasibility of the project it is cleared by the National Wastelands Development Board. Details of releases made to the Voluntary Organizations who were approved projects under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme in the State of Gujarat in each of the last three years are given at the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Year 91-92	Year 92-93	Year 93-94
1.	Sarvodaya Pashu Vikas Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Ahmedabad	—	1.75	1.63
2.	Centre for Environment Education Nehru Foundation, Rajkot	—	—	2.01
3.	Self Employed Womens Association, Ahmedabad	1.03	—	0.51
4.	Sarathi, Panchamahar	3.57	—	—
5.	Vanvasi Mahila Grih Udyog Utpadak Seva Mandala, Bharuch	5.94	1.91	1.90
6.	Gram Vikas Trust, Jamnagar	—	3.15	—
7.	Mota Pond Vibhag Vriksha Utpadak Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Valsao	—	2.70	—
Total		10.54	9.51	6.05

*[English]***Job Opportunities in Non-Farm Sector**

2573. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether job opportunities for rural workers in the non-farm sector have been created by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other agencies;

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

(c) the quantum of employment generation as a result thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether more such job opportunities are likely to be created in 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-

MENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been implementing various programmes for generation of employment in the non-farm sector, throughout the country. These include promotion of khadi, polyvastra and village industries. Recently, KVIC has also taken up a Special Employment Programme in few backward districts in the country. The State-wise break-up of the employment generated during the year 1992-93 is given in the attached *Statement*.

(d) and (e). The overall targets for generation of employment in the sector for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given below:—

Year	Target (Lakh Persons)
1994-95	57.30
1995-96	59.85

STATEMENT*State-wise employment Generation in KVI Sector during 1992-93*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Employment generated (Lakh persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	1.02
4.	Bihar	3.59
5.	Goa	0.05
6.	Gujarat	0.91

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Employment generated (Lakh persons)
7.	Haryana	0.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.82
10.	Karnataka	1.74
11.	Kerala	1.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.92
13.	Maharashtra	4.62
14.	Manipur	0.38
15.	Meghalaya	0.10
16.	Mizoram	0.06
17.	Nagaland	0.05
18.	Orissa	1.63
19.	Punjab	1.53
20.	Rajasthan	3.91
21.	Sikkim	0.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.98
23.	Tripura	0.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10.73
25.	West Bengal	2.95
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
27.	Chandigarh	0.01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Delhi	0.18
30.	Daman & Diu	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	0.04
Total		52.45

Automatic Transmission Cars

2574. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has stopped production of automatic transmission cars for use by orthopaedically or otherwise handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the production of such cars is not stopped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) has not been able to continue production of the automatic transmission kits has been discontinued by the Japanese supplier and no other suitable source of supply is available.

[Translation]

Funds under NRY

2575. SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes approved by the Union Government under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for providing night shelters and sanitation facilities to the pavement dwellers in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) the Central assistance released, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) During the last two years i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94, HUDCO has sanctioned two schemes for providing night shelters and pay and use toilet facility for footpath dwellers in Madhya Pradesh. These schemes, however, do not form part of Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

(b) Central subsidy of Rs. 26 lakhs has been released for one of these two schemes.

[English]

Coir Yarn Production

2576. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the coir yarn production capacity in the country at present;

(b) the total annual demand of coir yarn vis-a-vis its production;

(c) whether it is also being imported; and

(d) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The exact production capacity of Coir yarn sector is not available. However, Coir Board is proposing to conduct a study in Kerala to get an accurate assessment of production capacity. Information collected will be placed before the House.

(b) The actual annual demand of Coir yarn is not available. The production of Coir yarn in 1992-93 was estimated at 1,43,900 MT of which 82.700 MT was consumed as Coir yarn in the export and domestic market. The balance of 61.200 MT of Coir yarn was converted into Coir mats and mattings and Rope. In the year 1993-94 the production of Coir Yarn was estimated at 1,53,900 MT of which 88,900 MT were consumed as coir yarn and 65,000 MT was converted into products and rope.

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

Development Schemes of Assam

2577. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development schemes pertaining to the State of Assam pending with the Planning Commission;

(b) the proposed financial outlay, physical target, resources mobilisation and benefits likely to accrue to the State;

(c) since when these schemes are pending; and

(d) the action taken to clear these schemes expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Planning Commission receives projects relating to irrigation and power from the investment angle. No such project is bending clearance in the Planning Commission.

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

[Translation]

Hand-Pumps and Wells in Uttar Pradesh

2578. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Union Government to install hand-pumps and construct wells in the rural and drought-hit areas of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1994-95, till date; and

(b) the targets fixed for constructing wells and installing hand pumps in the State during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No amount is allocated specifically for installation of hand-pumps and construction of wells to the States. However under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) an amount of Rs. 86.16 crore has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh during the year 1994-95 and out of which Rs. 43.08 crore has been released.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Electronics Corporation of India Limited

2579. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of orders received by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited during the last three years;

(b) the amount involved therein; and

(c) the steps taken to obtain more orders by ECIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) has received the following orders during the last three years:—

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Computer Systems	110	49	116
Controls & Instrumentation	42	48	73
Strategic Electronics & Communication Systems	55	44	99
Electronics Instruments	21	30	26
Electronic components and Special Defence Products	26	29	37
Consumer Electronics	27	31	44
Total	281	231	395

(c) (i) To improve the order booking position, ECIL has initiated toning-up of the marketing function in the Company and positioning an executive director at the corporate level to look after the function.

(iv) To match the aggressive marketing methods employed by private Industry and MNCs, ECIL has plans to appoint marketing agents for booking orders.

Space Programme

(ii) ECIL is taking help of consultants to train the marketing executives and staff for improving their marketing skills.

2580. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(iii) In order to make its products/services globally competitive, ECIL is in the process of obtaining ISO-9000 certification for a number of its divisions.

(a) the names of the academic and research institutions, Indian industries, and the developments of the Union and State Governments which have extended their co-operation to the Indian space programme; and

(b) the names of the international organisation/agencies which have

extended co-operation and shown keen interest in long term technical co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). *Statements I, II, III and IV are enclosed.*

STATEMENT-I

Names of Academic & Research Institutions which have extended cooperation to Indian Space Programme

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A.P.S. University, Rewa | 14. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi |
| 2. Allahabad University, Allahabad | 15. Calcutta University, Calcutta |
| 3. Andhra University, Waltair | 16. Cochin University, Trivandrum |
| 4. A.P. Agricultural University, Hyderabad | 17. College of Engineering, Pune |
| 5. American College, Madurai | 18. Central Electrical Engg. Research Institute, Pilani |
| 6. Anna University, Madras | 19. Delhi University, Delhi |
| 7. Bangalore University, Bangalore | 20. Dinabandhu Andrews College, Garia |
| 8. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi | 21. Engineering College, Amaravathi |
| 9. Burdwan University, Burdwan | 22. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad |
| 10. Berhampur University, Berhampur | 23. Gauhati University, Assam |
| 11. Bengal Engineering College, Howrah | 24. G.S. Institute of Technology, Indore |
| 12. Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli | 25. Hyderabad University, Hyderabad |
| 13. Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay | 26. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore |
| | 27. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad |
| | 28. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras |
| | 29. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay |
| | 30. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi |
| | 31. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur |
| | 32. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur |
| | 33. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore |
| | 34. Institute of Radio Management, Calcutta |
| | 35. Indian Assn. for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 36. Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore | 59. National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore |
| 37. Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar | 60. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi |
| 38. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune | 61. Osmania University, Hyderabad |
| 39. Institute of Advance Study in S & T, Assam | 62. Poona University, Pune |
| 40. Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehradun | 63. Punjab University, Chandigarh |
| 41. Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur | 64. P.G.D.A.V. College, Delhi |
| 42. Jadavpur University, Calcutta | 65. R.D. University, Jabalpur |
| 43. Jodhpur University, Rajasthan | 66. Roorkee University, Roorkee |
| 44. Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University, Kakinada | 67. R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore |
| 45. Kerala University, Trivandrum | 68. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal |
| 46. Kumaon University, Nainital | 69. Rubber Research Institute, Kottayam |
| 47. Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur | 70. Regional College of Engineering, Tiruchirapalli |
| 48. KELTRON, Kerala | 71. Regional College of Engineering, Surat |
| 49. M.S. University, Baroda | 72. Raman Research Institute, Bangalore |
| 50. Madras University, Madras | 73. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupathi |
| 51. Marathwada University, Aurangabad | 74. Sri Nagar University, Sri Nagar |
| 52. Meerut University, Meerut | 75. South Gujarat University, Surat |
| 53. Manipur University, Imphal | 76. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay |
| 54. Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri | 77. Udaipur University, Rajasthan |
| 55. Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur | 78. Utkal University, Bhubaneswar |
| 56. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune | 79. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore |
| 57. North Bengal University, Darjeeling | 80. Uttar Pradesh State Observatory, Nainital |
| 58. National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad | 81. Vishwabharathi University, Shantiniketan |

82. Vedshala Observatory,
Ahmedabad
83. Welding Research Institute,
Tiruchirapalli

STATEMENT-II

*Names of the major Indian Industries
which have extended their cooperation to
Indian Space Programme*

1. Aerotherm Products,
Ahmedabad
2. Alwar Metal Industries,
Tiruvananthapuram
3. Andhra Foundries, Hyderabad
4. Anup Engineering Limited,
Ahmedabad
5. APLAB, Thane
6. Amkit Forgings
7. Art Industrial School,
Chidambaranagar Distt., Tamil
Nadu
8. Asiatic Oxygen, Madras
9. Astrooptics, Bombay
10. Atisha Engineers, Bombay
11. Auro Engineering, Pondicherry
12. BALCO, Korba
13. Bharat Forge Limited, Pune
14. Bharat Heavy Electricals,
Hardwar/Hyderabad/Bangalore
/Tiruchirapalli
15. Bharat Heavy Plates and
Vessels, Vishakapatnam
16. Bharat Electronics, Bangalore
17. Bharat Electronics Ltd.,
Ghaziabad
18. Central Building Research
Institute, Roorkee
19. Central Electronics Engg.
Research Institute, Pilani
20. Central Machine Tools
Institute, Bangalore
21. Central Electro Chemical
Research Institute, Karaikudi
22. Commercialisation Centre,
Hyderabad
23. DMRL, Hyderabad
24. Echjay Industries, Rajkot
25. Electronics Corporation of
India, Hyderabad
26. Electronics Testing &
Development Centre,
Thiruvananthapuram
27. Electronics Machine Tools,
Pune
28. Electronics Regional Test
Laboratory, Bombay
29. Entermonde Polycoaters,
Bombay
30. Farrodio, Bombay
31. Gas Turbine Research
Establishment, Bangalore
32. Glasstics India, Madras
33. Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser,
Bharauch
34. Godrej & Boyce, Bombay
35. Government Tool Room &
Training Centre, Bangalore
36. Heatex Products, Thane
37. Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi,
Madras
38. Hind High Vacuum, Bangalore
39. Hindustan Aeronautics,
Bangalore/Hyderabad/Korwa
40. Hindustan Machine Tools,
Bangalore/Kalamassery

41. IBP Company Ltd., Nasik
42. Indian Hydraulic Industries, New Delhi
43. Indian Institute of Astro Physics, Bangalore
44. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore
45. Indotherm, Thane
46. Industrial Engineering, Bombay
47. Industrial Oxygen Co.
48. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat
49. Jyoti, Baroda
50. Kerala Automobiles Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram
51. Karthik Chemical Industries, Madras
52. Kasco Industries, Pune
53. KELTRON, Thiruvananthapuram
54. Keltron Electro Ceramics, Kuttipuram
55. Kerala Hitech Industries, Thiruvananthapuram
56. Kobashi Machine Tools, Hyderabad
57. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (KSEDC), Thiruvananthapuram
58. Larson & Toubro, Bombay
59. Misra Dhatu Nigam (MIDHANI), Hyderabad
60. Machine Tools, Aids & Reconditioners, Hyderabad
61. Madras Industrial Linings, Madras
62. Mathor Platt India, Madras
63. Mechano Engg. Co., Bangalore

64. Micropack, Bangalore
65. Mukund Iron & Steel Works, Bombay
66. National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore
67. Nava Bharat Metal Industries, Cochin
68. NELCO, Bombay
69. Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad
70. Ordnance Factory, Nagpur
71. Operations Research Group, Baroda
72. Padmatronics, Ahmedabad
73. PSI Data Systems, Bangalore
74. Patterners, Madras
75. Permal Wallage, Bhopal
76. Prabhakar Products, Madras
77. PYN Precision Components, Haryana
78. Ramkrishna Engg. Works, Madras
79. Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram
80. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engg. & Research (SAMEER), Bombay
81. Sita Electronics, Hyderabad
82. SMP Enterprises, Pune
83. Super Inducto Castings, Hyderabad
84. Suraj Metal Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad
85. TANSI Tool Room, Madras
86. Turbo Tech Precision, Bangalore

87. United Systems Engineers, Hosur
88. Vijaya Lakshmi Industries, Bangalore
89. VP Polycon Ltd., Ahmedabad
90. Vulcan Lavel, Bombay
91. Walchandnagar Industries, Pune
92. Wadco Products, Ahmedabad

14. Department of Telecommunications
15. India Meteorological Department
- II. **State Governments**
All State Governments & Union Territories

STATEMENT-IV**STATEMENT-III**

Names of the International Organisations (Agencies) which have extended and have shown keen interest in long term technical cooperation in Indian Space Programme

Names of Central Government Ministries/Departments and State Governments which have extended cooperation to Indian Space Programme

I. Central Government Ministries/Departments

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Ministry of Environment & Forests
3. Ministry of Water Resources
4. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
5. Ministry of Textiles
6. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
7. Ministry of Surface Transport
8. Ministry of Human Resources Development
9. Ministry of Rural Development
10. Department of Science & Technology
11. Department of Atomic Energy
12. Department of Ocean Development
13. Department of Bio-Technology

1. International Astronautical Federation (IAF)
2. International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) Organisation
3. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
4. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)
5. International Telecommunication Satellite (INTELSAT), USA
6. INTERSPUTNIK, Russia
7. Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU)
8. Committee on Space Research — Search and Rescue Satellite (COSPAS-SARSAT) System
9. United Nations
10. ARABSAT Organisation
11. European Space Agency (ESA)
12. French Space Agency

13. Government of Germany
14. German Aerospace Research Institute
15. National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) of USA
16. Government of Russia
17. Ministry of Aerospace Industry, China
18. Swedish Board for Space Activities
19. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia
20. General Organisation of Remote Sensing of Syria
21. Government of Mauritius
22. Government of United Kingdom
23. Government of Ukraine
24. Government of Brazil
25. Government of Chile

Replacement of MIG Aircrafts

2581. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force has given up its plan to replace all four squadrons of the MIG-23 BN Aircraft with the more advanced MIG-27 Aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with its likely impact on striking capabilities of IAF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Government has decided to continue to use MIG-23 BN aircraft in IAF Sqdn

Service by extending its life. The decision will not affect the striking capability of IAF.

Joint Ventures

2582. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-DIN OWAISI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to the United States in May, 1994 some agreements were signed for setting up joint ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which U.S. industrialists have agreed to invest in India during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No agreements for joint ventures were signed at the official level during the visit of the Prime Minister to USA.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

Bio-Gas Plants

2583. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-DIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community institutional and night soil based bio-gas plants set up during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such plants during 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of families which are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A target of setting up of 200 community, institutional and night soil based biogas plants has been allocated to different States and Union Territories and agencies for the year 1994-95. The Targetted plants are estimated to benefit a total of about 3000 families in meeting cooking and lighting fuel requirements and also in some case generating electricity.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of community, institutional and night soil based biogas plants installed during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

State/Union Territories	Number of Plants Installed in Different Years		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	6
Bihar	1	—	—
Goa	—	—	10
Gujarat	15	5	8
Haryana	—	2	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—
Karnataka	—	3	8
Kerala	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	2	6	10
Maharashtra	17	19	34
Orissa	4	17	—
Punjab	39	27	34
Rajasthan	1	6	4

State/Union Territories	Number of Plants Installed in Different Years		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Tamil Nadu	11	10	22
Uttar Pradesh	26	90	70
West Bengal	1	3	—
Delhi	2	1	8
Total	122	189	214

Commercialisation of CSIR Knowledge

2584. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations made by Mashelkar Committee on commercialisation of CSIR knowledge base; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations being accepted and the modifications proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). It has been decided to accept the recommendations made by Mashelkar Committee in regard to Marketing Setup, Staffing or Marketing Groups, Budget Head for Marketing, Training, Procedural Flexibilities, Recognition of User-oriented Work, International Cooperation, Technology Price for Technology Marketing, Technology Marketing Achievement, Sabbatical Leave etc. Recommendations

relating to Equity in lieu of fee for Intellectual Property Licence and representation of CSIR Staff on Board of Directors of private sector companies are being examined by an Expert Committee. The recommendations relating to Monetary Incentives has been accepted with the modification that the distribution is to be made of the Intellectual fee or net surplus (remaining after accounting for all direct and indirect expenditure, as prescribed in the CSIR Guidelines) whichever is lower. As regards, recommendations relating to Marketing Mechanisms, it has been accepted with certain stipulations governing the engagement of Consultants for Business Development and Marketing of Knowledgebase.

Setting Up of Multi-Gyms.

2585. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA proposes to set up Multi-Gyms in various parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the places where these Gyms are proposed to be set up and the criteria of identifying these places; and

(c) the facilities to be made available in these Gyms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). DDA has decided to have at least 5 Multi-Gyms, one in each Zone (West, East, North, South East and South West). The idea behind setting up of these Multi-Gyms is to provide light exercising machines for the use of local residents.

Illegal Hutments

2586. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of illegal hutments have come up on the vast area of land managed by the Defence Estate Office near the IGI Airport, New Delhi threatening the flight safety;

(b) if so, since when these unauthorised hutments have been coming up on the defence land; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to get the land vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). An area of 112.57 acres of Defence land in Survey No. 176 known as East Mahram Nagar,

close to the IGI Airport is under the management of the Defence Estates Officer, Delhi Circle. About 145 people has constructed some accommodation unauthorisedly on Defence land measuring 0.623 acres prior to 1973. No fresh encroachments have since occurred. Government have not received any reports from the concerned organisations of perceived flight safety hazard on account of the hutments in the vicinity of IGI Airport.

Since 1974, the Defence Estates Officer, Delhi, has been able to remove one encroachment. The problem of eviction of the encroachments i.e. the hutment dwellers is linked with the problem of providing alternate land sites for the purpose of rehabilitation, for which the Defence Estates Officer had taken up the matter with the Delhi Administration in 1988. An appropriate plan of action is yet to be drawn up.

[Translation]

Power Generation Capacity

2587. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the power being generated by each Atomic Power Plant vis-a-vis its installed capacity in the country;

(b) the power generation capacity of these plants during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) whether the power generated by these plants is enough to meet the domestic and commercial demands; and

(d) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the power generation capacity of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The installed power generating capacity of atomic power plants in commercial operation in the country and power generated by these plants during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:—

Name of the station	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of commencement of commercial operation	Power generated (in MUs)			
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
Tarapur						
Unit-1	160	10/69	745	1146	898	
Unit-2	160	10/69	965	788	925	
Rajasthan						
Unit-2	200	04/81	1062	925	1097	
Madras						
@Unit-1	220#	01/84	869	1191	373	
@Unit-2	220#	07/92	1292	787	1015	
Narora						
Unit-1	220#	01/91	532	1031	*	
Unit-2	220#	07/92	—	648	335	
Kakrapar						
Unit-1	220	05/93	—	—	621	

* Narora Unit-1 continued to remain shutdown throughout the year for rehabilitation after the turbine fire incident in March, 1993.

@ The operating power level of Madras Atomic Power Station-1 and Madras Atomic Power Station-2 is restricted to 75% rated capacity during the period under reference.

Madras Atomic Power Station-1, Madras Atomic Power Station-2, Narora Atomic Power Station-1 and Narora Atomic Power Station-2 originally rated for 235 MWe each, were re-rated to 220 MWe each w.e.f. 1.1.1992.

(c) and (d). Power generated by the atomic power plants presently is about 2% of the total electricity generated in the country and is not sufficient or intended to meet the entire demand for power in the

country. Major requirement of power by various States is met from thermal and hydel sources. Better preventive and predictive maintenance practices are being adopted in the operating power

stations to increase the generation of power. To increase the power generating capacity of atomic power projects, new projects are also being taken up consistent with availability of funds. The atomic power projects under construction will add 1100 MWe of power generating capacity by 1997.

[English]

Order Book Position of BHP&VL

2588. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present order book position of M/s. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. at Visakhapatnam;

(b) the profits earned/losses incurred by the company during each of the last three years;

(c) the various alternatives proposed to improve the efficiency of the company;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the company; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The order book position of the company as on July 31, 1994 was Rs. 437 crore.

(b) The profits earned by the company during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.56	2.07	2.50

(c) The company has been consistently making profits in the past. In order to further improve the efficiency the company has obtained technical knowhow from the world renowned companies in the field of its operations. Also, cost control and manpower reduction measures have been initiated.

(d) and (e). The VRS has been in operation since 1990-91. 64 employees have availed themselves of the scheme till March, 1994.

Relief of Small Scale Sector

2589. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a FICCI team has met the Prime Minister and sought relief for Small Scale Sector and other core sector industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the incentives being offered by the Small Scale Sector at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A FICCI delegation consisting of its President and ten other members met the Prime Minister on 12th July, 1994 and presented a document - "Vision 2005-A Strategic Blueprint" for country's development.

So far as Small Scale Industries is concerned FICCI has, inter alia, suggested for the urgency to encourage the rapid and efficient growth of Small and Medium Scale Industries by minimising their transaction cost through the provision of targetted infrastructure facilities. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological backup services) for small scale industries in rural/backward areas has recently been launched by the Government.

(d) Both Central and State Governments have been providing incentives for the development of Small Scale Industries. Some major incentives are excise exemption/concession, concessional finance, priority sector lending, reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation etc.

[Translation]

Investment of KVIC

2590. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the various listed and recognised institutions of Uttar Pradesh as on June 30, 1994;

(b) the number of institutions recognised by the Commission in the State during the last three years; and

(c) the number of institutions which have been issued certificates during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) informed that the total investment made by them in the directly listed institutions of Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.94, is Rs. 6896.80 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The number of institutions recognised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the number of institutions which have been issued Khadi Certificates by KVIC in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of Institutions recognised by KVIC	No. of Institutions to which Khadi certificates have been issued by KVIC
1991-92	203	100
1992-93	1175	195
1993-94	327	108

*[English]***Atomic Energy Centre**

2591. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for setting up of Atomic Energy Centre in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed setting up of an Atomic Power Station in the State. The Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy have examined the possible sites in the State in this regard. The process of setting up of an atomic power station involves comprehensive safety and environmental reviews and is also subject to availability of financial resources. There is no proposal to take up an atomic power project in Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

National Research Centres

2592. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Research

Centres of non-conventional energy sources in the Metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Ministry does not propose to set up National Research Centres of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the Metropolitan cities.

However financial support is provided to Universities, R&D Institutions, I.I.T's, Technical back-up units and regional test centres for technological development and research under various programmes of the Ministry.

Public Sector Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh

2593. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the total capital outlay involved in each of these enterprises and the Government's share therein;

(c) the total capital expenditure of each of these enterprises during the last three years;

(d) whether any such enterprise is proposed to be established in Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPART-
MENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUS-
TRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to
(c). As on 31.3.1993, there were six
Central Public Sector Enterprises having
their registered office in the State of
Madhya Pradesh. PSE-wise details of
location, total investment in terms of

equity and loans, Government's share
and capital expenditure in each of these
enterprises is given in the Statement
enclosed.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to
set up any new Central Public Sector
Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh in the
Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the PSE	Location	Investment	Govt. Share	(Rs. in lakhs)			
					1992-93	1991-92	1990-91	
1.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	Bhilai	945	*	680	868	1205	
2.	M.P. Ashok Hotel Corpn.	Bhopal	341	*	NA	NA	8	
3.	NEPA Ltd.	Nepanagar	8734	5946	454	510	415	
4.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	Singrauli (Distt. Sidhi)	200752	*	27877	28031	26585	
5.	NTC (M.P) Ltd.	Bhopal	23992	*	(-)6	11	18	
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Bilaspur	125000	*	(-)44650	30850	35717	

* Share is held by the Holding Company.

Bio Gas Plants in Andhra Pradesh

2594. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up of bio-gas plants in Andhra Pradesh during 1994-95;

(b) the target fixed and achievements made in this regard during 1993-94; and

(c) the time by which all the districts in the State are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) A target of setting up of 20,000 family type and three community institutional and night-soil based biogas plants has been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1994-95. Besides, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Women's Conference and National Dairy Development Board are also setting up family-type biogas plants in the State.

(b) Over 19,600 family type biogas plants have been set up during the year 1993-94 by the State Government, against a target of 30,000 plants. Besides, other agencies have set up a total of over 4,400 plants in the State. The target of 6 community and institutional biogas plants fixed for the State for 1993-94, was fully achieved.

(c) Both National Projects on Biogas Development and Community,

Institutional and Night-Soil based Biogas Plants Programme are already being implemented in all the districts of the State.

Energy through Tidal Waves

2595. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of energy from Tidal sea waves through pilot project is successful in Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to take up such pilot projects in the feasible areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) An experimental wave energy plant has been set up at Vizhinjam, Kerala and the refinement of the technology is in progress. The plant is still under development stage. There is no such plant at Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d). The project proposals would be examined, as and when they are received from Andhra Pradesh Government.

Employment Level

2596. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to encourage the formation of workers' cooperatives and other forms of organisations to avoid any retrenchment in sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any plans to mobilise resources for the concept; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies, Special Provisional Act, 1985, reference of a sick company to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is mandatory. Revival of a sick company through workers' cooperative is one of the measures envisaged under the Act. The BIFR decides on this measure on case-to-case basis. The Planning Commission is not required to take any special step in this regard.

Dumping of Toxic Bottles

2597. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether multinational companies are dumping toxic pet bottles into India for use after recycling;

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

(c) the quantum of pet dumped into India in last one year;

(d) the punitive steps taken against these companies; and

(e) the action taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Public Sector Undertakings in Karnataka

2598. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Public Sector Undertakings functioning in Karnataka at present;

(b) the total investment made in each of these undertakings till-date;

(c) the losses and profits of each of these undertakings during each of the last three years;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up new Public Sector Undertakings in Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). As on 31.3.93 upto which period only information is available there were 17 Central PSUs with their registered office in the State of Karnataka. The names of the enterprises, the total investment as on 31.3.93 and the profit and loss incurred

during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 have been given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to set up new PSUs in Karnataka during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Public Sector Undertakings in Karnataka

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Investment as on 31.3.93 (Equity + Loan)	Profit/Loss during		
			1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Antrix Corpn. Ltd.	25	26	0	0
2.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	20500	3644	3482	4614
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	19359	3093	3575	3425
4.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12799	(-)3559	(-)1829	(-)3529
5.	HMT (International) Ltd.	1670	101	101	324
6.	HMT Ltd.	32190	272	2608	1415
7.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	47729	5234	5448	4869
8.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	54575	8589	5723	3607
9.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	463	98	46	32
10.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	63451	9975	13871	5343
11.	Mandia National Paper Mills Ltd.	7336	(-)1668	(-)1317	(-)571
12.	NTC (A.P.K. & Mahe.) Ltd.	22967	(-)5043	(-)1696	(-)846
13.	Spices Trading Corpn. Ltd.	150	15	(-) 38	13
14.	Tung Bhadra Steel Products Ltd.	1789	59	79	47
15.	Vigyan Industries Ltd.	271	(-) 43	(-) 77	(-) 45
16.	Vijay Nagar Steel Ltd.	1272	U.C.	U.C.	U.C.
17.	Visvesveraya Iron & Steel Co.	16665	(-) 979	(-) 169	631

Assistance to Small Scale Units

2599. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has assisted some small scale units in the country;

(b) if so, the number of units assisted during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether a large number of small scale units in Andhra Pradesh are lying sick; and

(d) the steps taken to assist these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. NSIC has been assisting small scale units in different parts of the country under its various schemes.

(b) NSIC assisted 18027 SSI units during 1991-92, 19752 units during 1992-93 and 22105 units during 1993-94, under its various schemes. The State-wise data will be collected and furnished.

(c) The number of sick small scale units in Andhra Pradesh as at the end of March, 1992 stood at 29586.

(d) Both the Central and State Governments take measures for revival of sick SSI units. These are as follows:

- (1) To take care of the managerial problems, Government run training programmes for entrepreneurship development; organise workshops, hold clinics, etc.
- (2) To take care of the technological problems, Government has been providing inspection of the units by technical officers, workshop facilities through SISIs, testing facilities and other technical guidance and assistance through Regional Test-

ing Centres, Tool Rooms and Product - cum - process Development Centres.

- (3) To take care of the marketing problems, Central Government provides marketing support through price preference, purchase preference in the Government Purchase programme, marketing support through National Small Industries Corporation. State Governments provides marketing support through State Small Industries Development Corporation.
- (4) Provision of infrastructural support is the responsibility of the State Governments who make available development industrial plots, sheds, etc.
- (5) Central Government is also concerned with the provision of finance through financial institutions to the sick industrial units in their rehabilitation programmes. The steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive the sick units to take care of the financial problems are as under:
 - (i) Issuance of detailed guidelines by RBI to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of sick units.
 - (ii) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000 to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 18 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

- (iii) At the instance of the Central Government, the RBI has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Ex-Deputy Governor, Shri P.R. Nayak, which submitted its report in Sept. 1992. The Committee looked into the problems of credit, sickness and other relevant aspects. The Committee has made several recommendations for the revival of sick units which include a modified definition of sick SSI Units, creation of separate cells by banks, setting up of State Level Tribunals, use of DICs as a forum for redressal of grievances, revitalisation of State Level Inter-Institutional Committees, etc. The RBI has already announced its decision on some of its recommendations such as modified definition of sick units and reduced rate of interest to be charged on the rehabilitation of sick units.
- (iv) RBI has decided that SSI sector would be getting upto 20% of their annual output by way of working capital loan.
- (v) SSI forms part of the priority sector lending programme of the banks.

Pollution in Coastal Areas

2600. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that toxic and domestic wastes released into the sea have polluted the entire coast and drive marine life to extinction;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any study of this phenomenon in all coastal States and prepare guidelines for the coastal States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Discharge of untreated domestic sewage and semi and untreated industrial wastes either directly or indirectly through rivers and creeks have deteriorated seawater quality at selected locations along the coastline of the country. Extinction of marine life due to dumping of wastes into the sea have not been reported so far.

(b) to (d). The Department of Ocean Development have been monitoring the levels of marine pollutants like heavy metals, pathogenic bacteria and pesticide residues since 1990. The data collected are used to check the levels of pollution in the coastal waters.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, have framed Hazardous Wastes Management and Handling rules under the Environment Protection Act (1986). These rules provide guidelines for management and handling of hazardous wastes. Disposal standards for discharge of effluents into the sea have also been

prescribed under the Environment Protection Act. The guidelines and standards prescribed under the Environment Protection Act are being adopted/enforced to check pollution in coastal waters.

[Translation]

Glove Boxes

2601. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase order of five double module glove boxes of stainless steel costing Rs. 5.06 lakhs was placed by Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant Store, Tarapur;

(b) whether these boxes were lying unutilised outside the power reactor fuel reprocessing plants store since their purchase;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Purchase Order for five double module glove boxes made of stainless steel costing Rs. 5.06 lakhs was placed by Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing (PREFRE) Plant and delivery effected by January 1991.

(b) to (d). The glove boxes were intended for housing special equipment

as an extension of the existing PREFRE Plant facilities. Installation of such glove boxes as a back-fit measure in an operating radioactive plant requires elaborate preparations and getting necessary clearances from safety agencies. However, the task could be taken only during the period of shut-down of the plant so that the main operations of the plant are not interrupted. Action for all these activities had been initiated simultaneously to gain time but the supply of glove boxes materialised much before the preparations for their installation could be completed. The glove boxes will be put to use shortly.

[English]

Classified Defence Documents

2602. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official of Pakistan High Commission was apprehended in Delhi on July 11, 1994 while reportedly accepting the classified defence documents from an Indian connection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure strict safety of defence documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Shri Mohd. Afzal Bajwa, a staff member of the Pakistan High Commission, was caught on July 11, 1994 while he was in the

process of procuring classified material from an Indian contact. It will not be desirable to divulge further details.

(c) Instructions are given from time to time for safeguarding security of classified information/documents.

German Investment in States

2603. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Germany proposes to enter into direct dialogue with different State Governments for foreign investment collaborations;

(b) if so, whether Germany has asked the State Governments to introduce a single window clearance extending to all partners including statutory approvals and administrative approvals;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have accepted the demand of the Germans for direct dialogue with the State Governments on various projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the projects on which they have shown preference for investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Indo-German Chamber of Commerce has proposed to enter into a dialogue with different State Governments on the issue of speeding up State Government approvals.

(b) In a Memorandum given by German Chancellor Mr. Kohl to our Prime Minister, Germany has suggested that a mechanism be evolved by which all clearances at the State level must be granted by a single agency.

(c) While responding to Kohl's memorandum, the Union Government has clarified that most of the State Governments have already set up single window agency which takes care of all clearances.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

(e) The newly approved German investments in India are primarily in the Engineering, Ceramic, Chemicals, Power Generation and Telecommunication sectors.

Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

2604. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh environmental clearance has been granted for reconstruction of the collapsed dome of the proposed Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made in regard to its adverse impact on environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Fresh environmental clearance is not required for reconstruction of the inner containment dome of Kaiga Unit-1 which will be taken up after the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board gives clearance on completion of the investigation of the failure of a part of the dome.

(c) to (e). The project is still under construction stage and no nuclear fuel or heavy water has yet been transferred to the site. As much there is no need to initiate comprehensive study regarding adverse impact on environment.

Kendriya Bhandar

2605. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the suppliers of washing soaps to the Kendriya Bhandar had increased the rates of their products on the imposition of duty in 1994-95 Budget and withdrawn the same later on;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether neither the products of some of these suppliers were taxed nor did some of them pay any excise duty to the Government during that period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for increasing the rates;

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such suppliers;

(f) whether discrimination is being shown between the suppliers of washing soaps and detergents in the placement of supply orders on them;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the details of the supply orders placed on each of these suppliers by Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years, month-wise and product wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). At present two brands of Washing Soaps (Laundry Soaps) viz. manufactured by Moti Soap Factory and Charkha Detergents and Soap enterprises (Farishta Soap) are approved in Kendriya Bhandar. Suppliers of both the brands had increased the rates of their products in March, 1994 after introduction of Finance Bill 1994 in Parliament which increased the excise duty on Laundry Soaps from 5% to 10% and withdraw excise duty exemption available to washing soaps manufactured without the aid of power. The suppliers withdrew the increase in May 1994 stating that the excise duty had been removed.

(c) to (e). The information is not available in Kendriya Bhandar regarding payment of tax and excise duties by these suppliers on their products. However, the Kendriya Bhandar has already asked these suppliers to confirm if any excise duty was paid by them for supply of washing soaps effected to Kendriya Bhandar. The Kendriya Bhandar has further told these suppliers that in the event of excise duty not having been paid they will given a credit not for the excess amount charged, on account of such duty.

(f) and (g). No, Sir. **However**, the quantity of supply orders may vary depending upon the requirement of stores and the stock position.

(h) *Statement I, II and III* indicating details of purchases during the last three financial years, including the current year, are enclosed.

STATEMENT-I*Laundry Soap*

Manufacturer

M/s Charkha Detergents and Soap Enterprises

Supplier

M/s Mittal Enterprises (Introduced in April '93)

Brand

Farishta

Month	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
April	—	—	4,000	0.52	6,500	0.87
May	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	3,750	0.48	8,200	1.04
July	—	—	3,500	0.45	—	—
August	—	—	4,000	0.52	—	—
September	—	—	1,000	0.13	—	—
October	—	—	4,500	0.58	—	—
November	—	—	2,500	0.32	—	—
December	—	—	3,750	0.48	—	—
January	—	—	3,500	0.45	—	—
February	—	—	7,950	1.00	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT-II*Laundry Soap*

Manufacturer	M/s Moti Soap Factory
Supplier	M/s Moti Soap Factory The manufacturer is the direct supplier
Brand	Moti 255 Special

Month	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
April	14,855	1.92	23,650	2.85	19,650	2.48
May	22,200	2.87	22,400	2.71	22,400	2.59
June	16,220	2.10	20,500	2.48	18,000	2.26
July	22,800	2.95	33,050	4.00	—	—
August	22,600	2.92	20,000	2.42	—	—
September	21,800	2.82	19,150	2.31	—	—
October	20,300	2.62	22,900	2.77	—	—
November	18,270	2.36	18,900	2.28	—	—
December	19,300	2.49	20,250	2.48	—	—
January	19,150	2.47	21,900	2.73	—	—
February	—	—	24,650	3.08	—	—
March	—	—	3,900	0.48	—	—

STATEMENT-III*Laundry Soap*

Manufacturer M/s Janta Soap Factory
 Supplier -do-
 Brand Telephone

Month	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	(Qty.) (in kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
April	—	—	2,050	0.24	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	2,450	0.29	—	—
August	5,000	0.64	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	4,500	0.57	—	—	—	—
December	4,150	0.53	—	—	—	—
January	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	2,450	0.31	—	—	—	—

Urban Infrastructure Plans

2606. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Urban Development Ministers of the States and Urban Territories was held in New Delhi to explore new ways of financing comprehensive urban infrastructure plans

and civic services with public and private participation;

(b) if so, the objective of the meeting and the details of the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the follow up action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). 25th meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development was held in New Delhi on 7th May, 1994, which was attended by some of the Ministers-in-charge of Local Self Governments and officials of various States/UTs. The main objective of this meeting was to discuss the follow up action on the part of the State Governments and Union Territories in implementation of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities. One of the Resolution passed in the meeting related to Urban Infrastructure in which it was recommended that new ways of financing urban infrastructure with public and private participation should be explored with access to capital market, municipal development bonds, etc. and package of incentives for private sector investors. The council also reviewed the various aspects of the urban development such as finances of urban local bodies, Urban Transport, Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, etc.

(c) As a follow up it has been decided to constitute a Committee of Ministers-in-charge. In some of the State Governments with the Union Minister of Urban Development as Chairman to consider the various aspects of Urban Sector Reform in the context of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

This Committee will be assisted by a Steering Committee consisting of the officials of different central Ministries and Experts from Technical Institutes.

[Translation]

Court Buildings

2607. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision to provide financial assistance to States for construction of court buildings; and

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to the State Governments during the current financial year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 50 crores was provided by the Planning Commission for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to development of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary for the current financial year. The first instalment of Rs. 24.40 crores (about 50% of the amount allocated to States/UTs) has already been released to them. The details of the amount released to the State Governments/UTs are given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released (till date) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.0
3.	Assam	67.0
4.	Bihar	147.0
5.	Goa	17.0
6.	Gujarat	85.0
7.	Haryana	40.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0
10.	Karnataka	123.0
11.	Kerala	82.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	151.0
13.	Maharashtra	162.0
14.	Manipur	17.0
15.	Mizoram	17.0
16.	Meghalaya	17.0
17.	Orissa	06.0
18.	Punjab	43.0
19.	Rajasthan	116.0
20.	Sikkim	NIL
21.	Nagaland	17.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	163.0
23.	Tripura	17.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	362.0
25.	West Bengal	243.0
UTs		
26.	A & N Islands	12.0
27.	Chandigarh	12.0

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released (till date) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1994-95 (Rs. in lakhs)
28.	Delhi	167.0
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.0
30.	Daman & Diu	7.0
31.	Lakshadweep	7.0
32.	Pondicherry	17.0
Total		2448.0

Unemployed Rural Youths

2608. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) the number of unemployed rural youths provided with employment during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of unemployed rural youths in Gujarat since July, 1993;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the targets fixed for rural employment and achievements made in this regard during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated under various schemes for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Estimates of additional employment opportunities generated during the last three years have not made State-wise or by rural and urban areas. Estimates of increase in rural unemployment in Gujarat since July 1993 have also not been made.

(d) No targets for overall rural employment have been fixed. Targets fixed and achievements made in major rural employment schemes in the last three years in different States are given in the *Statements I, II and III* attached.

(e) Rs. 3350 crores and Rs. 18400 crores are the Central share of the Eighth Plan allocation for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) respectively, State-wise allocations are made only in the Annual Plans on a year to year basis. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been launched w.e.f. October, 1993. It is a need-based programme and funds are released to the States on a year to year basis.

STATEMENT-I*IRDP State-wise Target and Achievements - Families Assisted*

(No. of families)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165680	222842	138079	179038	204024	259697
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15022	10888	12519	13642	16630	7314
3.	Assam	45249	46416	37711	40204	67158	63031
4.	Bihar	331578	336972	276337	264252	390585	335908
5.	Goa	3129	2989	2608	2456	3446	3452
6.	Gujarat	68227	72326	56861	61842	74909	79725
7.	Haryana	16326	24756	13606	23349	17989	34026
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5845	11819	4871	6956	5863	9244
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8163	13581	6803	7331	11193	4906
10.	Karnataka	103701	108841	86425	103856	136981	132861
11.	Kerala	56335	57562	46950	50517	49836	53698
12.	Madhya Pradesh	219698	294810	183097	184083	258521	240478
13.	Maharashtra	177472	197967	147906	177651	222394	217671
14.	Manipur	1310	4908	1092	3158	4848	6333
15.	Meghalaya	3930	2874	3275	3011	4655	2635
16.	Mizoram	6259	2811	5216	3473	6971	4684
17.	Nagaland	6572	5442	5477	3996	7273	5489
18.	Orissa	108589	111712	90457	93226	165479	160000
19.	Punjab	13806	27453	11507	25248	12792	33736
20.	Rajasthan	105818	131986	88189	101366	107400	116567
21.	Sikkim	1251	1610	1043	1142	1352	1218
22.	Tamil Nadu	148749	161603	123969	144987	184436	214888
23.	Tripura	4635	16343	3863	11414	15000	16017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	443427	462259	369554	387961	416354	445403
25.	West Bengal	185332	201476	154457	171695	182836	76925
26.	A & N Islands	1564	1502	1304	895	1726	1171
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	312	313	261	300	372	372
29.	Delhi	1564	550	—	524	690	507-
30.	Daman & Diu	625	482	522	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	150	124	133	156	159	81
32.	Pondicherry	1251	1343	1043	1043	1407	1457
All India		2251519	2536566	1875135	2068773	2573279	2529494

STATEMENT-II*Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - Physical Achievement*

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	698.88	680.41	659.76	677.93	1025.61	903.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.47	6.57	10.01	6.52	10.01	4.85
3.	Assam	100.94	124.02	119.72	109.72	228.90	278.24
4.	Bihar	893.77	836.73	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	1321.04
5.	Goa	10.96	9.56	8.36	8.12	10.12	8.53
6.	Gujarat	244.25	254.13	236.73	235.03	211.40	210.55
7.	Haryana	35.67	37.49	33.71	32.63	38.64	33.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.47	34.16	29.77	26.16	33.73	34.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.88	60.37	62.87	43.01	72.75	12.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	418.36	401.64	441.08	418.29	718.01	588.64
11.	Kerala	138.98	177.08	138.63	134.54	113.47	120.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	812.43	945.39	643.77	709.66	766.00	769.25
13.	Maharashtra	654.72	771.64	838.77	823.53	1378.27	1129.94
14.	Manipur	3.87	5.11	9.84	5.23	14.84	6.68
15.	Meghalaya	23.07	12.02	11.61	8.90	16.89	8.09
16.	Mizoram	3.71	5.95	4.37	4.78	5.24	6.32
17.	Nagaland	21.71	27.92	20.74	15.47	14.74	11.15
18.	Orissa	300.09	348.86	306.52	326.39	557.70	479.07
19.	Punjab	29.42	19.76	24.67	31.78	29.93	38.57
20.	Rajasthan	242.64	387.63	340.62	339.09	426.66	403.13
21.	Sikkim	9.58	13.62	6.66	13.42	8.19	10.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	521.03	831.73	671.94	767.86	853.62	855.02
23.	Tripura	19.02	20.71	18.10	13.94	22.04	23.41
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1472.69	1582.14	1389.00	1496.29	1779.57	1739.18
25.	West Bengal	544.08	491.99	557.24	525.55	563.81	495.18
26.	A & N Islands	2.68	2.18	4.47	1.71	3.27	1.81
27.	D & N Haveli	3.51	3.94	3.55	2.70	2.73	2.34
28.	Daman & Diu	1.45	0.88	1.63	0.12	1.63	0.59
29.	Lakshadweep	2.64	2.23	2.55	2.68	2.62	2.21
30.	Pondicherry	3.37	5.20	3.32	3.81	5.16	4.27
All India		7654.34	8081.06	7337.95	7821.02	10383.26	9502.44

* As on 27.5.94.

**Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Second Stream)
(Physical Achievement)**

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievement 1993-94 (Prov.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	153.21
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	22.09
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.44
10.	Karnataka	62.66
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NR
13.	Maharashtra	58.56
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	43.89
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	47.24
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.08
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.98
25.	West Bengal	38.38
26.	A & N Islands	—

1	2	3
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	—
All India		556.42

* As on 27.5.94

STATEMENT-III*Employment Assurance Scheme - Physical Achievements*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1993-94 Employment generated (in lakh mandays)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.64
3.	Assam	31.75
4.	Bihar	31.44
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	6.75
7.	Haryana	15.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.46
10.	Karnataka	32.12
11.	Kerala	2.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51.26
13.	Maharashtra	31.53
14.	Manipur	NR

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	NIL
16.	Mizoram	1.04
17.	Nagaland	33.92
18.	Orissa	31.43
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	50.00
21.	Sikkim	0.62
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.96
23.	Tripura	16.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00
25.	West Bengal	52.53
26.	A & N Islands	0.10
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	0.04
29.	Daman & Diu	NIL
30.	Delhi	—
31.	Lakshadweep	NIL
32.	Pondicherry	NIL
All India		484.20

* NR — Not Reported

[English]

Problems of Veterans of Second World War

2609. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI K. MURALEE
DHARAN:

(a) the number of World War veterans whose cases are pending with the Government for want of pension;

(b) the date on which the Committee was appointed to study the problems of Second World War personnel;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the Committee propose to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As the World War veterans have not put in the requisite qualifying service and they were paid service gratuity at the time of their release, they are not entitled to any pension.

(b) to (e). However, considering their repeated representations for pension and their pitiable financial condition, an inter-Ministry Committee was set up on 9.7.92 to examine the demand for provision of suitable relief to World War I and II veterans and make recommendations thereon. The Committee has not recommended the grant of pension to the World War veterans. It has, however, recommended the grant of financial assistance under the on-going welfare activities/schemes of the Kendriya Sainik Board.

ISO-9000 Certification

2611. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have obtained ISO-9000 series certification, State-wise;

(b) the number of industries awaiting such certification State-wise; and

(c) the additional benefits received/being received by these industries from the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Obtaining of ISO-9000 certification for quality systems is a voluntary act and there are a number of agencies both Indian and foreign, providing such certificates. The information about the number of units having obtained certification under ISO-9000 series of standards is not maintained centrally. However, the Bureau of Indian Standards, a statutory body under the central Government which is one of the agencies for grant of such certificates has awarded certification under IS-14000/ISO-9000 series of standards 71 organisations. At present about 25 requests are pending before the BIS for award of such certificates.

(c) A Quality Certification holder is eligible for grant of transferable special import licence for import of the items specified in appendix XXXV of the handbook of procedures under the current import-export policy 1992-97 (revised edition March, 1994).

[Translation]

Development Schemes in Gujarat

2612. SHRI N.K. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether barren land development scheme has been introduced in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has also been formulated to improve forestry and alkaline soil in Wasteland or hilly areas of the State;

(c) if so, the names of the districts selected for these projects, projectwise;

(d) the land in hectares likely to be included under these projects;

(e) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Textile Machinery

2613. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an additional capital investment in the textile machinery industry in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount of the capital investment in the industry during the above period?

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

(b) The following investment was

made in the textile machinery industry for the last three years:

Year of Investment	Amount in crores of Rs.
1991-92	56.22
1992-93	88.53
1993-94	96.45

Pension to Ex-Servicemen

2614. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides pension to the ex-servicemen who won heroic awards during the World War;

(b) if so, the monthly pension being given to them;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase their pension;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Not applicable.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Coffee growers in India are mostly small farmers. 95% of the coffee plantation are owned by them. The economic well-being of the coffee growers is a measure of the economic process of the country. The export cess on coffee recently introduced by the Central Government is likely to seriously affect the production. This step will only prevent the coffee growers from benefitting from the increased coffee price in the international market. It will only help the multinational companies which are engaged in the production and distribution of instant coffee.

I would, therefore, request that the export cess on coffee should be withdrawn forthwith.

12.01 hrs.

RE: BOYCOTT OF THE HOUSE BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION
PARTIES ON A.T.R. ISSUE

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): It is a matter of regret for all of us that the Opposition is still continuing its boycott of the House. I would like to avail of the occasion to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Treasury Benches whether there is any dialogue going on between the Government and the Opposition. Is there any concrete proposal put forward by the Government for the consideration of the Opposition or

is there any mutual discussion going on between them? I know that no decision has been taken in the matter.

The House may be informed about it because the most important national issues like the housing policy, sugar policy and some other policies are going to be discussed in this House. So in these discussions the presence of the Opposition in the House is very much essential in a Parliamentary democracy for a very good dialogue and a discussion.

Has the Government made any proposal to them? Is anything under consideration at this point of time?

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): This is the second week that the Opposition parties are boycotting the parliamentary proceedings. This is an extraordinary situation. I think this is the longest boycott of the Opposition in the history of Indian Parliament.

When important matters are discussed in the House, when policy matters are discussed in the House, the Opposition should be present in the House. Today, the Housing Policy is listed in the Order Paper. We are going to discuss the Agriculture Policy and the Culture Policy also. So, on this occasion, the Opposition parties should be present in the House. The demand of Opposition parties should not be neglected so lightly.

The Government should spell out what they are going to do about it. Are they allowing the situation to prolong or

will any new initiative be taken to restore normalcy in the House?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I would also like to say something about it. I am sure the Government is not disinterested in this matter, the Government is very much interested in this matter. The Government has been taking interest to see that some settlement is arrived at. But, it is unfortunate that though several discussions had taken place and the hon. Speaker had also taken a very great initiative in this respect, there has not been a final settlement in this matter.

Many courses were put forward by the Government. I could be even a suspension of the Report for some time so that keeping it suspended for some time the Opposition would come forward and discuss this matter. But, I think, even for that there had not been a consensus.

Now we have read in the papers that there is another suggestion regarding sending this matter for arbitration to the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha and the hon. Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Now, these are the courses which could be thought of.

There is also one initiative which can come from the Government and that is by calling the Opposition or calling all the leaders of parties or groups for discussion in this regard. I think that is also one course which is left because the other discussions which had ensued were not, as a matter of fact, from the side of the Government as such. If an initiative is taken by the Government by calling an all party meeting, I think, there could be a better settlement.

We are all concerned and I am sure the whole House is concerned in this

matter. The matter should not be further stalled. So I suggest and I plead with the hon. Prime Minister, Government as well as the Opposition to come forward and arrive at a settlement, whatever be the differences at this stage, in the larger interest of the country, in the larger interest of the burning issues that are before this nation and this Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some problems, of the Northern Bihar. The floods have caused havoc specially in Khagaria district and in many other districts of the Northern Bihar and cholera has also been broken out there. There is neither any facility of hospitals, nor of medicines nor of administering glucose there. There is also no arrangements for bandage there. Bihar Government have gone bankrupt. People are dying there. The floods are at its worst. My submission is that direction should be given to the Central Government so that the State Government can do something for the welfare of the people of Bihar.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I may be permitted to ask the hon. Minister or somebody to respond to what we have said about these things. The nation knows what efforts are being made by the hon. Speaker. We would like to know what action the Government is taking in this matter. The Government may please say because they may also have several suggestions. It is better always and it is desirable to have some say on the part of the Government as to what action the Government is proposing to take and what action the Government have already

taken in this regard. I think, the hon. Members of this House, at least, should know that.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: In fact, we were expecting that the Prime Minister would give a reply. Anyway, we hope that a reply would come from the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister and a further suggestion for settlement would also come from the side of the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, first of all, I wish to state that we are grateful to you for having taken lot of efforts to see that the situation is resolved and the Opposition gets back to the House and participate in the proceedings of the House.

Sir, as everybody is aware, the hon. Prime Minister has stated that we have an open mind and in several meetings which have been chaired by you, we have time and again stated that we have an open mind. If there is a disagreement, we have time and again stated that let those issues be discussed so that if there are certain things in the Action Taken Report, those things can also be amended or augmented, whatever the case may be.

It is unfortunate that still today this matter has not been resolved. But we do feel that participation of the Opposition Members in the functioning of the parliamentary system of democracy is extremely important. In view of that we have always participated in the discussion and we have time and again stated that we are open to any suggestion which can

resolve the situation which is there at the moment.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the open mind is not going to solve the problem. Open mind has been there and it has been declared earlier also. We would like to know specifically, whether the Government will take any initiative and whether the Government call a conference of all the parties concerned. I think that is what we have to think at this stage.

So far the Government has not called any conference of all the parties. We would like to see that the Government is coming forward to call such a conference of all parties, at least, to see that a settlement could be arrived at.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I may make one submission on what the hon. Minister has said. He says that the Government has an open mind and let the suggestions come.

There may be many suggestions. Certain suggestions were made in the meetings convened by the hon. Speaker, I would like to know the proposal of the Government of this matter, whether the Government have any proposal and whether there are any objection by the Opposition... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, let the proposals from both sides not be discussed here before there is an agreement on them. Let them be discussed outside.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am not going to say anything on them. I want to know whether the Government have made any proposal on this matter and if they have any proposal, the House may be informed about that.

Sir, I would like to submit to this House that the Government has an onerous responsibility in this matter. Of course, the hon. Speaker has taken initiatives to solve impasse. But, I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this matter. The Government is responsible to this House as well as to the nation. The Government should say about the steps taken or proposed to be taken by them in this matter and whether they want to discuss it in an all-Party meeting. Let the Government say whether they have put forward any proposal before the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Let those proposals from both sides be discussed in their meeting. If they agree upon them, then they can come to the House. If you give the proposal on the floor of the House, you know, it does not help in arriving at an agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of setting up of a bench of Allahabad High Court in the Western Uttar Pradesh. It is very old demand of the people of the Western Uttar Pradesh.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Uttar Pradesh is a big State both areawise and populationwise. The High Court is in Allahabad. That is far away from 15-20 districts of the Western Uttar Pradesh and it is a few kilometres away from some other districts. This proposal was sent to the Central Government by the Banarsi Dass Government in 1980. Later on the lawyers and the people of the

Western Uttar Pradesh started an agitation to draw the attention of the Government. The Central Government has accepted the proposal of setting up of a division bench here since a few districts are far away from the Allahabad High Court and the people have to face so many difficulties to reach Allahabad by bus or by train and it is not a hidden fact for anyone. The Government claims to provide inexpensive justice to each person but it is obvious from the sufferings of these people that they are not being taken care of. A number of proposals have been sent to the Central Government from time to time. Besides it, the number of judges in the Allahabad High Court from the Western Uttar Pradesh is negligible and the number of the lawyers from this area is also very limited. My submission is that the division bench of the High Court is a must in the Western Uttar Pradesh. The people cannot tolerate it anymore. This demand should be accepted by Government and the division bench should be set up.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Law is present here, he can inform us about it. This proposal is lying pending with the Central Government.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very old demand. It has been an issue of discussion in the House since 1980.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Surya Narayan Yadav, if you want anything to be specifically answered, there is a systematic procedure for that. Kindly adopt that procedure. Let it be

discussed on the floor of this House and you will also get a reply on that. This is a Zero Hour. Let us follow the procedure.

very unfortunate that instead of solving the problem, they resort to such penal action against the innocent workers.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
The hon. Minister of Law is present here. This proposal is lying pending with the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All details are not necessary. The purpose is to bring the matters to the notice of the Government.

[English]

I do agree with that.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Right, Sir, the FCI workers' Union have entered an agreement with the FCI Management and the terms of the agreement between the FCI workers Union and FCI Management have not been implemented so far and, therefore, Sir, there is a danger of all depots being closed in the South. This problem is being mis-managed by the managers of the FCI. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to solve this crisis and to implement the agreement between the FCI management and Workers' Union.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): What about me, Sir?
(Interruption)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Very disturbing facts have been revealed by the arrest of one of the accused in the bomb blast case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not call your name. We shall have to end by 12.32 So your cooperation is absolutely essential. Shri R. Anbarasu please. You are expected to have a holiday because you are married recently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, you have given your name to speak about FCI.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, there are about eighty thousand FCI workers employed in the Food Corporation of India. Most of them are under contract labour. Recently, the Central Government under various notifications prohibited the employees of contract labour in all the Depots of FCI in the entire country. But the management has failed to comply with these statutory notifications and contract labour is still employed in the depots. A large number of depots have been closed to avoid the implementation of notification prohibiting contract labour.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I have given my name to speak on this matter also which is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you have got anything to say about FCI, you can say.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Regarding FCI Employees' Union, along with all the Unions in the FCI, they have formed a Confederation and they have given notice of a strike and they have already started *dharna* before the head office and all the

Sir, especially in Kerala, the contract labourers took out a very big agitation against the FCI management. They were all arrested and they were imprisoned under the Essential Commodities Act. It is

zonal offices and that is going on from 8th onwards and it is likely that unless the matter is settled, they will go on strike from 11th to 12th August which will be followed by three holidays from 13th to 15th August. If that is so, the whole distribution is going to be affected. I would request the Government to talk to them and to bring a settlement at the earliest.

SHRIMATI KAMALA KUMARI KARREDDULA (Bhadrachalam): The people in the villages of Bhadrachalam Constituency in Andhra Pradesh are facing a perpetual problem and that is acute shortage of drinking water. It is a predominantly tribal inhabited area and the tribal development and other programmes have not so far solved the problem.

As the area is in the coal-producing dry belt, tube-wells and other pumps would not help in producing drinking water for the people.

It would appear ironical that while a perennial river like the Godavari is flowing nearby, its water has not been brought to the water-scarce villages of Bhadrachalam Constituency.

I urge upon the Government to draw up urgently a scheme for this purpose and set apart necessary funds to solve the drinking water problem of the suffering people in the area.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): The telephone system in some towns of my constituency, Jabalpur and Katni has been very erratic since last three to four months. Recently the situation has turned from bad to worse and most of the telephones, remain dead most of the time. Press reports are rife that 'corruption is rampant in the

Department and there is a feeling among the people of Jabalpur that if the telephone is dead it does not necessarily mean that they are not being billed. The main culprits are the linesmen and the technical staff, who are working in collusion with the higher officials also.

The situation in rural Jabalpur is also the same and the telephones in remote areas are totally dead. The people and the Press have time and again demanded for a departmental inquiry. I also urge upon the Government to hold a departmental inquiry and set the situation right.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I rise to mention very briefly an urgent and very important matter which is agitating the minds of the people in South India, especially Kerala and more specially in the district of Idukki. The heavy downfall of tea prices is very disastrously affecting the small growers, especially of the Idukki district which alone employs more than 40,000 permanent and semi-permanent workmen. Except for a few estate owners, a vast majority are small growers. The crisis is so serious that these small farmers have stopped plucking the leaves because the cost of harvesting is higher than the price obtained by the sale of tea. The average price during the last three months has been Rs. 26 only, whereas the price during the corresponding period in the previous year was around Rs. 43. The cost of production comes to around Rs. 37. If the situation continues the big estates would declare a lay off and the small farmers would stop plucking leaves; they will be totally ruined. The failure of Russia and the other traditional importers of tea to purchase tea is the main cause for this drop in prices.

I want to request the Commerce Ministry to take immediate action on this in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry and also the Agriculture Ministry. One such step which the Commerce Ministry can take is to make arrangements for our debt payment in rupees by including it also in the list.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister also to intervene in this matter — because the matter is so serious — and give some direction to the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, External Affairs and Finance also.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rail route, from Bakhtiyarpur to Bihariganj in Kosi division in Bihar was sanctioned by the then Railway Minister, Late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. This rail route leads to Madhepura and Purnia. This work is lying pending due to one or the other reason. I urge upon the Central Government to start this construction work immediately in the public interest.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, during the last Session this House unanimously resolved to support and show its wisdom, in the context of the seriousness and gravity of the situation that prevailed in my constituency, Phulwani on the eve of the communal fight. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs also gave a statement that he would cross check with the State Government about the reality of the situation and he would come up with a statement. As there is still every possibility and apprehension for the breach of peace in my area, my request is

that we should take sufficient care to safeguard the situation. I hope that a direction will come through you, Sir, to the Government to react to the demand of the entire House.

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikulam): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Today is an important day in the annals of Indian history for being the Centenary Birth Day of Varahagiri Venkata Giri, the Fourth President of India who was born on 10th August, 1894 at Berhampur, the then undivided Madras State. He was born in a well-known family.

After completion of his studies, he went to England and finished his Bar-at-Law during 1914—16. In 1914 itself, he met Mahatma Gandhi and he was attracted to his ideals and programmes. He developed close contacts with labour leaders in England. He set up his practice at Madras in the High Court. He became a popular lawyer in a short time. He began to spare his time for the active politics. He partook in many movements and organised many meetings and demonstration against the British rule. He identified himself as the champion of the labour. He became a big figure when he headed an agitation against the Railways for their anti-labour laws. He represented India at the Round Table Conference in 1931 as the labour representative in England. He suffered prison terms and went underground many a time. He served the Cabinet of Rajaji and Prekam in Madras. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India and he served in the Cabinet of Jawahar Lal Nehru as Minister in Charge of Labour, Banking and Industry.

I urge upon the Central Government to make some arrangements to issue a commemorative stamp and also to unveil a portrait of this great leader in the Parliament, who fought for the cause of the labour.

SRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Sir, there are rampant cancellations of Indian Airlines flights in the North-Eastern Region in spite of the assurances given by the Government.

On 6th August, 1994, three flights were cancelled, namely, IC-701, Calcutta-Dibrugarh; IC-711, Calcutta-Guwahati; and IC-743, Calcutta-Agartala. On the 7th August also IC-213, Calcutta-Jorhat flight was cancelled.

Incidentally, last week out of three scheduled flights a week between Calcutta-Jorhat, only one operated and two were cancelled. The reason of the present cancellation was attributed to the resignation of a few pilots. So, my question is: How is it that flight schedules in the rest of the country remain more or less unaffected and flights are cancelled only in the North-Eastern Region? It has been observed over the years that whenever there is a slight flutter in the normal schedule of the Indian Airlines, the first casualty is the North-Eastern Region and second in the hit list are the other not easily accessible areas like Ladakh etc.

Will the Government listen to the voice of reason particularly in a region where in many corners the language of alienation is sometimes heard?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now
Papers to be laid on the Table.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, a very serious situation has arisen... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Panigrahi, it is 12.30 now. It is for the early speakers to accommodate. Four-five names are left out. I could have called all the five names, but the early speakers dragged on their speeches. If they had cut short their speeches, all the four-five Members could have been accommodated. So, this is a lesson for the next day. The early speakers should try to accommodate their own brothers. I am guided by the clock. So, today you should excuse me.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Kindly be realistic, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please
excuse me today.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of understanding between the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. and Ministry of Urban Development for 1994-95 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA
KAUL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Building Construction

Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6236/94]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board for the year 1992-93 under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6237/94]

Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Department of Atomic Energy for 1994-95 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Rare Earths Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6238/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronics Corporation of India Limited

and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6239/94]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd. and Department of Fertilizer, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers - for 1994-95, etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6240/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6241/94]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6242/94]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6243/94]

Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1994

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6244/94]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry, for 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6245/94]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry, for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6246/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for 1992-93 along with the statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6247/94]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies (Ministry of Defence) for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6248/94]

12.34 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-Third Report

[English]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR
(Bhilwara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for early Clearance to Kuriarkutty — Karappara Power Project in Kerala**

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, Kuriarkutty-Karappara Project has been formulated with a view to generate power, apart from providing water to the areas which are permanently prone to drought and shortage of drinking water in Palghat district in Kerala. The

12.34 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Eighth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I beg to present Eighth Report Hindi and English versions of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Survey, Search and Seizure Operations' by the Income-Tax Department and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

Project is supposed to benefit 18688 hectares of land. Kozhinampara in Chittoor taluk, which is the most drought-prone area is Palghat district, will get drinking water once this project is materialised. The Project Report prepared by the Irrigation department of Kerala Government was submitted to the Central Water Commission in 1994. I request the Central Government to examine the said report and give clearance to the Project at the earliest.

- (ii) **Need to construct road through Mechal, Nellappara and Erumapra in the Hilly Areas of Kottayam District in Kerala under Tribal Sub-plan**

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the hilly areas of Melukavu and Moonnilavu Panchayats in Kottayam district, Kerala — which are inhabited by tribal and other population — are developed educationally and culturally. However, this area does not have a proper road facility. As crores of rupees are needed for construction of roads through this hilly terrain, the State Government is not in a position to handle this work. The Central Government should take steps to include this project in tribal sub-plan or Central Road Fund scheme and construct road through Mechal, Nellappara, Erumapra and other areas of this region. The Central Government should order for an immediate survey of this area which can be connected also by a hill highway along the Western ghats throughout the high ranges of Kerala from Kasargode district to Trivandrum. Such a hill highway will ensure the development of foreign

exchange earning spices production centres of Kerala.

- (iii) **Need to Open Fish Landing Centres for Fishing Vessels and Fishing Harbours in the Arabian Sea Coast of Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir, establishment of fish landing centres and fishing harbours in the Arabian sea coast of Kanyakumari district has become necessity due to the complete damage to natural berthing facilities to fishing vessels because of frequent sea erosion and monsoon rough sea and high waves. Thus the very survival of the fishermen of this area is gravely threatened. The entire inhabitants of coastal villages of Kanyakumari district are fishermen, numbering about four lakhs. They fully depend on fishing. Due to the damage to the natural parking and operational facilities of their fishing vessels, they have to go for fishing to other parts of the country where they face rough resistance from the local fishermen and are subjected to danger to life and properties.

I urge upon the Central Government to open fish landing centres and fishing harbours in the Arabian sea coast of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, at the earliest.

- (iv) **Need to Operate more Flights from Kerala to Gulf Countries**

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, Kerala is the most literate State in our country. Due to the high literacy and the density of population, the

Kerala State has the highest unemployment of literate people. Being a small State the chances of procuring employment are dim. In the above circumstances educated persons are compelled to migrate to other places in India and abroad. There are lakhs of Keralites working abroad, especially in Gulf countries. Kerala has one international airport at Trivandrum and some international flights are operating from Calicut airport also. But the frequency of the international flights operating from these airports is very less.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to operate more flights from these airports to various countries. This will greatly benefit the people who are working abroad and also facilitate sending foreign currency to their country.

12.39 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1994-95;

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1991-92

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will not take up Demand for Supplementary

Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways), 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Grant (Railways) and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) — item numbers 11 and 12. Motions moved:

"That the Supplementary 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 to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof — Demand No. 16".

"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, 1992, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof. Demands Nos. 6, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16"

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure Railway Funds	12,000

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1991-92 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
		Rs.
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	16,47,50,076
8.	Operating Expenses — Rolling Stock and Equipment	7,78,63,334
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	37,79,30,598
14.	Appropriation to Funds	87,36,39,308
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of Loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	94,67,58,501
16.	Assets — Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	15,31,36,695
	Railway Funds	34,58,39,864

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, where is the Railway Minister?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, without Railway Minister how can we take it up? Railway Minister, as well as the Opposition, are not there.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Who is there on behalf of Government?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Can we discuss them without the Railway Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How about doing with 'prospective' Railway Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Since it is collective responsibility and since other Ministers are here, there should be no difficulty in starting the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how can the demands for grants of the ability of Railway can be discussed in the absence of the hon. Railway minister and the officers?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Other Ministers are present. They can note down the relevant and reasonable suggestions made by the hon. Minister and in the meanwhile the Railway Minister will come. We can start discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these traditions
are not good.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
Minister will come. He has already placed
the Demands. Now it is for discussions.
Of course, there are Ministers, who will
note down and bring to the notice of the
hon. Minister. I hope you all agree.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN
(Paighat): When the Railway Minister is
not here, when the Railway Board people
are not here, what is the use?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
There are no officers even from the
Railway Board.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today,
Shri Vijayaraghavan gets the first chance
in every subject. Therefore, why should
you deny him. Let him enjoy it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
(Deogarh): This is the outcome of Zero
Hour being completed earlier.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
Sir, there is no translation facility
available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri
Vijayaraghavan, I would like to know
whether you have made arrangements for
the translation.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I
have already intimated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right,
if translation arrangement is not made, we
shall call the next Member and you will
have the chance later.

Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope —
Not present

Shri Sharad Dighe — Not present

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think like Railway
accident, my being called here as the first
speaker is quite accidental.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: If
such conditions prevail, the accidents are
bound to take place. When the hon.
Minister is not present in the House, who
will listen us?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There
are three Ministers. They will note down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI (Saidpur): It is not the issue of
presence of three Ministers. We have an
hon. Railway Minister also in our country
and we are going to discuss railways. We
are neither going to hold discussion on
chemicals, nor on rural development nor
on mines, to which these hon. Ministers
are supported to reply...*(Interruptions)*. My
suggestion is that the House should be
adjourned till lunch and it should be taken
up after lunch. In the meantime the hon.
Railway Minister should be informed. If he
is present here, it will be good.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will come within two or three minutes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you cannot ignore the rules and conventions of this House. How can you discuss the Demands of the Ministry when there is no Minister and when there is nobody present from the staff also? Therefore, in all seriousness, kindly direct the Government to bring the Minister here so that the Members can discuss the Supplementary Demands.

How can a discussion be useful without the Minister being present here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you say is perfectly correct.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you should give the direction that the hon. Railway Minister should be present in the House..(Interruptions). If you agree to it, please adjourn the House till lunch.

[English]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is a regular business printed on the agenda, namely Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

in deference to the feelings of the hon./ Members, I would like to inform that the hon. Railway Minister has left for the House. My submission is that the debate should be taken up by then. We will note down till he reaches.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways) and the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways). Till the Railway Minister comes, I can speak on fertilizers and chemicals relating to Railways and I can also speak on Steel relating to Railways. Railway have gained a lot from the steel sector.

You know the importance of Railways in our system, in our country as such. Railway contributes immensely to the strengthening of national unity and solidarity in our country. Right now, further strengthening of national unity and solidarity is the need of the hour. India is a country of distances, right from Kashmir on the topmost northern corner up to Kanya Kumari in the South and from the East, Arunachal Pradesh and other Eastern States like Assam up to Bombay, Maharashtra on the West.

Earlier on so many occasions, I have stated that India is much more than a country. It is a mini world. It is a country of different religions, many languages and even different races. We have thus a very composite culture in our country. We have continental dimensions. In a country of this nature, a large number of people, in crores, do travel daily from one part to another and they use trains as a main medium in their journey. As you know, very few people can afford air journey in

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

our country and to travel to distant places, it is not the road but rail services have to be resorted to and depended upon.

Around 11,000 to 12,000 trains operate daily in our country carrying more than one crore commuters. As you know, Sir, the Railway is more than a century old in this country. Before four or five years ago, we observed the centenary celebrations of the South Eastern Railway. We are concerned with the South Eastern Railway because our State comes under that.

Considering the importance of the railways, we have a separate Budget for it. There is no other Ministry and no other department which has this unique advantage or this distinction of having a separate Railway Budget. As you know, Sir, the General Budget is presented on the last day of February, every year, and three or four days before that, the Railway Budget is presented by the hon. Railway Minister in this House. This is not a post-Independence development process, but during the pre-Independence also, this has been the practice followed by the railways.

As you know, Sir, in other Ministries we have Secretaries and they have a bureaucratic system in their Ministries. As far as the Railways are concerned, there is a little bit of difference. Here in Railways, we have the Chairman of the Railway Board as the Head, who also happens to be the Secretary to the Railway Minister. They do have some sort of autonomy. Railways assume a great deal of importance, a great deal of significance in our administrative system... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the debate on

Supplementary Demands (Railways) is going on but the Railway Minister is not present in the House.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

That is why, Shri P.G. Narayanan, I am dwelling on the general points; I am not discussing the Supplementary Grants. Till the Railway Minister arrives, I will be speaking on the general points concerning the Railways. I am yet to deal with the Supplementary Grants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I am present here on this behalf.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I know that you are present. I do not have any objection, but it is they who raised the objection.

As you know, Sir, our Railway is the largest in the world now. Till some time ago, it was the second largest Railway in the world. But after the collapse of the former U.S.S.R., which was hitherto regarded as having the largest railway network in the world, it is now Hindustan, that is, India which has replaced the former U.S.S.R. and that distinction has come to India as having the largest and the biggest Railway in the world. It is also the biggest caterer in the world. That way, Railways have the largest catering arrangements in the world. They serve thousands and thousands of people. So, that way, Railway is the largest public sector undertaking in India, with 15 lakh to 17 lakh employees on its rolls. After Railway, the next largest undertakings, I think, are coal and steel. Thus, our Indian Railway is the biggest employer, the largest public sector undertaking and it is

also the biggest caterer. It has its own Budget and its own hierarchy etc.

It is expected to run very efficiently and on profit. It is not a philanthropic organisation. It is a commercial management. It has also to run officially to earn profit. No doubt, it is in arrears and it has its social obligations. But, at the same time, railways will have to meet the growing aspirations of the people. The anxiety of the hon. Members is where there is no railway, the areas which do not get the benefit of railway line really remain backward. They are backward. One of the reasons attributed to the backwardness of such areas is the lack of communication and railway line. We have our new industrial and economic policy in operation in our country and lot of restrictions are lifted. The entrepreneurs have now the liberty and freedom to go anywhere and set up their industries without much restriction on them with regard to licence, permits and letter of intent. But these entrepreneurs do not prefer to set up their plant in backward areas, in areas which are not served by railway line. Growth is our objective and together with growth, social justice and also combined with that, balanced development, not imbalanced development, of all the regions of all the States. That is our national objective. But if entrepreneurs do not move to backward areas and if they do not set up their industries there because the railway line is not there, then how can we achieve our objective of achieving the ends of social justice and fight out regional imbalance to achieve growth?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hitherto Shri Sriballav Panigrahi is giving the background about railways. Now he will come straight to Demands for Excess Grants.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I am very sorry. I was told that this Bill is coming in the afternoon. I was in another meeting.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is the outcome of pushing through other business like the Zero Hour.

I was in general giving the background of railways and the importance of railways in our system in our country. I will deal with the Demand side after lunch. For an organisation like railways, in a vast country like ours, it is quite natural for the Railways to come up before the House with Supplementary Demand for Grants etc. in one go.

13.00 hrs.

At one go, it is not possible to include everything in the Annual Budget, in the General Budget. In the Annual Budget, everything cannot be contained. In our system, a situation does arise necessitating Supplementary Demands etc. We have two things before us today. One is the Supplementary Demand for grant for the year 1994-95 and the other thing is the Excess Grants for 1991-92.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, you can continue your speech after Lunch break.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14:07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR
GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1994-95

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1991-92 — (Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri
Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95 and also Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for the year 1991-92. Earlier, in the three long sessions, I was speaking about the important role, the laudable role being played by the Railways in our country. The Railways is a vast organisation which has a network of about 42,000 kilometres and also about 18 lakh employees in its rolls. While referring to the Demands being raised, Members from different parts have expressed anxiety for extension of railway facilities and railway lines to their respective areas. We cannot think of progress and prosperity in these days without the existence, without the presence of railways in the area. The Railways is like an engine for the economic growth of the country.

About these Demands I have nothing more to say. For an organisation like the Railways with a budget of thousands of crores of rupees, we have

Supplementary Demands for only Rs. 12,000. It is very very insignificant. This is nothing; this is very usual. Then there are of course Demands for Excess Grants amounting to Rs. 293.99 crore, roughly Rs. 294 crore. These are expenditures incurred in the year 1991-92, that too some expenditures which were incurred on items which could be located afterwards. This is a usual feature and there is nothing unusual in this. Looking at the vastness of the organisation, this is nothing. I support this.

Taking this opportunity I would like to speak something about the functioning of the Railways. Railways is the lifeline of the country. The daily income of Railways from one source, that is freight, is Rs. 34.6 crore. We are proud of this Railways which is the largest in the world. The activities of this Railways have to be expanded. First of all, Railway lines need to be extended to different areas. They have great resource crunch and resource constraint. We appreciate that. About twenty years back, in 1974-75, Railways were having 75 per cent budgetary support. Do not know how much budgetary support they are getting now? It has been reduced to 14 per cent two decades. It has come down drastically from 75 per cent to 14 per cent. They are really in deep waters. They have to thus depend on, as in the case of other public sector undertakings, their own resources. They have also to streamline their functioning. They have to go for economy and internal savings. At the same time they have to go for public borrowings also and generate their own resources through savings, etc.

Generally in a country like ours, discontentment is growing over regional imbalance. As I said earlier in the pre-lunch session, national unity and integrity is the need of the hour. That also is

related to Railways. We can ill-afford the growth of this discontentment. Discontentment is on the rise on account of the Railways not being expanded to different areas.

If one thousand kilometres of railway track would be added every year, 30,000 jobs could be created.

The other problem with which we are confronted is massive unemployment. When we provide 30,000 jobs on the railway sector, as a consequence thereof, we can provide 7,50,000 more jobs indirectly. If we can expand annually one thousand kilometre additional route coverage, then directly 30,000 jobs and indirectly 7,50,000 jobs can be provided. But, wherefrom the financial support would come? As I understand, railways have been demanded Government loan at 7 per cent interest. Naturally, the argument is, with the dwindling budgetary support and greater reliance on internal resources, the railways should be given loans on some terms. It has not been agreed to by the Finance Ministry and railways are finding themselves in an odd situation.

Of course, Eurobond is another welcome feature. They have decided to go in for this sort of a bond and that is another welcome feature. The issue of Eurobonds by the railways is a welcome development as Government undertakings have to depend on either internal savings or borrowing from the market. We have to find out how much funds can be arranged so that expansion of railway system, railway line, etc. can be taken up in a big way.

I would come to the performance of the railways over the last six months this year. Over the last six months, it has been

spectacular. The growth is spectacular and I congratulate all those connected with the railways starting with the hon. Railway Minister. Under his guidance, the railways have performed well. Comparatively, over the corresponding period of last three years, this time, there is a growth of 3.49 per cent in respect of passenger traffic. For the corresponding period in 1993, the passenger traffic was 1,803 millions. It has been raised to 1866 million during this period this year, thus recording a growth of 3.49 per cent. Coming to freight traffic, the growth is 4.2 per cent. In 1993, it was 178.65 million tonnes in terms of tonnage and now it has been raised to 185.97 million tonnes. In terms of earnings from passenger traffic, there is a growth of 11.69 per cent.

Thus, in freight traffic as well as in passenger traffic, growth is very much there. Thirteen million commuters have used the railways to go from one place to another daily in our country.

We have a new Chairman, now in charge of the Railways. He has taken charge as the new incumbent recently. I was happy to come across a news item wherein he has stated that the present overall target for railways is two per cent improvement in the operating ratio. If this could be achieved, there would be a saving of Rs. 400 crore.

So, there will be three per cent improvement in the operating ratio; three to four per cent improvement in asset realisation of both mobile as well as fixed; and 20 per cent improvement in reliability of assets and elimination of collision. So, it is very good; and the target that they have fixed should be achieved. I wish them good luck in achieving the targets that the Railways have fixed.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Secondly, computerisation is another very popular programme. There are many advantages associated with this programme. This is going on very speedily and rapidly in the Railway sector. In another two years' time, probably only 20 per cent of the entire booking section will be without computerisation.

Now, emphasis is laid on gauge conversion. In the Eighth Plan, gauge conversion is highlighted. In the Eighth Plan, so far as the Railways programme are concerned, more than construction of new lines, importance is given to the aspect of gauge conversion. In this project of unigauge, in the first two years, 3,000 kilometres of gauge conversion has been achieved. This year's target is around 1,400 kilometres.

The main task of the Railways is to provide a strong, dynamic and cost effective transport system in the country. I repeat, 'cost effective transport system'. They are trying their best to bring down the operational cost and also to raise the productivity of employees which means, to bring in further efficiency. This is a continuous and a challenging task. Railways are addressing themselves to the task of making it a more efficient system and also to make it more economical. This is all going on in Railways.

I would not like to take much time of the House. I am afraid, you have been staring at me now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are watching, I hope, that my finger is on the bell.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Then, I can continue for some time!

Over the last three years, with many limitations, Railways have been doing an excellent work under the guidance of our hon. Minister. Of course, overall guidance and inspiration is always there, of our hon. Prime Minister. Though constraint of finance is there, they should liberally make available funds to the Railways. In this background, the expansion of Railways is a must and they should get adequate funds.

Now, I will come to the objectives of Railways. The objectives are cleanliness, neatness, safety, security and punctuality. So far, I was all in praise of the Railways. But, in regard to this, I cannot equally do so; and they cannot expect us to praise their functioning from this point of view. About punctuality, if we see the national figures, it is very encouraging. But we are concerned with the trains that bring us from our place to Delhi. We have a train from my place, Sambalpur. It hardly reaches Nizamuddin in time. Two days before, it reached five hours late. It has become a common feature. Why is it happening so? Railways are monitoring some very important trains.

The officers feel proud about the punctuality of those trains. What about the other trains? We were assured that they would provide a pantry car in that train with effect from 1st July. But it has not yet been done even though a month has passed. They should try to honour the assurances given by them.

About passenger amenities, etc., in backward areas like Orissa — particularly in western Orissa — a lot can be said. We have our own agony. We have our own discontentment. We have raised these things time and again during our discussions with the Divisional Manager, the General Manager, at the Zonal

Headquarters and even in the presence of the Minister. But due attention is not being paid to these things.

Now, I will highlight very briefly some of the demands of my constituency. Then, I would conclude. Every time I am making this demand. The work on two new lines — Khurda to Bolangir and from Nalaroad to Junagarh — in Orissa was to commence. In this year's budget, funds have been provided. The work should start immediately. The hon. Minister of Railways and the hon. Prime Minister should go over there to lay the foundation-stone. A function presided over by our Railway Minister, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, should be held there.

The gauge conversion of Naupada-Gunapur railway line should be undertaken. The construction of Sambalpur-Talcher railway line should be expedited. The work is going on at a snail's pace. Last time, I mentioned whether the completion of this line would be possible during the twentieth century or it would go on beyond that. Late lamented Rajiv Gandhi laid its foundation-stone in 1984. In that function, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made an observation that this project would be completed within a five-year period. Ten years have already passed but one-third of the work has not yet been done. Why is it so? I would request the hon. Minister to pay personal attention to this project. It is much needed and a very important railway line from the point of view of the people of Orissa. It will reduce the distance from Puri to Bhubaneswar by about 200 kilometres.

There is an urgent need for a full-fledged division at Sambalpur with its jurisdiction spread over to Orissa portion of Bombay-Howrah railway line. Places like Jharsugoda, which is at a distance of only 50 kms, have been kept outside this

division. It comes under another division which is about 250 kms away from Jharsugoda. What is the logic behind it? We have a new division at Sambalpur. The area of erstwhile Sambalpur district have been kept outside.

The Chief Administrative Office now functioning at Bhubaneswar should be strengthened and streamlined. As I said, considering the importance and expansion programme, etc., of the Railways, some new zones should be created. Now it is time to think about reorganisation of the Railways into new zones and divisions, etc. One such new zone should comprise of entire Orissa, parts of Madhya Pradesh, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar with its headquarters at Orissa. I do not like to speak more about it. There is heart-burning.

So, this is a very heart-burning situation that two zonal headquarters are being located in one place, one metro city. What is the logic of it? Is it because the people of some States are very simple, they are peace loving and they do not create problems? Why should they be neglected all the time? Things are changing now. We must be in a position to read the writings on the wall and take necessary action right now, to avoid the confusing situation in the days to come.

Now, I come to land losers. People are giving their land for the railway projects. So, land losers' case should be considered sympathetically and they may be provided with some jobs.

I also suggest for the extension of Cochin-Bilaspur Express train. A new train should be introduced for Bombay via Titagarh. This Sambalpur-Nizamuddin Express train is very long distant train, probably covering half of India, lengthwise

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

by taking about three full days, and it passes through each zone. But, there is no pantry car available. I do not know why at the zonal levels also, they are not able to take the decision for the stoppages of some trains. Stoppage of Utkal or Link Express at Godpura and Batriah, also stoppage of Bokaro-Alleppy Express at Rangali may be considered. I got the reply from the hon. Minister. I say, "How do you come to the conclusion that there are not many passengers from this station?" I request you to provide us the stoppage at Rangali for this Bokaro-Alleppy Express.

I am reminded of one thing that passenger's time is very valuable. In many Express trains they are not given preference. Preference is being given to good trains. I can give proofs arithmatically, and with logic I can say, that if the control system works judiciously, applying its mind, punctuality of many trains would be ensured. They keep some trains just waiting and allowing some other trains. I request for the running of one EMU train between Sambalpur and Rourkela. A new station on the proposed line Sambalpur-Talcher lines may also be considered.

These are the demands we have repeatedly making. I would request the hon. Minister to see it personally. I do not understand we get the reply in negative and the stock reply is that it will not be possible; it is not feasible and all that. I want to know how does it become positive, when people resort to violence and agitation? Then that negative thing become positive. Let the officers be very reasonable.

The General Manager recommends the stoppages only after thoroughly

convicting himself of the necessity of such stopovers. But these wise people sitting in the Rail Bhawan turn them down without assigning any reason. The General Manager being a local man, knows the proud realities and knows the genuine demand for the stoppage. But half of the recommendations are turned down by the GM at the Zonal level. In the remaining half, more than 90 per cent are refused by the Railway Board here in Delhi. Without any offence, I would like to mention here that the hon. Railway Minister is like a post office. He simply writes to us saying that this is not feasible or that is not possible and so on. I know very well that he is very sympathetic to the genuine demands of the people. And he is working very hard. Therefore, I request him to consider our demand sympathetically. Orissa is a backward State, and our area in Orissa is further backward. He may kindly assure me that before I get an opportunity — I would consider it not an opportunity but my misfortune — to repeat these things, our demands, which are very genuine and simple, will be fulfilled.

With these words, I lend my wholehearted support to these Demands for Grants. At the same time, I would like to say again that it is time for all of us and for the Government too, that we recognise the importance of our Railway system and try to provide the necessary financial support to strengthen it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijayaraghavan is the next speaker. But Shri Tope wants to participate in the debate before you as he is having some prior commitment and he has to leave early.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): Let him speak first, I will speak after him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted is three hours out of which forty-five minutes are over. You may please try to be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): We also wish to speak. If there is a shortage of time, then it should be extended because no hon. Member from the North India has spoken on it.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). There have been a lot of complaints from various corners that in Railway Budget allocation Kerala is not getting what is due to it. This grievance sounded from time to time by many is not without proper grounds. Because the allocation for the development of railways in Kerala in the Railway Budget for the year 1993-94 was a mere Rs. 10 crores whereas the total outlay was Rs. 6,500 crores. This makes the fact more conspicuous that gross injustice has been meted out to Kerala.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Railway development projects in Kerala are moving at a snail's pace. It seems that Railways Ministry is indifferent to the completion of these projects in a time bound programme. Therefore I request the hon. Minister of Railways, through you, Sir, to take active steps to complete the following projects on an urgent basis.

The first point I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister is regarding the 'Rajdhani Express'. At the

outset let me congratulate the Hon. Minister for extending the Rajdhani Express to Thiruvananthapuram. The train had started running between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Thiruvananthapuram on 1.7.1994. But at present the train has only one stop in Kerala, that is Ernakulam. So the full utility of Rajdhani Express has not reached the people of Kerala as yet. The demand for a stop for the train at Palakkad has not been sanctioned. Even otherwise the train usually stops at Palakkad for signal change etc. If the train is to be run on the Alappuzha line, as proposed, it would save one hour of its running time. What I am trying to prove on the basis of these factors is that an official declaration of a stop for Rajdhani Express at Palakkad will not affect the actual running time of the train. This is the only way to make Rajdhani Express useful to the people of the northern districts of Kerala who constitute 40% of the total population of the State. A stop at Palakkad would be benefited to the people of Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu also. Moreover, Palakkad is a Railway Divisional Headquarter. It is a pretty old grievance that Malabar is neglected in all developmental activities. I along with my Hon. colleagues from Kerala have met the Hon. Minister of Railways on various occasions in this regard and submitted several representations of this effect. Let me reiterate the demand and once again request the Minister to sanction a stop for Rajdhani Express at Palakkad which would be a right step in the right direction to make the people of Malabar feel the existence of the celebrated train and which is a step hardly involving any restructuring of either schedule or running time.

My second point is regarding the doubling of Shomur-Mangalore line.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

Assurances were given on more than one occasion that doubling of this line would be completed along with the completion of the Konkan Railway Project. In fact it was on the strength of those assurances that the State Government had decided to associate with the Konkan Railway Project. Konkan Railway is expected to be completed in March 1995. But so far, no discernible steps have been taken towards the doubling of Shomur-Mangalore line. The benefits of Konkan Railway would be at a distance for the people of Kerala without the Shomur-Mangalore line being doubled. Similarly, the doubling of Kollam Thiruvananthapuram line is progressing at a snail's pace. It seems that Railway department is indifferent towards the doubling of Shomur-Mangalore line in a time-bound programme. The fact that the Budget allocation for this project for the year 1993-94 was a mere Rs. 1000 is too telling a sign of Railways' interest or rather lack of interest in this project. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to kindly consider the doubling of Shomur-Mangalore line without which the glorious inauguration of Konkan Railway would not be an occasion of joy for the people of Kerala.

The Erode-Ernakulam Electrification project which has been sanctioned long back is also moving at an incredibly slow pace. The Hon. Minister's declaration that the electrification will be extended to Thiruvananthapuram is of course highly laudable. But it has not reached Palakkad as yet. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful to complete the electrification at least upto Ernakulam in the present financial year itself.

Another point I would like to make is regarding the ticket reservation system at

Palakkad Station. In spite of having the ticket reservation system been computerised, they do not issue return journey tickets at Palakkad Station. Passengers are forced to go to Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu for buying return tickets. Proper action has to be taken in order to spare the passengers of this unnecessary inconvenience.

Recent charges in the timings of certain trains operating between Palakkad and places under Madurai Division like Pollachi, Palani and Madurai are causing great inconvenience to the passengers. Due to the changed timings of Trains No. 761, 768 and 764, the daily collection has come down by one thousand rupees. I strongly suspect some malafide intentions behind this move. Because there has been a move to downgrade Puthunagaram Station as a 'Single Station'. However, this move was dropped by Railways on after-thought. Therefore, I suspect a conspiracy formed among the Railway Officers to make these trains unpopular among passengers by changing their timings and thereby cutting down the collection. I suspect some officers are set upon downgrading Puthu Nagaram Station under the pretext of low collection. So, I request the Hon. Minister to cancel the unnecessary changes in the timings of Trains Nos. 761, 768 and 764. I have received a lot of complaints and representations from passengers in this connection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another submission I wish to make through you, Sir, to the Hon. Minister of Railways is regarding the extension of Venad Express. This train starting from Thiruvananthapuram terminates at Shomur where it remains for almost two hours before the return trip. By using this time the train could be easily run upto Palakkad. This would be highly useful for

the passengers from Thiruvananthapuram who are travelling to Madras. If a link Express could be arranged for Kovai Express the net effect would be that of a Day-Express from Thiruvananthapuram to Madras. This would be a big achievement at hardly any extra cost or rescheduling of the running time. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to extend Venad Express to Palakkad.

Another matter that invites the serious attention of the Hon. Minister is the pathetic condition of various Railway Stations in Malabar. Many of the stations in Malabar lack sufficient facilities and basic amenities. Though the Hon. Minister has introduced a number of trains, Malabar has not received any of it, it is not a new grievance that Malabar has been neglected in all respects. I wish the Minister will do something to make the people of Malabar feel that they also form part of the State and the country.

Sir, another important point I would like to bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister is regarding the absence of an office of Railway Chief Engineer (Construction) in Kerala. One reason for the slackness in Railway development projects in Kerala is the fact that for every small and insignificant matter one has to travel to Madras where the Railway Chief Engineer's Office is situated. This is despite the fact that there are two major Railway Divisions, namely, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala. Some areas in Kerala belong to Madurai division in Tamil Nadu also. So, I request the Hon. Minister to set up a Railway Chief Engineer's Office at Palakkad.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lastly I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the plight of the non-functioning Railway Sleeper Factory at Palakkad. The factory was established

during the period of Late Rajivji when Shri Madhavarao Scindia was in charge of Railways. But now the factory is not functioning as the contract has not been renewed. This has caused loss of employment to a large number of young men in my Constituency. So I request the Hon. Minister to do the necessary for re-opening the Factory.

I request the Hon. Minister not to think that I have only demands, grievances and words of criticism to sound. I may be failing in my duty if I do not say anything by way of congratulating him. He has given some new trains to Kerala, and sanctioned some important projects. It is not my intention to overlook what the Hon. Minister has done but I deem this august House the right platform to voice the needs and grievances of the people whom I represent.

Apart from all these I would like to reiterate what I have been raising in this august House on several occasions. That is the need to look into the pathetic condition of the Coaches running in Kerala. Despite the claims made by the authorities to the contrary, the Coaches remain uncommutable. I wish to invite the Hon. Minister to travel once in any of the trains running in Kerala and know the truth for himself. It is an incomparably horrible experience to travel in those Coaches in rainy season. One cannot close the shutter, one cannot lift a closed shutter and one is virtually drenched in rain water. Lavatories are in extremely bad condition. A regular traveller in those Coaches will definitely end up in a Hospital. I request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter seriously and provide good Coaches to Kerala, in which one can travel safely and in hygienic condition.

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

Once again I request the Hon. Minister to consider favourably the few demands I have made. I have stood up in this House several times to raise these long pending demands. In fact, I made the same demands while participating in the previous year's Budgetary discussion. I may be excused for saying that I will continue to raise these demands alongwith my colleagues from Kerala, until they are fulfilled. So, I request the Hon. Minister once again to take active steps towards the completion of the pending projects in Kerala and consider favourably the few very urgent demands I have made. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). With these few words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95. Before I come to the Demands as such, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister, Shri Jaffer Sharief — as everybody might have read in the Papers — because the Supreme Court has upheld his elections.

Sir, I will restrict myself to my own area, that is Marathwada, which is a very backward area of Maharashtra. Because of the blessings of the present Government, our long standing demand has been fulfilled and the whole of the metre-gauge track Manmad-Aurangabad-Prabani-Purna has been converted into broad-gauge with the result we can go to both Bombay and Hyderabad in same broad-gauge line.

Devgiri Express which was started from our area has been extended upto

Secunderabad. Devgiri is an old fort of Marathwada. As the name suggests, it is not an Express train. It stops at each and every small station that comes in its way. My humble request to the Minister is that this Devgiri Express should not stop at each and every station and living up to its name it should go as an Express train. This train comes from Bombay and goes up to Secunderabad. All the VIPs from Marathwada travel in this train. Previously, only first-class bogie was there. Later on it was replaced by AC two-tier sleeper. Since it is a long distance train and it goes upto Secunderabad there has been a demand that one more AC two-tier or first-class bogie should be added to it.

Secondly, there is no superfast train from Marathwada to Bombay. There are trains running from Pune to Bombay or from Nasik to Bombay. Aurangabad is the Capital of Marathwada which is known for Ajanta and Ellora caves. People from all over the world come to Aurangabad to visit these caves. My humble request is that a train running from Nanded to Purna should be started.

Sir, my request is, if it is started from Purna to Bombay now, then the track conversion will be completed in March, it may run from Nanded to Bombay, a Marathwada train for Marathwada people. This demand of the people of Marathwada region for a superfast train is a very old one and I request the hon. Minister once again to please take note of this and have one more train, a superfast train, for Marathwada people, for Bombay itself.

Then, Sir, about Nanded and Amritsar — Some of my Sikh friends are sitting here who know that Nanded is a very important holy place — many

persons from Punjab visit Nanded. They come in trucks. Because of our Government, Sir, gauge conversion has been completed upto Purna, and upto Nanded it will be completed in March. My request is that if one superfast train is started from Nanded to Amritsar, these holy places will be connected by one train. If this demand is met, Sir, all the persons coming from Punjab or going to Punjab will definitely be facilitated and so this demand should be taken into consideration.

Jalna, which is my constituency, as you know Sir, is a commercial centre of the Marathwada. Almost all the freight goes from Jalna and almost 60 to 70 per cent of the budget comes from the freight and very less comes from the passengers. So, if facilities for godowns and other activities are given at the Jalna railway station, more freight can be transported more easily. So, all the necessary arrangements at the railway station, either of godowns or other things, should be completed at Jalna and other facilities also should also be given so that freight can be transported easily.

There is one track which is going from Beed to Jalna. Jalna city is at one side, Jalna is a new district, and the whole of administrative complex has been established in Survey No. 48. This local track lies in between the administrative complex where the hospital, Collectorate, Zila Parishad, S.P., Courts and everything is situated, and the city which is in the other part. So, a railway overbridge is a must for that area. I even met the Chief Minister. They have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the cost. My request to the hon. Minister is that a railway overbridge on Jalna-Beed road should be taken up so that the people going to the Administrative complex from the city can travel more smoothly.

Now, Sir, coming to the new lines, there is a very old demand from Jalna. As Jalna is the commercial centre of Marathwada, Khamgaon is the commercial centre of Vidarbha. If these two commercial centres are connected by the railway, both these backward regions will come together. A survey was done some 20 to 30 years ago and it was not considered feasible. Last time also I spoke of this point. Mr. Mukul Wasnik, who comes from Buldana and who represents Khamgaon, also spoke on this point. My request to the hon. Minister is that this Jalna-Khamgaon survey should be taken up again. I am sure the result will be positive if the survey is conducted as the whole infrastructure has changed now. In the long run laying of a railway line should also be taken up.

There is another very old demand, Sir, which my sister, Kaku Kshirsagar keeps making. She met the Minister also. We and the other Marathwada people also met the Minister. The whole demand is of Ahmednagar, Beed and Paradi. Beed is the only district in Marathwada which has not seen a railway track. Not a single railway track is going through Beed. So, this Ahmednagar-Beed-Paradi railway line should be taken up. The Minister has even committed to her and to us also. So, my request is that this new railway track also should be taken up for consideration.

One more line which had been taken up for conversion is the Latur-Miraj narrow-gauge railway-line. Pandarpur Vittal temple is a holy temple in Maharashtra. The people of not only Maharashtra but also from Karnataka visit that temple. So nearly half the population of India visit and have the *darshan* of Pandarpur Vittal temple. A narrow-gauge railway-line connects Pandarpur not only upto Latur and Miraj but also upto

[Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope]

Kurudwadi. If you take up this line for conversion from narrow-gauge to broad-gauge as per the Uni-gauge Policy then definitely, the pilgrims who visit Pandarpur will be able to get all the benefits.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the assurance that has been given by the hon. Minister last time with regard to the reorganisation of Zones. Marathwada comes under South-Central Railway. Some part of Maharashtra also comes under South-Central Railway. The Headquarters of South-Central Railway is Hyderabad. We cannot go to Hyderabad every time. Even the people of Marathwada always go to Bombay and work. I would like to say that none of our people is employed in the South-Central Railway. So, taking all these factors into consideration, if you merge Marathwada Region and a part of Maharashtra Region or if you merge with the Central Railway, then everybody will be able to get the benefits.

With these few words, I again support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways.

SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN (Dindigul):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

On behalf of All India Anna DMK and on behalf of the electorates of my constituency, Dindigul in Tamil Nadu, let me add certain points to this discussion. I hope the hon. Minister for Railways will consider and respond to these observations.

In line with the on-going liberalisation programme, the Railways

are contemplating various means to step up modernisation and to streamline its operational efficiency. So, various measures are being announced and some of them are sought to be implemented.

I would like to know from the Railway Minister whether this Supplementary Demands for Grants come as a routine or due to some other reason. I am afraid, this may be due to the pressing needs arising out of your calculated risk of providing meagre of 'token' allocation of funds to various projects envisaged in your three consecutive Railway Budgets.

Sir, an unenviable task is before our Railway Minister. It is also true that we just cannot wish away the financial crunch. The Railways in due course may be running trains on Uni-gauge, but at the same time I would like to mention that they are also walking on a tight rope. I wish to join with the Railway Minister in his efforts to obtain more of budgetary support from the Union's General Budget. The Railways are linked to the close knitting of our social fabric. The Railways cut across the geographical barriers and boundaries of various States and Union Territories. I would congratulate, for the role, the Railways play as an animator of the spirit of national integration. This needs to be infused off and on in a vast country like ours. There is no doubt that Railways stand for national integration. In its handling the passengers it is absolutely true. But I would like to know whether it could still be true in providing passenger amenities, in creating job opportunities or in enhancing the productivity of various units that come under Railways.

When we find that certain States are continuously neglected or meted out a

stepmotherly treatment we cannot but ask a question as to where goes your spirit of national integration.

This is the wish of the people of Tamil Nadu and, of course, the people of other States also.

15.00 hrs.

I have to point out that progress of the Mass Rapid Transport System goes on and on at snail's pace in Madras. But what has happened elsewhere? The moment the MRTS was suggested for Delhi Rs. 1 crore was allotted to proceed further. Just to prepare a feasibility report another 18 crore of rupees are to be released soon. It is projected that the Delhi Metro Project will cost a staggering sum of 8,000 crores of rupees. If even one-hundredth of it had been made available to the Madras MRTS project right at the beginning, we might have accomplished by now a viable project yielding rich dividends. Above all, it would have obviated that cost overrun.

I request the Railway Minister to look into this aspect and fix a time frame to avoid any further delay in completing the project in Madras. I need not mention that Madras is the capital of Tamil Nadu and the erstwhile capital of Madras province and now remain the only metropolis beyond Vindhyas.

We know that our Railway Minister is from Karnataka and we also know that he has been entrusted with the responsibility of administering the Indian Railways. We all know this. But the problem is our Railway Minister does not seem to know what we know. He must come clean of the criticism that he is yet to rise above Karnataka. There should not be any delay like the late running of trains. There should be an injunction of the conjecture that he is struck at his junction in Karnataka. Before he could get derailed, he must come on the right track.

I think the Railway Minister is yet to answer our question as to why the production capacity of Perambur Integral Coach Factory has been reduced. But at the same time the production capacity of Kapurthala Factory has been enhanced. I think, the Railway Minister owes a reply to railwaymen and the people of Tamil Nadu. The Perambur Integral Coach Factory has been asked to reduce its production capacity annually by 700 coaches. Why do you sideline this profit making and pioneering Coach Factory that was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru? We still believe that there could be some other big railway scheme that might be implemented in Tamil Nadu. Even the allocation made for the nagging projects are negligible and quite insufficient. I request the Railway Minister to level this imbalance and I wish he offered a better deal to Tamil Nadu.

I must voice the aspiration of the people of my constituency, Dindigul. The recent broad-gauge conversion has given an impetus to our historical town. Dindigul is the headquarters of Anna District and commercially viable and industrially vibrant agricultural District.

Hence, I request the Railway Minister to give face-lift to Dindigul Railway Junction. Retiring rooms and rest rooms should be constructed and restaurant facility should be upgraded. The overbridge construction near Dindigul railway station is pending for a long time. I request the hon. Minister to sanction and allocate sufficient funds and ask your officers to complete this work at the earliest to avoid traffic congestion in this town that continues to grow by leaps and bounds.

[Shri C. Sreenivaasan]

A new Dindigul-Madras Express Train will help this town to achieve economic development at a fast pace. Dindigul is regaining its importance as a commercial and industrial centre which augurs well for our economy.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*]

Under the laudable unigauge conversion scheme, the pet project of our Railway Minister, Madurai and Dindigul have secured a place in the Broadgauge Railway Line Map of India. So, I request the Minister for Railways to operate direct trains from Madurai to major cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, of course, all of them via Dindigul.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister for providing insurance cover to all the railway passengers at no extra cost. But I must still insist on your continuing to uphold the social responsibility the Railways have in a vast developing country like ours.

Sustenance of many industrial units depend on railways. Under the technology upgradation programme, Railway should not opt out all of a sudden to anything and everything foreign. It is good you think big. At the same time try to think Indian whenever and wherever you can.

At a time when financial crunch is there you may think twice to incur heavy expenditure due to massive imports for Railways. It is said that Railways have plans to commercially exploit its prime land properties. I am only reminded of the

adage penny wise and pound not wise. Hence I would like to leave a word of caution to the Railway Minister. While decentralising and privatising different functional units of the Railways, why don't you think of involving States and their PSUs to try handling them. Let them have collaborators from elsewhere and join hands with Indian Railways.

Before winding up my speech, I would like to suggest to the Railway Minister to convene a Chief Ministers' Conference and evolve a long-term strategy and a perspective plan. I feel a balanced National Railway Policy is necessary at a time when our economy is being globalised. Liberalisation should not gobble up our gigantic railways. Indian Railways should always remain Indian and truly Indian.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support Supplementary Demands for Grants as well as Demands for Excess Grants which are submitted to this House for approval. In fact, these Supplementary Demands are for token amounts; they are only for Rs. 12000. But it is necessary to take approval of the House for new service, for new instrument of service, which was not included in the Budget. Therefore, these token grants will give power to the Railway Ministry to undertake these projects and later on supply further funds as required by these projects.

I find that the work which are mentioned in the Supplementary Demands are only 12 in numbers and the amount demanded is only Rs. 12,000, that is Rs. 1000 per item by way of token

demand. Now, out of these 12 Demands, one demand is with respect to additional rakes loading facilities and another demand is with respect to rakes for broad-gauge palace on wheels; whereas items 3 to 7 are all for track renewal at different places.

Item No. 8 is for sleeper renewal. Then the other two Demands bearing Item Nos. 9 to 11 are for 2nd distance signal on Rajdhani routes. The last Demand is for road over-bridge, which is to be undertaken in the near future.

Madam, it is gratifying to note that the Railway Ministry is undertaking more and more track renewal items as well as sleeper renewal items, as is seen from these Supplementary Demands. It is also gratifying to note that they are concentrating again on the rack loading facility to avoid detention as far as goods are concerned. The road bridge which is also given under these Demands will also give an indication that there is some coordination between the Ministry of Surface Transport and Ministry of Railways to relieve the congestion of traffic over the Railways. Therefore, there is no difficulty in supporting these Demands which are directed to a good cause as far as Railways are concerned.

As in my speeches on the last Budget as well as the Budget before that, I have pointed out that when the Railways were giving more emphasis on conversion of gauge, they should also turn to this track renewal and sleeper renewal because they are also important factors for running the Railways in a safe way for the safety of passenger and for the safety of the traffic. More concentration on track renewal and sleeper renewal as well as major signals, such as 2nd distance signals on the route, are also very important from the point of view of

avoiding accidents and for the safety of the Railway traffic.

Therefore, as I said, the Railways are now concentrating on important items and I hope that more and more concentration would be done for the items which give safety to the Railway traffic and appropriate measures would be taken to relieve traffic congestion.

From this point of view, I would have also wished that some items regarding Bombay Sub urban railways would have also been included in these Supplementary Demands. I am taking this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Railway Minister and also of this House to the sub urban railway traffic in Bombay which is on the verge of collapse. Day after day, not only the trains are getting crowded but there is neglect of the Bombay Sub urban traffic as far as Bombay is concerned.

Only recently, several incidents of frequent dislocation of traffic and frequent disorganisation of Bombay sub urban trains have taken place in the Bombay sub urban district.

This resulted into agitation by the computers and also resulted into damage and destruction of railway properties by the enraged commuters, who were suddenly put to inconvenience and hardship due to disorganisation of the Bombay suburban railway traffic.

The recent incident took place on the 8th of August, only one day before yesterday, at Dombivili as a result of sudden derailment of goods train. Suddenly a goods train got derailed at the peak hours of the traffic when the people were anxious to reach their place of work

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

at the appointed time so that they may not be marked late or their casual leave may not be deducted. Such derailments take place when lakhs of people are anxious to reach their place of work at the peak hours in the morning, resulting into dislocation of suburban traffic for nearly five to six hours. There were no trains from Kalyan to Victoria Terminus as far as that particular stretch was concerned. This derailment took place between Diva and Dombivilli stations of the Central Railway. This resulted into not only dislocation but also stone throwing and destruction of railway properties by the enraged mob. I do not want to justify their behaviour. But we must also go to the root of the matter. When lakhs of people are anxious in the morning to reach their place of work, such sudden derailment of suburban railways, which carry packed passengers every day, poses not only hardship but also makes the mob angry and the mob psychology then results into destruction of railway property. We must take lessons from this and promptly attend to the Bombay suburban traffic problems so that no such dislocation takes place.

The earlier dislocation was on the 26th of July 1994. On the 26th of July 1994, one man was killed in firing at Ambarnath of the Central Railway and several others were injured in stone throwing and lathi charge on the Western Railway, Bombay. So, at Ambarnath also, sudden dislocation took place and the whole traffic was stopped. So also, on the Western Railway, on the very same day between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, services between Andheri and Borivilli stopped completely and by 1 p.m. the passengers stranded at Borivilli station began stone throwing and attacking indicators, signals, etc. The commuters also complained of

lack of information. So, on such occasions, not only no relief is given to the passengers but even there is neglect of giving information so that the people can disperse or take other transport system. This is the neglect of the railway authorities as far as Bombay suburban trains are concerned.

I would urge upon them to direct their attention to the Bombay Suburban System, so that such dislocations resulting into wrath of commuters and mob psychology for destruction of railways property may not arise henceforth. It is significant to note that there are the seven incidents of dislocation and disorganization of Bombay suburban trains at the peak hours during the month of July and the last few days of August.

First such incident took place on 2nd July, a collision of Shatabdi Express with the shunting locomotive in the Bombay Central Yard, resulting into dislocation and disorganization. Then again on 4th July, there was a derailment of a goods train at Nalasopara, that also resulted into dislocation of suburban railways. Then on 7th July, there was a derailment of a railway crane between Mira Road and Bhayandar.

These are all incidents, not out of mere accidents, but also because of negligence of the Railway Authorities as far as these services are concerned. Again on 13th July, the flooding of the tracks on the Western and Central Railway due to heavy rains. One more incident was in a goods train blocking three out of four tracks near Kalyan when its brake cylinder fell off. So the trains' brakes are not properly looked after. The tracks are not properly looked after. The sleepers are not properly looked after and

their time table is so organized and the traffic flows in such a manner that suddenly there is failure of the whole system; and when every minute is valuable in the morning, when people are rushing to their work, the trains are disorganized in the Bombay suburban resulting in a lot of agitation by the commuters. This results into hardship and inconvenience to the commuters of the Bombay suburban railway passengers.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to warn the Railway Authorities that before the situation takes a very serious turn in Bombay, the Bombay Suburban Railways should be improved, should be looked after and further facility should be provided. New projects such as the sixth corridor for the Bombay Suburban ought to be immediately undertaken by resorting to even Supplementary Demands, so that the congestion of the Bombay suburban would be relieved and at least there should be regular flow of traffic during the peak hours. Further, when people return from their offices to their homes, in these peak hours, at least, there should be punctual, regular Bombay suburban service with more and more facilities, giving more and more relief and decreasing the congestion.

With these words, Madam, I support the Supplementary Demands and urge upon the Railway Ministry to take care of the Bombay suburban traffic which is, as I said, on the verge of collapse.

I am sorry that during this period only, hon. Railway Minister had left, but I hope he would take advantage of the notes which would be given.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Only yesterday, I called both the General Managers. We have taken up this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The supplementary Demand for Grant for the years 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1991-92 of the Railways has been presented before us. We all support it. According to grant numbers 6, 8, 13, 15 and 16 there has been an excess expenditure of Rs. 293.99 crore during 1991-92 and it included the expenditure of Rupees 37,69,30,598 on provident fund, pension etc. Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that railway is the biggest department in the country and all the industries are linked with it. Some of the members may have some resentment, but all of us know that our present Railway Minister, Shri Jaffar Sharief ji is an experienced, hard working and able administrator, and he will solve all the problems.

I would like to bring to your notice one or two problems. Our promotee officers have a problem. They constitute 70 per cent in the railway family. Their federation had given a memorandum to the hon. Railway Minister in 1991. The hon. Minister had a meeting with the office bearers of the federation on 30th July, 1992. He gave them a patient hearing. He gave an order to the board to sign an agreement with them to remove the differences between the board and the federation. When this agreement could not be reached, and the Railway Board did not take any action on it upto 9th September, 1993, the hon. Railway Minister passed another order to raise the quota of these promotee officer from 40 per cent to 50 per cent in Group-A promotions. One and half years have passed since then, but the railway

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

department has not carried out the orders of the hon. Minister. We are proud of our hon. Railway Minister, but when such things take place, it pricks us to some extent. We must try to find out the persons who are in the habit of by-passing the orders of the hon. Minister. Now we have come to know that all these promotee officers will lead a march to the hon. Prime Minister's residence. What is the problem?

I was going through the supplementary demands for grants of 1994-95. A token amount of Rs. 12 thousand crore has been demanded. The new projects which have not been taken up till date will be taken up with the help of this amount. Definitely crores of rupees will be spent out of this token amount. My submission to the hon. Minister is that he should pay some attention towards it also.

I have carefully examined the list, there are 12 works in all out of which 10 constructive works are for the South-Eastern Railway, one each for the South-Central Railway and Southern Railway. But there is no mention of the North-Eastern Railway or Northern Railway. I was surprised to see the provision made for a selected few branches despite the fact that the Railways is a vast organisation with so many branches and zones under it. Why it is so? North-Eastern Railway has been totally ignored. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to pay his attention to North-Eastern Railway also.

I come from Varanasi. The Gauge conversion work is in progress in the North-Eastern Railway. The work is complete between Allahabad and Gorakhpur but it is yet to be taken up from Orihar to Chapra. The hon. Minister has

assured the House that this work will be started very soon. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to pay attention to it. The issue of linking up of Varanasi railway station either with the Northern Railway or with North-Eastern Railway is under consideration at present. At the Varanasi Cantt Station there was a platform for both the trains of North-Eastern Railways and Northern Railways. The trains of both the Railways halted there. Now, the conversion of narrow gauge into broad has caused a problem and this is to be decided as to which Railway, this platform should be given. The office of the Northern Railways at Lucknow is 3 kilometres away and the office of the North-Eastern Railway at Varanasi is one kilometre away therefrom. In view of ensuring good administration and keeping it under the control the DRM etc. it should be connected with the office at one kilometre. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Railways to give a serious consideration to this suggestion.

Sir, there is Sheopur Station, where coal is being unloaded, there for the last one year. The issue was raised some day during the Zero Hour. The station is located in the heart of the city. The township starts just 20 steps from there. As a result of unloading of coal dust flies which is proving health hazard and people falling victim to the dangerous diseases like Tuberculosis etc. People are resorting to hunger-strike. The District Magistrate has paid a visit to the site and has written letters. The Commissioner had written to make some arrangements for unloading of coal at distance of about 2 to 4 kilometres away from the township at some another station. The Railway Consultative Committee also visited the site and they were of the view that the present arrangement was unjust they also assured to make recommendation to the Ministry of Railways. But despite their

recommendations nothing has been done so far. We have received a letter from the General Manager of the Northern Railways day before yesterday in which it has been stated that the coal being unloaded here is meant for industries situated in close vicinity to this station. Unloading of coal at this station has been started just a few months back. What was the old practice? Why the same is not being resorted to? I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to it. I have been told that the people of the area are going to file law suit against this practice. The Railway officials do not furnish correct information to the hon. Minister. He should look into it.

Sir, many a time we have raised the issue of catering system in the House. According to the figures supplied 122 contracts were awarded to various persons during last three years. We are depending on you and have high expectations of you. We understand that the hon. Minister of Railways Shri Jaffer Sharief is very much considerate to the under-privileged, minorities and the economically backward classes. But it hurts when I found that out of 122 contracts only 7 or 8 were awarded to the persons belonging to scheduled castes. The hon. Minister, therefore, should pay attention to it.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the immediate action taken by the Government in the matter. But no result has come out so far of the action taken. At Moghalsarai railway station under Northern Railway about more than 40 educated unemployed youths are earning their livelihood through an organisation of unemployed persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Such a large number of persons would hardly be working in any factory. The Government awarded only one contract to the society of SC and ST

people in 1982-83 when he was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways. This provided an employment opportunity to 30 persons whose families are grateful to him. But what is the position today? On platform No. 1 and 2 the contract has been awarded to the upper castes. The contract for the platform Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 has been awarded to this society. But the charges recovered from the society are 4-5 times more as compared to those recovered from the platform Nos. 1 and 2. We have sent all the records to the hon. Minister for verification. This issue was raised in the House also. The hon. Minister of Railways also has been intimated in this regard. But no action has been taken so far. Why such a disparity in the matter of charges to be recovered from the contract awarded to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes? We have made a request with the hon. Minister to award the contract as the newly constructed railway station at Varanasi to the SC and ST people. About 50-60 families may be benefited with this contract. He had assured us to grant this contract to SC/ST people. He had called necessary information in this regard but nothing concrete has come out so far. Perhaps it is our misfortune, it is the misfortune of the people belonging to the SC and ST and educated persons that the work has been kept in abeyance. He has again asked for comments in the matter and we hope that he will certainly take action favourable to us.

Madam, I would like to draw your attention to one or two minor issues. I will not take much time. It is a matter of pleasure that Shri Jaffer Sharief the Minister of Railways, visited Dullahpur, Jakhania and Sadat railway stations. He was warmly received by the people there who put forth their problems to him. A new train has been introduced just from

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

one or two years from Gorakhpur to Bombay. This train halts at all the railway stations after a distance of 40 kms or so route. But it becomes so fast after the Mau railway station that it does not halt even at the stations of big mandis and big towns. People of the area have made a representation in this regard. This arrangement will facilitate development activities in the area... (*Interruptions*)

The Government has issued orders in this regard. My submission is that the train should halt at Dullahpur, Jakhnia and Sadat railway stations falling at a distance of about 30-32-40 kilometres. I have just now been informed that the train will halt at one of these railway stations. My submission is that the halts for this train should also be provided at the stations of big towns and big mandis.

There is a railway which was constructed 50 years ago during the British period. This line covers 12-13 stations Shahganj, Jaunpur, Ohirar etc. The condition of this line is very bad. Nobody knows where the train will stop. The passengers travelling in these trains are from rural areas. There is no water, no shed and no light on these stations. No employee wants to work there. If an employee is transferred there, he rushes to the Minister to get the transfer orders cancelled. If signal is out of order, it is not put in order for the whole week and trains keep on running there.

I have made requests time and again to provide proper facilities at Kirakat, Muftiganj, Orihar, Dhobi, Putrahi and Yadavendra Nagar railway stations. Old coaches attached to the trains should be replaced. DRM Shri Nanda was asked to go there and solve the problem. We asked him to accompany us to see the

site but he went there alone. Sitting benches are broken and there are no window-panes in the coaches. Toilets are dirty. The matter needs proper attention to be given by the authorities. The Government has provided halt Station and Sidhauna which continued for four years. It was very convenient for passengers. But since a college was set up there, the students started travelling without tickets. The officers reported the matter to the Ministry. Consequently the facility was withdrawn. We pointed out that we are being made to suffer for the guilt of the few students. We were told that station is running loss, therefore, it is not possible to continue the arrangement. There are lakhs of railway stations. Whether all of them are earning profits. We expect welfare measures from the Government and at they have to hear it. A Marauda Halt Station is proposed to be provided in my constituency. The officers asked to make arrangements for 3 acres of land for it. The villagers provided valuable land and 100 trucks of good earth for the said halt. Later on, the contract was withdrawn as a result of the report submitted by an officer to effect that the bus stop was just one kilometre away here and there was no need to provide halt at this place. The fact is that there is no bus stop upto the distance of 12 kilometres. If my statement is found wrong, I am prepared to resign as a member of the House. The person who submitted such a report should be asked to explain as to why did he submit such a misleading report to the Ministry.

There is a small bridge over Magai river. Every month at least 2-3 persons are killed there by the train. About 30 years ago a big accident of Gorakhpur Express took place there in which thousands of persons were killed but till now this bridge has not been widened. There has been a repeated demands for

the widening of bridges over Magai and Beso rivers. About 200 persons have been killed there in accidents after independence but the Railway Ministry do not pay any attention towards it. We go there to ask for vote for the Congress party. But who will vote for the Congress? The Railway Ministry can take the plea that other party's Governments were also there at the centre but the Congress party has been in power for quite a long time and it could not get this small work done. These are very sensitive issues. The Railway Ministry has done a very good work by setting up a cancer institute in Varanasi for Railway employees of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam by which more than 10 crores people of our country get benefited. The hon. Minister has great contribution in setting up this institute. Recently the hon. Minister had a programme to visit Varanasi but later on the programme was cancelled. We would like to show the condition of this institute to the hon. Minister. 12 posts of doctors are lying vacant there for the last six years. There is no Registrar there and many posts of MBBS doctors are lying vacant. The local people have been making continuously demanding for it and I have also raised this matter but no attention has been paid on it. There is no Director in this institute. Now the hon. Minister has appointed an eminent and senior doctor whose name is perhaps Dr. M.P. Sharma from Danapur as Director of this Institute. The day this news appeared in newspapers, local public congratulated you for appointing a good doctor as a Director. Now it is being heard that he is not being relieved. The hon. Minister should issue order that he should be relieved immediately. It is also being heard that some doctors are saying that they would become juniors if he joins here. This cancer institute is a prestigious institute of the railways. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to get him relieved immediately to enable to join as

the Director of this institute. I have a copy of the orders issued by the hon. Minister. You have issued orders thrice. In the first order it was said that ad-hoc appointment of doctors should be made there. In reply to it the Railway has said that ad-hoc appointments cannot be made. The hon. Minister asked the CMO and D.G.R.H.S. to make appointments and such appointments shall remain effective till they are not confirmed by the UPSC. But all your orders have been violated. That is why doctors are not being appointed there. The hon. Minister should pay attention to it.

There is a Shramjivi Express train from Delhi to Patna via Varanasi. At least 30-35 M.Ps. have requested you that it is a good thing that this train has been introduced which starts at 1.20 p.m. from Delhi and just after 10 minutes there is another train named Kashi Express on the same line. On every Friday we have to catch train at 1.20 p.m. If there is an evening train, which starts at 7.00 p.m., we can attend the entire day's proceedings of the House and can catch train in the evening. There is no train in the evening for Varanasi.

Similarly we had been demanding an evening train from Varanasi to Delhi. You have introduced Delux train which runs thrice a week. It starts at 8.00 p.m. from Varanasi. Now we can catch this train in the evening and attend the House in the morning. During day time we can attend work relating to our constituency. This train oftenly runs late like Shramjivi Express. You can see the chart of last 100 days and you will find that about 90 days it was late by 7-8 hours. Instead of 1.20 p.m. it always starts at 7.00 p.m. Therefore, there will be no problem if its time is changed to 7.00 p.m. and similarly its departure time from Varanasi may also be changed from 3.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Similarly, it will be better if the time of

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

Delux Express is also changed accordingly because this train generally do not get line-clear. The hon. Minister has to pay attention to it. One thing I would like to say about pantry service. On 3rd August I was travelling in a train. I was feeling hungry so I asked the waiter to bring non-vegetarian meal. He served the meal. At Tundla station I started taking my meal. Shortly after that I started vomiting. Similar was the condition of my shadow. I did not have any tablet so a tablet was taken from one of the passenger and message was sent to make a Medical Officer available at Allahabad. But I regret to say that neither MO nor any Food Inspector came there. When ASM Varanasi was contacted on telephone a M.O. and food inspector came there. A sample of food was taken. All passengers congratulated me and said that no complaint would have been attended had I not been there. Then an inquiry was started and it was found that the concerned waiter had not undergone any medical check-up since 1990-91. A sample of meat piece was taken and found that it was rotten and sub standard flour was used. Next day when I returned in the same train I found that the same waiter served good quality meal from the same pantry. The meal was so good that even the hon. Minister do not offer such meal to us. After making complaint, such a good meal was served. When I asked for this sudden change, the waiter requested that the said sample may please be withdrawn and this complaint should not reach the Minister and assured that now onward good quality food will be served. I told him that this complaint will definitely reach the Minister because I knew that Railway demands were to come up for discussion in the House. I was not worried about myself but what was the condition of hundreds of

passengers who were there at Varanasi Railway Station. They were saying that the train may get late by two hours but this incident must be brought to the notice of the Railway Minister. Therefore, I would like that the hon. Minister should pay attention towards these things also.

Madam Chairman, it has been generally noticed that good quality food is served in Southern trains whereas I do not understand why it is not good in Northern trains. We are ourselves responsible for this because there are frequent chain pullings in northern trains. It is not a question of north or south India but it is about railways as a whole with which every citizen of our country is connected, be it by travelling or goods transportation. Even the persons who travel by air only have also to travel by trains sometime. I hope the hon. Minister will try to solve these problems of the general public. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Madan Chairman, I am very much grateful to you for calling me and I support the Demand for Supplementary Grants for meeting the expenditure of the Central Government on the Railways which was laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of Clause 1(a) of Article 115 of the Constitution. I am supporting this Demand because our hon. Minister for Railways, during his three years tenure, has made historical achievements in the Railways.

Our hon. Railway Minister during his tenure of three years made historical achievements in Railways. That is why, I am supporting the Demands for Grants for Railways. I will cite four or five achievements.

The Project uni-gauge is a historical decision of the hon. Railway Minister. Against a target of 2,800 KM railway has completed 2,970 Km gauge conversion thereby exceeding the target. Against the target of 1,600 km conversion for the year, 1994-95, till today 438 km have been completed.

The Konkan Project is in progress and it is also a good achievement of the hon. Minister that Government has authorised Konkan Railway Project for giving free bonus to the tune of Rs. 450 crores.

During the three years period, 336 new trains have been introduced including the prestigious Rajdhani Express. It is, no doubt, a record.

Earlier, two Rajdhani Expresses were introduced.

During three years, even new Rajdhani trains have been introduced.

Eighteen pairs of Mail and Express trains have been introduced including Satabadi Express. Three Satabadi trains have been introduced.

Two Satabadi trains have been proposed to be introduced.

Twelve pairs of trains have been extended and the frequency of ten pairs has been increased during this year.

One hundred and fifty Mail and Express trains and 300 passenger trains have been speeded up by 40 to 45 minutes each from July, 1994. They have been carrying more freight over the last three consecutive years, lifting from 337.98 million tonnes, 350.05 million tonnes and 362.11 million tonnes of revenue earning freight respectively.

During 1994-95, the target is 380 million tonnes.

The Container Corporation of India has handled 2,37,000 containers in 1993-94 while in 1991-92 it was 1,08,300 containers.

The facility of computerised passenger reservation system has been extended to 46 cities during the last three years.

16.00 hrs.

Please hear me because I am quoting only what you have stated.

Madam, during his tenure, 60 to 80 per cent reservation is being computerised. As far as electrification of track is concerned, during the last three years it has increased from 1725 Kms. to 11,817 Kms. 91 Railway Stations were provided with electricity in 1993-94. The total number of electrified stations is 7112. 145 stations will be provided with electricity. It has been decided by the hon. Minister.

As far as modernisation of technology is concerned, it is a good achievement. Though we have purchased some railway engines, our modernised engines are now capable of completing with those of other modernised engines of other countries. The Railway Production Units continued to perform well in 1993-94. The Diesel Locomotive Workshop at Varanasi produced 152 engines against the target of 145 engines. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 150 engines against the target of 130 engines. The Integral Coach Factory, Madras, produced 1038 coaches against the target of 1000. The Kapurthala Factory also produced 1025

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

coaches against the target of 1000. Though I am only attributing to the good achievements of our hon. Minister, yet I also want to submit before him my genuine grievances. One of my genuine grievances in this. I am repeatedly submitting before the hon. Minister to bifurcate the South-Eastern Zone into two. The headquarters of one Zone should be in Orissa. It is my humble submission because he knows better and the country knows better that one-third of the income is coming to the Indian Railways from the South-Eastern Zone. You will be astonished to know that the South-Eastern Railway has handled 19,532 wagons in 1992. In 1993-94, it has handled 7892.5 wagons. But I want to submit that according to its highest workload and the extensive area, this Zone should be bifurcated. Here also, with much regret I want to submit before the hon. Minister that the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway is holding the dual charge now. He is in charge of the Central Zone as well as the South-Eastern Zone.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit here that in a reply the hon. Minister has stated how much money has been given to Orissa for a new line, for doubling the line. I want to submit one after the other. Koraput-Rayagada line is a new line. Its length is 164 Kms. Its project cost is Rs. 491.20 crores and the amount spent up to March, 1994 is to the tune of Rs. 387.94 crores.

This year, allotment made is only of Rs. 17 crores. It should be completed soon because it is a long-standing on-going project. Otherwise the estimate will

be doubled or trebled. It should be completed immediately and more allocation of funds should be given.

The length of the Talcher-Sambalpur line is 172 kilometres. The cost is Rs. 220 crores; amount spent so far is Rs. 99.66 crores; funds allotted in the current year is Rs. 35.11 crores.

The Length of the Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh line is 54 kilometres. The cost is Rs. 100 crores; amount spent is only Rs. 0.50 crores. This year, the Minister has been pleased to allot Rs. 2 crores only.

The length of the Daitari-Banaspani line is 147 kilometres. The cost is Rs. 242.55 crores; amount spent so far is Rs. 11.50 crores and the funds allocated this year is Rs. 23 crores.

The Khurda Road-Bolangir line has been completed. But still the Minister has been pleased to give Rs. 1 crore this year to give the final touches to it.

About doublings, the length of the Ambodala-Bissam Cuttack and Therubali-Gumada line is 100 kilometres. And the cost of it is Rs. 84.20 crores; amount spent has been Rs. 78.05 crores and the funds allocated this year is Rs. 4.17 crores.

The length of the Joranda Road-Hindol Road line is 28 kilometres and the cost of it is Rs. 25.09 crores; amount spent has been Rs. 22.46 crores and allotment made this year is Rs. 2.63 crores.

The length of the Talcher-Hindol Road line is 32 kilometres. The cost is Rs. 27.61 crores; amount spent so far has been Rs. 19.91 and the allotment made is Rs. 6.71 crores.

The length of the Rajatgarh-Nergundi line is 26 kilometres and the cost is Rs. 37.64 crores and the allotment made this year has been Rs. 2.00 crores.

Regarding electrification, I want to submit that though survey has been made from Kharagpur to Khurda Road and from Khurda Road to Vizag yet no fund has been provided so far. This is the major line. This should be taken up on a priority basis by the Railways. This is my demand and the hon. Minister should also acknowledge this. This is a fair and justified demand. More funds should be allocated immediately to these projects for electrification of lines.

Sir, you may remember very well that in this House, I had tried to create commotions to make the Minister realise my grievances and the Minister has realised it. And the Minister has assured me that conversion of Ropsha-Bengriposi conversion line from metre-gauge to broad-gauge will be taken up on a priority basis. So far he has made efforts to lay the foundation stone of it. This is a vital point. Your programme has been cancelled three times so far.

You have made your programme to lay the foundation stone. But, I would like to request you, if you are so pleased, please assure me in your reply that after this Session you will go there and lay the foundation stone. Otherwise, I will quit this House. If the hon. Minister has any compassion or sympathy in his heart he should assure this House that after this Session he will go there and lay the foundation stone of conversion of Rupsa-Banginipuri narrow-gauge to broad-gauge.

From Haridaspur to Bhubaneswar there is one line. While one train is moving another train cannot come. So, a bridge should be constructed on the Mahanadi river.

Then, regarding my appeal in this House, in the Consultative Committee in several forums that though Howrah is the biggest railway station where lakhs and lakhs of passengers come and go from Calcutta, the situation in Howrah station is beyond my description. The new complex in which the Railway is functioning belongs to Eastern Zone and for all purposes they could not function. The employees and passengers are put into very much trouble; even the employees are taking drinking water from latrines; no ceiling fans over their head; no security though they are dealing with Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakh a day, there is power-cut, they are kept in dark. So, this should be taken into consideration on a priority basis.

Then, I have an appeal before the hon. Minister for stoppage of Neelanchal Express in Soro station. It is a longstanding demand of the people of that Assembly segment. They are not allowing me to enter in that constituency because I could not fulfil this sort of a small demand for them. So, this should be considered sympathetically. The hon. Minister has also agreed to this in the Consultative Committee.

I appeal to the hon. Minister for one halt in between the Balasore and Nilgiri Road, that is Bangla passenger halt. It has been enquired into. No monetary involvement is there. There is also every facility. It should be declared immediately. By that, the Minister will allow me to go to my constituency.

Sir, sometimes we are bringing some grievances to the notice of the hon. Minister. I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister a matter regarding one Muslim lady. For more than one year I have been pursuing this matter. She appeared in an interview. Though she comes from a minority community, she

[Dr. Kartikeswar Pawar] could not be recruited and those persons are not capable to go to court.

You have been pleased to give an assurance that it will be considered. The file is on your table; you should consider it.

The families which have given their land for railway tracks to be built, according to Railway Rules, will be given either compensation or some sort of employment. At least one person in each such family should get a railway job. But that is not properly adhered to. I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in writing all these cases and I hope he would consider them later on.

I feel that both the hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister have been sympathetic to me. I heartily thank both of them.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants for 1991-92 and Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1994-95. I am on my legs to support these Demands for Grants. At the same time I would like to bring some grievances of the Central Railway to your notice.

In the Central Railway my constituency has been a ghat region, particularly Igatpuri-Kasava region. Every train stops there for half an hour as a technical halt. I had urged so many times that this technical halt should be minimised. There is some problem of AD/DC current. But I hope that with the ABB locomotives which will be available we will be able to abolish that technical halt, so that the timing of the trains will be maintained properly.

As it has been stated, the Bombay suburban railways are being overloaded. We have to plan for more suburbs away from that area. Nasik is one of the suburbs of Bombay. From Nasik daily commuters are going to Bombay for their jobs. There is a need during the office hours for a special superfast chair-car train starting from Nasik, reaching Bombay before the office hours and after office hours from Bombay back to Nasik.

I thank the hon. Railway Minister for all the achievements that have been mentioned. One of the achievements in my constituency is that he has granted Tapovan Express from Bombay to Manmad and from Manmad to Bombay. I thank the Chairman of the Railway Board, Shri Bhatnagar, for his kind efforts in starting the train. But, after starting the train, immediately after one month, that train has been extended to Parbhani. So, now that train has been continuously running late. The train which was meant for the people of Nasik and the people of Manmad does not have space for those very people. No accommodation is available in the train. That train is running for eight hours from Parbhani to Bombay and from Bombay to Parbhani without any sleeper coach or even a pantry car. A pantry car is also not there in Tapovan Express. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and see that the Tapovan Express is provided with a pantry car. For the office goers a new train should be introduced between Nasik and Bombay. An excuse is given that Nasik is not a terminus. I would like to plead that Nasik is one of the biggest industrially and agriculturally growing cities. There is a traction motor workshop as well as there is an electric engineering institute.

Both these units of railways can be utilised for temporary maintenance of the trains at Nasik. If there is no space at

Nasik, the nearby railway station, ODHA should be given that facility and the train can be run. I think there is a provision or a precedent for such type of temporary terminus to the erected and the new trains to be started. About the Panchavati Express, there is a problem because of the AC/DC technical fault. The trains have been reaching Bombay late.

These is a new extra platform being built at VT Station. I think, they can accommodate in the early hours, before 10.00 or 10.30 a.m., a new train from Nasik to Bombay. This should be expedited so that the railway commuters from my area will be benefited.

In the Nasik railway station, we have demanded so many times that there should be a computerised reservation facility and I learn that it is in progress. But, it has not yet started. This should also be taken up and it should be started.

Now, it has been said that seven Rajdhani Express trains have been started and many more Shatabdi Express trains have been started. But, on the Central Railway, between Bhopal and Bombay, there is no Rajdhani Express or Shatabdi Express or any other train in which the commuters can go from Bombay to Bhopal *en route* to Delhi. I request the hon. Minister if he can extend the Shatabdi Express beyond Bhopal to Bombay on the Central Railway or start a new Shatabdi Express or a new Rajdhani Express which will run between Bombay and Delhi in the Central Railway so that it will be beneficial to all concerned.

A minor request for the stoppage at Nasik of Gitanjali Express, which starts from Bombay and directly halts at Bhusaval is long pending. It has to halt there because of technical reasons,

because no tickets are given at Igatpuri. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider my request. It is about 500 kilometres or even more than that. If you have a halt at Igatpuri or Nasik, the people who are settled in Nasik from West Bengal will be benefited. The Igatpuri stoppage is a longstanding demand. I am pressing for this so that he may kindly look into it.

At the same time, the Pushpak Express, that is Bombay-Lucknow Express, is also not having a stop. A two-minute halt at Nasik Road Railway Station is also a very much longstanding demand of railway commuters and I request the hon. Minister to look into that. We had written letters several times and replies have always been negative. So, I will request that there has to be a will to do this. Otherwise, it will be just pending.

Sir, Nasik is the biggest vegetable growing areas for grapes, sugar-cane and vegetables which are supplied to Bombay. I have suggested that you can start a vegetable express from Nasik to Bombay, which will carry vegetables which is not possible by road because there are hundreds of trucks and the road facility is not good. If the roads are not good, the vegetables cannot reach Bombay in time. So, we can start a vegetable express from Nasik to Bombay and earn maximum revenue out of that also. I have suggested in the past that you can connect Maharashtra and Gujarat through Pune, Nasik and Surat, if a new railway line has been established. A survey should be made whether these three industrial cities. Pune, Nasik and surat, can be connected by rail. The tribal areas of Nasik and Gujarat will be connected with each other and the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat will also be connected with each other. so, I request the hon. Minister to

[Dr. Vasant Niwruiti Pawar]

look into this. The other survey of the railway line for which we had demanded is the Manmad-Malegaon-Nardana-Dhulia line. It has been promised in the past. But still the work has not been started. I will request the hon. Minister to start the survey of Manmad-Malegaon-Nardana-Dhulia railway track.

There are some problems in the nearby railway stations of ODHA, Kerwadi, Sukene, Nifad, Lalsalgaon. There is a demand to extent the length of their platforms as well as to raise the heights of their platforms. But, both the things are not being done; and the excuse which is given always is that the passenger traffic is less. I appeal that there is enough good traffic and the maximum number of vegetables, grapes, onion, sugarcane and sugar are all being loaded from Nifad, from Lalsalgaon and from Nasik. These railway stations are earning maximum profit, that is, not less than Rs. 2 crores each. So, I would say that if the passenger amenities are provided in these railway stations properly, the area which is developing will also be boosted and the commuters will also be happy.

In the past, I think, the hon. Minister has said that he will mobilise the resources in the railways. At every railway station, we can see so many materials lying idle — so many bogies, so many rakes, etc. If it is mobilised properly, they will be earning maximum revenue through this; and maximum bogies will also be available for the traffic in the Central Railway.

So far as the railway crossings are concerned, we had demanded an electronic gate at ODHA. I think, it has been provided. But, they are not there at

Kundewadi that is at Nifad and at Lalsalgaon which are across the State Highway where maximum traffic is there. If electronic gates are provided at those places, I will be very thankful to the hon. Minister. There are already manned gates, but still, they have to be converted as electronic gates. One more gate which I demanded in the past is in the Solapur division, that is at Kusmudi where there were three or four accidents near that village and three or four people have died while crossing the track. This needs an interaction between the State Government and the Railway Department. For doing this, the new formula is that the State Government have to give 50 per cent of the expenditure for putting up the crossing and make an alternative arrangement for the man who operates that gate. I think, there has to be an interaction between the Railway and the State Governments; then, such problem of railway crossings will be overcome.

There is a demand for railway overbridges at ODHA as well as at Lalsalgaon. At Nifad, a project for a railway overbridge has been sanctioned. But it is said that in the Plan of 1995-96, the provision will be made. There is still a problem of clearance by the State Government; and so, I think the interaction between the State Government and the Railway Department is necessary. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

The last point which I would like to make is about one passenger train which is running between Bhusaval to Manmad. The passenger train from Bhusaval to Manmad should be extended to Igatpuri and if it is done, many more passengers will be benefited. That is a train for a common man and that can be done very easily which will not affect any one. I would request the hon. Minister to extend

this Bhusaval-Maninad passenger train to Igatpuri and make it Bhusaval-Igatpuri and Igatpuri-Bhusaval passenger train. If it is done, the passengers will be benefited.

At the end, I will just request him to look after the security of the passengers. There were three or four dacoity in my area, that is, between Nasik and Nifad. It has happened three or four times; and so, we have to provide some railway guards in the bogies.

Then and then alone, this can be controlled. That is the necessity of the time. So, I also request him to look after the security. The punctuality of the trains is definitely going to be more important necessity. With this, once again, I request the hon. Minister to give more attention to Bhusaval Division of the Central Railway so that the commuters of my constituency are benefited. The Railways can also earn maximum revenue if the Bhusaval Division is looked after properly.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Railways and the Demands for Excess Grants. My previous speakers expressed that the performance of the Railways is very good and effective. Particularly our Railway Minister is taking serious steps in improving our Railways. I need not go over it again.

Apart from that, I would like to mention about my constituency. There is a railway gate in my constituency, that is, in Tiruvannamalai town. It is a district headquarter. It is a temple city and a fast developing city Tiruvannamalai — in Tamil Nadu. There is an Asharam called

'Ramana Asharam' for which so many foreigners are coming every month and stay there. As a matter of fact, they have purchased some land and constructed houses and are staying there.

There is one more Asharam coming up. Swami Yogi Sarat Kumar came to that place from Uttar Pradesh and has settled in Tiruvannamalai town about 30-40 years back. Thousands of devotees are coming there to see him. It is an important city and has office of the Collector and that of the Superintendent of Police. All officers are there. In the town, there is a railway gate. The trains are going two or three times. At that time, the gate is closed. The people are not moving from one place to another at the time of emergency. It is a very important matter to be discussed. I would request the hon. Railway Minister just to see that a railway overbridge is constructed in the town. It is a very important town.

At the same time, one more railway over-bridge is required at Polur in Tiruvannamalai district. Both the railway gates are on the States Highways. The traffic congestion is there. The people are not able to move about. Every half-an-hour or 45 minutes, it is closed. I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to these two bridges — one at Tiruvannamalai and another Polur.

Further, there was a proposal for a new line from Madras to Salem via Chinglepet, Uthiramaru, Vandavasi and Tiruvannamalai. I was told that there was a survey in 1948 or 1952. Thereafter nothing has happened. The proposal is still pending. The Railway Minister can provide a token amount in the budget so that necessary survey can be undertaken and the project report could be prepared. Alternatively, I would suggest that there is a proposal now to have a new railway line

[Shri M. Krishnaswamy]

from Madras to Sriperumbudur. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's memorial is located in Sriperumbudur.

If there is a proposal to have a new railway line from Madras to Sriperambudhur, that line can be extended from Sriperambudhur to Kanchipuram. Kanchipuram is a big town and also an ancient town. Then comes Cheiyar, Thiruvannamalai. It is feasible. It is a very effective line; so, it can be considered. The Ministry of Railways can have a survey of these lines and bring more attention to it since the line is very productive. Kanchipuram is a very interior place connecting so many towns. I can say that even now, the people living there have not yet seen the railway line. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this and if possible, provide some funds for the line Sriperambudhur-Kanchipuram-Cheyyar-Thiruvannamalai-Salem line.

Of course, my friends are also telling about the jobs. In certain cases, I represented this matter for the provision of some jobs on compassionate grounds. The hon. Minister is readily accepting it and making an endorsement. He is ready to help on compassionate grounds for jobs. But, I am very sorry to say that when this goes to the Department, the officers raise some questions and all that, and then return the file. I do not know why it happens. If I represent to the Minister certain cases, he readily accepts and even writes on the margin of the representation 'May be appointed'; 'May be considered', because he knows the facts, he knows the feeling of the poor people. But somehow or the other, it has been denied by the bureaucrats and the other officials. This point may be considered.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to consider this proposal and issue necessary directions for the new lines Cheiyyar, Sriperambudhur, Kanchipuram, Cheyyar, Chetpatu, Thiruvannamalai and the old proposal also namely, the line via Vandavasi Thiruvannamalai and other places. The necessary direction may be given to the concerned officials in the Southern Railway to make the feasibility report and to prepare the project report for these new lines.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Railways and also the Demands for Excess Grants.

[*Translation*]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether I should give thanks to Hon'ble Minister or say some words in his praise or express my resentment on behalf of the people of my constituency. After so many years of independence nobody has remembered this district of Rajasthan, but for the Hon'ble Minister. You have not brought any major change in Rajasthan inspite of your three year tenure as Railway Minister. I do not know whether I should begin with thanks or by expressing my resentment. I have already given my thanks though, of course in few words, but I want to express my resentment in regard to Southern region of Rajasthan. The Hon'ble Minister has just gone out from the House which shows his indifferent attitude towards this area. He went out of the House while a lady Member was speaking. It shows his attitude towards we people. If we see the position of Rajasthan as a whole, we will find that you have not given any attention towards the Southern Rajasthan, whether

it is a matter of gauge conversion or whether a matter of laying Udaipur-Jaipur rail line or extending rail line from Mhowchittor to Udaipur and to further extend the Ahmedabad line from Udaipur to Nathdwara or whether it is a matter of conducting survey on Toda Raj line, not a single matter has been settled down in these three years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is well known that Rajasthan attracts about 60 per cent tourist flow. Out of them 50 per cent visit Udaipur and it takes 20 hours to reach Udaipur from Delhi. You need not travel in ordinary compartments in Chetak Express, you can travel in saloon along with your chairman and you will come to know how I reach Parliament after travelling a distance of 700-750 kilometre in 20 hours and how the people of this area reach Supreme Court to the hearing of their cases. There are report on only two flights from Delhi to Udaipur. You can well understand how tourist must be reaching there.

It is a well known fact that this area abounds in minerals. There are numerable mines of Rock Rhosphet, zinc, Zipsens and marbles. The Ministry of Railways have not given it a thought as to how to transport this material. It has been our long standing demand that railway line between Udaipur and Chittorgarh be converted into broad gauge line. The Hon'ble Minister can state in his reply that when 20970 k.m. line in the whole country was converted into metre gauge, Rajasthan was also included in it. But this is the border area of Rajasthan. It is true because our soliders who serve our country are posted there. But the area which provides minerals to Rajasthan, to the country and even to the whole world, nobody has given it a thought that how minerals should be transported from there. There are a number of marble

mines but the Ministry of Railways has never considered the increasing demand of marble in Bombay, Delhi and other areas, how this marble should be transported there. We have no direct rail links with Delhi and Bombay because of only not converting 90 km line into broad gauge. At the same time we have no direct rail links with South India. I would request to the Hon'ble Minister that he should shed away this indifferent attitude. I would like to request to the Chairman of Railway Board to do away with this indifferent attitude and think rationally on this aspect and to develop this section.

There is no train from Udaipur to Jodhpur. It takes three days to reach Marwarh Junction and some coaches of Jodhpur train are also attached in this train. Earlier Meera Express was running on this route. It has been discontinued in the last few days. Most of the people of Udaipur are residing in Mhow and Indore but the Mhow Chittorgarh Express halts for a ten and a half hours at Chittorgarh. This train can be extended up to Udaipur. Most of the rail passengers of Ahemadabad goes upto Nathdwara, that train can also be extended upto Nathdwara because engines can also wait there for ten hours. Hon'ble Minister should give it a thought and after rational thinking on this aspect may do justice towards this Southern Zone.

There have also been demands about the retirement and other benefits, such as Provident funds and pension. I have also received some letters from the widows. In those letters they have mentioned that they are not receiving pension after the demise of their husbands. Arrears could be the reasons of this continuing demand. If this is the State of affairs I would request the Hon'ble Minister to give Justice to these widows.

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

As I said earlier there is tremendous scope for further promoting tourism in Rajasthan. Tourist come to see the tourist places of Rajasthan. Having this thing in mind the palace on wheels was introduced there and it was made fully air-conditioned, we should try to continue this train. Due to the dispute of Broad-gauge and metre gauge this train is not running. It is not certain that it will run or not in the future. There is one new route which goes through in some parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan, whether Ministry of Railway has given attention to this.

Foreign tourists come to see the palaces of Rajasthan and to gather knowledge of the deserts. They want to see the lakes of Rajasthan. I only want to say that by doing so we should not do injustice with the tourists. It should also be given a thought that where you are planning to convert the line into broad gauge line but there is some danger to the tourism, metre gauge should be continued there. Ministry should think about this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to give you thanks on two counts. First now the good quality of food is being served in the train than before and the second is for the good behaviour. I would request you that some sort of training on the behaviour should be given to the railway staff so that we can do something new in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the one hand I want to thank the Ministry of Railway whereas on the other the onus rests on me to express resentment of the people of this area. We have one old coach of second class A.C. in Chetak Express, I want that should be converted into first

class A.C. With these words and with the mix feeling I welcome the supplementary demands on grants of Ministry of Railways.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to state that it is the only Department which shares its profit with the Government. This Department deserves full appreciation for its excellent performance because today, in Punjab, people prefer to travel by trains. So far as the hon. Railway Minister is concerned, he himself does not know whether hails from Srilanka or India? Punjab has the largest share in the income of Railways but it does not find sufficient place in the railway map of India. There are about 12,000 villages in Punjab but none of them is linked by train. Chandigarh is the capital of two States but it is not linked with any place in Punjab by rail. There, the people generally travel by buses. The Railway Department can at least think of linking the State capital with other parts of the State. I have written two letters to the hon. Railway Minister and his response is that Rajpura is being linked with Chandigarh by train. They are linking it with train although there is no need for it. I have not written the letters for this purpose. We show those letters to the people. At least something should be done in this regard. The Railways should take certain action to link Simla with Punjab by train. The people of Punjab have to go to High Court daily which is located in Chandigarh. Besides, the hon. Chief Minister and other Ministers also sit in Chandigarh. Therefore, Chandigarh should be linked by rail with rest of Punjab.

Whatever assurances you give should be fulfilled. Sharief Sahib expend the whole fund in South. There is on one from North in the Railways. The whole

Cabinet is represented by the Members hailing from South. They have completely ignored the North which will not be tolerated at any cost. I would request Shri Jaffer Sharief that Punjab should be linked with its capital.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands in the Central Railways Budget. There is no doubt that recently, Railways has made rapid progress. It has done commendable job in regard to conversion of narrow-gauge lines into broad gauge lines. However, very few new railway lines have been laid. The hon. Railway Minister should see that justice is done to Harijans and Adivasis. The Government, time and again, gives assurances in this regard but if they do not link those places by rail with other places, how would they progress?

Bastar is one of the largest district of India. In terms of area, it is larger than Kerala. The Members hailing from Kerala have put their view-point. There, at least, Rajdhani Express runs upto Trivandrum. However a demand has been made to halt it at Palghat. Even 48 years after attaining independence, Bastar has not been linked by railway line with other places. There, even salt costs more. The traders bring their goods by trucks and buses and sell them at higher rates. For example, in Delhi, honey is sold at Rs. 90 per kilogram while it is sold at Rs. 12 per kilogram at Bastar. One can even get salt in exchange of equal quantity of honey. So there is total exploitation in Bastar. I mean to say that such a large district should be linked with railway line. The Ministry of Steel has assured the Railways that it would provide sufficient fund for construction of railway line from Delhi-Rajhara to Balandila. An agreement was signed that the Government of Madhya Pradesh would allot land.

Thereafter, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Steel will jointly construct the line because they have to bring iron ore from there. If Bhilai Steel Plant is not linked with Balandila for bringing iron ore, it may be closed down after four years. This plant has shown the best performance and is exporting iron to foreign countries in the largest quantity. Due to some unavoidable circumstances, the hon. Railway Minister is not present here. Gomangoji will brief him but he will not be able to tell him everything in detail because he does not have a tape recorder with him. This year, during the Question Hour, he had replied that a railway line would be constructed there but when Manakuram asked him particularly about Bastar, it was informed that such a proposal has not been approved by the Planning Commission. When, once he had agreed to do so, I do not know why did he keep it pending under some pretext later? I mean to say that the Government should immediately seek the approval of the Planning Commission and must include some token grant in this supplementary budget itself so that the Railway may be able to start some construction work then by October. Then only, I will get convinced that justice has been done to Adivasis and we will be in a position to speak before the people.

There is another district — Sarguja, which is an adivasi area. It is also not linked by any railway line. How many times do we have to request? We feel embarrassed while repeating it. Our requests are simply ignored. The Government must realise their plight. Ambikapur is the headquarter of district Sarguja. There is a place Vishrampur, which is only 30 kilometres away from Ambikapur. This stretch of land has not been connected with a railway line in spite of repeated demands. Nobody is ready to listen about this. The most important thing

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

is that the coal worth about Rs. one crore is transported by 3-4 thousand trucks daily from there. The coal is required to be transported by road as that area is not linked by rail. As a result, the roads get damaged there. The demand for 30 kilometres railway line is being made for the last 50 years. Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to have sympathy for the Harijans and Adivasis and give approval for construction of this railway line and make necessary provision for the purpose in the supplementary demands. Only then, we will be convinced that he has sympathy for the Harijans and Adivasis.

Thirdly, in my area (*Interruptions*).. However, I comply with your viewpoint and leave the issue of Adivasis apart. The area between Gondiya and Jabalpur is scarcely inhabited by Adivasis. However, four districts of Madhya Pradesh adjoining to this area are considered Adivasis areas. In the past, promise have been made to convert the narrow gauge line of this area into broad gauge line but it has not been translated into action so far. It seems that Madhya Pradesh has not been given any place in the railway map of India. At present, no construction work is being undertaken there. Railway line has been laid upto 3 kilometres only I would request the hon. Railway Minister that the railway line between Gondiya and Jabalpur may be converted into broad gauge line.

One of the Divisional Office of South Eastern Railway is in Bilaspur. South Eastern Railway earns maximum profit for Indian Railways, yet it's headquarter is in Calcutta. Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to set up a zonal office in Madhya Pradesh because it is the largest State of

India. From the very beginning, recruitment for this zone is being made from Calcutta. As a result, the people of Madhya Pradesh are not benefited. The condition of Madhya Pradesh is the same as it used to be during British Raj because they are still known as 'cutter of wood and drawer of water'. Through you, I would like to say that Indian Railways should contribute in the development of Madhya Pradesh by setting up a zonal office there. Railways have constructed a big marshalling yard at Gharoda village in Bhilai and thousands of acres of land has been acquired for this purpose. However, the children of those farmers whose land was acquired have not been offered any job in the Railways, though they were well educated and qualified. Through you, I would request the hon. Railway Minister that the children of these farmers should be provided jobs in the Railways. I don't say that unqualified children should also

be provided employment
17.00 hrs. because today they cannot even be absorbed on the posts of peon etc.

I request that those persons should be provided employment whose land has been acquired for this purpose.

My another submission is that South Eastern Railway is earning maximum profit for Indian Railways but its earning is diverted to some other zones. I would request that at least 50 per cent of this income should be spent for the development of Bilaspur and its adjoining areas. It would definitely help in the development of this area. Indian Railways instead divert this profit to compensate the loss in other zones and thus, no fund is spared for the development of this area. The Railways should at least allot some fund out of this income for the

development of Ambikapur and Jagdalpur. This whole profit is earned from Chhatisgarh region but it is not spent on the development of this region.

My next submission is regarding employment. The people of Madhya Pradesh do not get any employment in the Railways. Until the zonal office of Railways is set up in Bilaspur, the people would not be able to get any job.

My third submission is that Chhatisgarh Express runs from Raigarh to Nizamuddin and again from Nizamuddin to Amritsar. If you happen to travel by this train you will find that it is in a worst condition. The most of the doors and windows are damaged. Therefore entry or exit can not be checked. There is no security arrangement. Lavatories are also filthy. This train always runs late by 4-5 hours. At present, this train takes 26 hours to reach Nizamuddin. In such a situation, it would be better to convert it into a passenger train and increase its running time upto 35 hours as it is being stopped at any place so that other trains may pass. No attention is paid to it. If the train is run properly, it can travel the distance between Raigarh and Nizamuddin in 22 hours and a further distance upto Amritsar in three hours only.

I would request the hon. Railway Minister that he should once travel by this train and see the reality himself. No officer of the Railways is ready to travel by this train to know the problems being faced by the Public. However, the hon. Minister is a people's representative. He should think about them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Railways has a great contribution in the development of the country. Today, we are required to go to Maharashtra via Jabalpur and Gondiya.

In Balaghat area, there are large mines of good quality copper in the whole world but it has no railway link. I, therefore, suggest that a new railway line should be laid in this area connecting the places like Durg, Balaghat, Mandla and Jabalpur. It will prove to be an important railway line. If these places are linked by the railway line, the minerals can be taken outside the area and the Harijans and Adivasis living in this area can be benefited. Simultaneously, it would also prove profitable.

There is no development in Madhya Pradesh. Its main reason is that there are few railway lines in the State. I would suggest that a new railway line must be laid from Durg to Balaghat via Seoni and Mandla. I would submit that due attention should be paid to this request of mine. Otherwise, we will have to opt for another Railway Minister hailing from that area and except something from him, I have observed that when a Member becomes the Minister, he starts development work in his area and other areas are left out. Therefore, unless we have a Railway Minister from this region, we will be living in the dark. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of railways. Sir, I am supporting the point raised by my friend, Shri Vijaya Raghavan regarding the stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Palghat. It is beneficial not only for the six districts of northern part of Kerala but also to Trichur and Coimbatore districts. Because from Trichur to Cochin the minimum travelling time is two hours whereas the travelling time from Trichur to Palghat is only one hour. So, the travellers from Trichur by Rajdhani Express will be benefited if there is a stop at Palghat.

[Shri K. Muralee Dharan]

The next thing is that now there is a technical stop at Palghat because there is no automatic signal changing system. Due to this Rajdhani stops at Palghat for two minutes. So, my request to the Railway Minister is to consider the demands of the people of Kerala and I hope the Railway Minister will consider our demand.

Sir, ticket is not issued to Cochin for passengers travelling from Trivandrum to Cochin by Rajdhani Express. But they are issued tickets to Erode. So, the passenger is compelled to pay the fare upto Erode, even though a particular passenger has to go only upto Cochin. This is injustice done to passengers travelling from Trivandrum to Cochin.

Sir, there is a Mangla Express from Mangalore to Nizamuddin which was started in July, 1993. Now, the Kerala Express from Trivandrum to Delhi has 22 coaches with two diesel engines. But in Mangla Express, there are only ten coaches. It is very difficult for the people of North Kerala to travel from Mangalore to Nizamuddin. The reservation quota is only 30 per cent; the remaining 70 per cent is allotted for Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and our people in northern part of Kerala are getting only 30 per cent. So, my request is to increase the coaches from 10 to 27 as that of Kerala Express running from Trivandrum to Delhi

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it was mentioned that doubling of railways from Shoranur to Mangalore would be taken up. Now the Railway Ministry has sanctioned only Rs. 2 crores for doubling of railways from Kuttipuram

to Calicut. But the actual cost comes to Rs. 60 crores. This amount of Rs. 2 crores is insufficient to meet the demands. So, my request is that the Railway Minister should allot more funds for doubling of railways from Shoranur to Mangalore. Then only the people will be benefited by the completion of Konkan Railway in March, 1995.

Only then Kerala, especially the northern part of Kerala gets the benefit if the Mangalore-Shornoor railway line will be doubled as early as possible. I have heard from the Ministry that the Planning Commission approved the Kottipuram-Guruvayoor railway line. The Railways Minister should take personal interest in this railway line.

A weekly train has been introduced from First July from Trivandrum to Bombay, but there are no sleeper coaches allotted to the northern part of Kerala. At present, there is only one sleeper coach attached to Kanyakumari-Bombay Express exclusively for Shornoor-Mangalore. So, my request is that at least three coaches should be reserved for the northern part of Kerala; that is the most important thing.

The Railways Ministry has announced gauge conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge. They are giving more importance to gauge conversion, but the unfortunate thing is that the Railways Department did not give any money for gauge conversion from Kollam-Thennala-Changhotta to Madras which is the metre-gauge line. My request is that the Government should allot fund for this sector.

My last point is regarding a railway line between Nangenchod to Vythiri. I raised this issue several times in this august House. Wynad is the most

backward and Adivasi district in the State of Kerala. If the Nagenchod Railway extends Vythiri, definitely Wynad will come on the map of railways.

The Karnataka Government, especially the Chief Minister of Karnataka extended all support for extending the railway line from Nangenchod to Vythiri.

These are the minimum demands and we hope that the Railways Minister will consider these demands of the people of Kerala.

Once again I am raising this issue of stopping the Rajdhani Express at Palghat. Again I am supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Railway Ministry is very important Ministry and I would like to speak on it. Therefore, I request for extending the time for one more hour.

[English]

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: One hour has already been extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to stick to the relevant points. Let us stick to the timings so that all Members could be accommodated. Let each Member take only five or six minutes.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idud): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as suggested by you, I will confine myself to two or three points. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister

for having made certain improvements during the last three years.

They are all very welcome steps. Partial modernisation has already been done and one of the things which deserves comment is the energy conservation and computerisation. Some steps have been taken for upgradation of technology also and some improvement in passenger amenities have also been made. I welcome these steps and I congratulate the Minister for this. But at the same time I would like to say that the big hikes in the passenger fares as well as freights have caused untold miseries, especially, to the poor and down-trodden. As everybody knows, that creates a lot of chain reaction not only to the passengers but to the consumers in general.

Certain other problems also deserve very serious attention on the part of the hon. Minister. One thing is that it lacks in establishing priorities. They should give very serious thought to the question of establishing priorities in the allocation of scarce resources. The Minister and the Department always say that resources are scarce, that is true also but if proper priorities are established some of the problems can be solved.

It is a well known fact and I do not think that anybody would contest that even now there is very serious indifference in the basic needs of the passengers and there is pervasive neglect of elementary hygiene. This is something which has to be looked into very seriously.

I need not mention the other things because that have already been discussed here. But I would like to say that without raising fares and freights, resources can be mobilised by stepping

[Shri Pala K.M. Mathew]

[Translation]

up productivity, by improving operational efficiency and by cost control. These things should be considered very seriously and also applied very seriously.

I would like to repeat some of the things which have been mentioned by my colleagues from Kerala, but I will mention the points only. One is with regard to doubling of Shornur-Mangalore and Kollam-Trivandrum lines; electrification of Erode-Ernakulam line and extension of Trichur-Guruvayur line to Kuttipuram.

Second is replacement of old bogies and coaches. More coaches should be given for some of the Kerala trains.

I also endorse the views expressed by my colleagues from Kerala in regard to stoppage of Rajdhani Express and other things.

My own constituency Idukki is one of the most backward districts in the State and that has been totally neglected by the Railways. No railway line is running through that district. So I would request that a railway line starting from Angamaly through the middle of Idukki district upto Madurai should also be considered seriously.

For the last three years, I have been repeatedly raising this demand in this House. I would once again request the hon. Minister and Indian Railways to consider this also seriously.

With these words, I support the demand and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on this.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on Demands for Grants for Railways. Railway Budget is presented regularly in this House and I find that most of the Members of Parliament and higher officials demand for inclusion of A.C. First Class. But no one pays attention towards the 80 percent population living in villages, who have elected us. Not a single compartment of second class is added. More ordinary compartment should be added for the poor.

Sir, now I would like to say about my own constituency. I have written several letters to the hon. Minister and have told that mine is a backward area. Electricity, coal, Aluminium and Cement is produced in abundance in Sonbhadra district. Demand for introducing new trains for Shaktinagar and Renukoot, which are visited by large number of people from outside have been raised time and again. Several factories like NTPC, NCL, Birla and Kanodia Chemicals are situated here and people have to go to Varanasi and Allahabad. I am continuously demanding for introducing a train for Delhi. Earlier a deluxe train, Poorna Express was running via Mirzapur and had a stoppage there but now it does not stop there. The common man, therefore, faces great difficulties. I have written several letters to the hon. Minister but unfortunately, the officials have said that 22 pairs of trains are already running through this area. Though it is true but they do not stop there and people of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur are not benefited by it. I had written a letter requesting that reservation facility for Magadh Express should be made available from Mirzapur also but I was told that Magadh Express reaches

Mirzapur at 6 A.M. and therefore, there is no need for reservation from that place. I am very sorry to say that it is totally wrong. I have requested for making provision for reservation in every class from Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Earlier the Deluxe train, whose name has now been changed to Poorva Express, used to stop here. Now its timings are good and it stops at Allahabad and Mughalsarai. If provision is made for stoppage of this train at Mirzapur or Chunar junction, it will benefit the people of Shaktinagar, Beejpur, Renukoot etc., which is an industrial area and provides electricity for electric trains. Quota should be fixed for people of Mirzapur in every class and a new train should be introduced from Shaktinagar or Renukoot.

Sir, I also demand for electrification from Shaktinagar, Renukoot or Chopan to Chunar. It will benefit the people of Mirzapur which is just 150 or 200 kilometre away. I would like to say that Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have everything like electricity, coal, iron etc. It has many cement factories. I have been demanding time and again to set up a sleeper factory in this area because it can be done at a lower cost in this area. But the sleeper factory has been opened in Allahabad though the raw material goes from Shonbhadra and Mirzapur. I have written several letters to officials and the hon. Minister and also raised question regarding 147 acre of land in Khata No. 3 of Jokahi village which has been occupied by Hindalco. This land has not been taken back because I feel that officials are corrupt and are themselves involved in it. They stay in their guest houses and as a result of this Railway could not get it back and other people are setting there. I would like to make my humble submission that small shops should be constructed on this land and should be allotted to tribal people. It will benefit railway also.

Another problem has also emerged there. Last year during rainy season, the dam on Rihand river breached and the train introduced by the hon. Minister for Varanasi and Gorakhpur has been cancelled. Five gates of Rihand have been opened and third pillar of chopan bridge has got damaged. It is a backward area in the industrial belt. This area is facing steep rise in the prices due to lack of transportation. Movement of trucks has stopped and at present goods can be transported through Bihar only. Keeping in view the problem of this area, I request the hon. Minister to introduce a new train for Gorakhpur, Shaktinagar and Renukoot as it was done during 1991.

I would like to make another demand which is related to Bombay. For going to Bombay from Mirzapur or Sonbhadra, people have to travel via Allahabad. I had demanded for introduction of a train for Bombay via Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Shaktinagar. It will reduce the distance by 200 kilometres which will serve the time and will also help in the development of the area. Therefore I request you to pay attention towards this demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demand for construction of a new railway line between Mirzapur and Jabalpur has been pending for a long time. Hon. Minister has told that an expenditure of Rs. 400 crore will be incurred on it. I would like to say that it is an important railway line and it will reduce the distance between Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Singrauli which falls in this area is an industrial area. People from far away places have settled here. Similarly, there are big factories in Sonbhadra and Shaktinagar also. Therefore, I request for construction of this line.

[Shri Ram Nihor Rai]

I had also made another demand for construction of bridge for pedestrians at Chunar railway station. Construction of this bridge is necessary because people have to travel for 3 to 4 kilometres for reaching railway station from the bus stop. People also cross railway lines resulting in accidents. I request you to extend the Prayag Raj Express upto Varanasi. It should also be routed via new line, Allahabad, Madhosingh, Kachhva Road to Varanasi junction. Electrification work should also be taken up on this Railway line.

In the same way, people face great difficulties at the closure of railway crossing at Mirzapur. Therefore, I demand for immediate construction of an overbridge at Mirzapur.

I also demand for an inter-city train so that travelling to Varanasi and Shaktinagar via Chunar and Mirzapur becomes easier.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister for conversion of metre-gauge line into broad-gauge. Earlier, a train used to be between Allahabad and Rambagh. On similar lines, after conversion of railway line one train should be introduced upto Gorakhpur so that people can travel upto Delhi via Kachhva Road, Madhosingh, Gopiganj and Allahabad. It will save two hours travelling time. I demand that Poorva Express which travels through Varanasi for three days and goes through a longer route should go via Kachhva Road, Madhosingh Gopiganj and Allahabad to Delhi. It will save one or two hours of the passengers. It should have a stoppage at Kachhva Road because

Bhadohi in Mirzapur has large scale carpet industry so that people can go easily to Delhi and Bombay. I would also like to say that damage occurred to Chopan bridge should be repaired immediately. One train should be introduced between Varanasi and Shaktinagar. With these words I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my support to the Supplementary Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Railways tabled in this august House.

Arakonam Railway Overbridge construction has now come to a standstill because of the financial allocation from the State Government, is yet to be released. I understand that the funds earmarked in the Railways' Budget has been released already. I request the Railway Minister to take up this matter with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Selvi Jayalalitha. Kindly expedite the matter to realise the pending allocation from the State Government and see that this project is completed at the earliest.

At this juncture, I would like to impress upon you to modernise the Arakonam Railway Engineering Workshop. Likewise I would like to bring to your notice the long felt need of my rural Constituency where there are numerous villages which have not seen Railways at all. If you could link Walaja with Tindivanam via Ranipet, Arcot, Kalapai, Cheyyar, Vandavasi this new Railway line can link several remote villages and bring them to the

mainstream. I want a survey be conducted to carry out this project. My constituency has a population of about 20 lakhs. There are 10 lakh electorates in my Constituency. Though it is a populated region we have no other Railway facilities other than the Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Kozhikode Railway line passing through our place. Nearby 50 years have elapsed ever since our country attained freedom, but still a long standing demand of our people has not yet been met. When Shri Madhavrao Scindia was our Railway Minister, he more or less conceded to our demand and completed the survey meant for laying this new line. It was then estimated that this would cost 100 crores of rupees. Even now, I have been reiterating this demand which I have been doing quite often even during my intervention during the discussion on the Railway Budget this year. If 100 crores of rupees is to be raised as a loan, I am prepared to raise the same for you from the people of my constituency. While giving this assurance to our Railway Minister, I would naturally expect him to give a consideration.

The day-express-train between Bangalore-Madras may kindly be halted a while when it passes through Anwartikhanpet. This is a demand from the people of that area for quite some time now. It is a historical town. When there was a war between the Britishers and Tipu Sultan, Anwartikhan was Tipu's Commander who fought bravely and died there. To commemorate his memory, the place has been named after him. More than 20,000 people live there and they have commercial contacts and business trips to be made almost everyday, away at Madras and Vellore. This stoppage would benefit them immensely, hence I request the Railways Minister to consider this plea favourably.

EMUs are being run between Madras and Arakkonam. You may kindly extend this upto Katpadi. This would cause traffic congestion in this sector. If habitations are on the increase in Madras, Arakkonam and their surroundings, it may add to the environment pollution. In order to ease out the population conglomeration and to encourage settlements spread all over, this request may kindly be conceded to. Apart from facilitating the people over there, this may also contribute to industrial activities over there. I bring this to the notice of the Railway Minister so that he may consider this also favourably.

Hon. Railway Minister has evinced keen interest in expanding and giving a face-list to the Kanchipuram Railway Station. In this connection, I would like to suggest that you may convert Arakkonam-Kanchipuram-Chenglepet Railway line from metre gauge to broad gauge. This would obviate the tedium of goods train service taking a round-about via Madras. I request the Hon. Railway Minister to consider this.

Conceding to the request from the Hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, you are going ahead with the gauge conversion of the Katpadi-Tirupati via Bagala sector. I thank you on behalf of the devotees of Lord Venkateshwara. I also request you to expedite this project as early as you can.

We have been noticing the derailments and train accidents occurring frequently. I feel it is time to give priority to research and development activities in the Railways. You may explore the possibilities of inventing scientific gadgets to prevent accidents and give forewarnings to maintain safety.

Arakkonam Railway Engineering Workshop is one of the oldest of its kind

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

set up during the British regime. It needs to be modernised and expanded. I feel this is possible only during the tenure of this Railway Minister because our Hon. Railway Minister is closely connected with this area and he has several contacts over there. Hence, I request you to set up adequate funds to expand Arakkonam Railway Workshop.

Free Railway Passes given to the freedom fighters as a tributary gesture is in vogue. But, recently through Newspapers I came to know that this facility has been suspended for some time now and we all know the reasons too. Requests from the freedom fighters are forthcoming that this facility may be resumed very soon. I would like to impress upon the Railway Minister that their demand is justified, most of them are poor and hence it needs to be revived as early as you can.

Paying heed to the clarion call from Mahatma Gandhi and a galaxy of leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, hundreds and thousands of men took part in the freedom struggle. I know that most of them were poor and they gave up their pursuits of education and other occupations to fight for the country. Since they did not have education and gave up bread-winning job opportunities, most of them were left poor and their families live in poverty conditions. Hence, you may consider providing priority or extending a token reservation to the extent of 5% in Railway job opportunities for the wards and the family Members of freedom fighters whether they are educated or skilled or unskilled labourers, they may be rehabilitated in the Railways. I humbly request the Railway Minister to consider this and pay a fitting tribute to the great

freedom fighters who have sacrificed a lot for this country.

Madras-Coimbatore-Cheran Express which has a stoppage at Katpadi only in the morning hours may be stopped in the evenings also on its way to Coimbatore from Madras. I stress this point because Vellore situated near Katpadi is an important medical centre and people from several parts of the country come to Vellore for medical treatment. People from West Bengal, Bihar, and other North-Eastern parts of the country are coming to Vellore via Madras. Hence it is imperative that you give instructions to authorities concerned to give a stoppage at Katpadi.

The biggest Naval Airbase in Asia has been set up in Arakkonam. Large number of defence personnel are stationed there. Whenever any exigency arise in the deep sea, Naval Planes rush from Arakkonam to salvage the problems faced by Ships stranded in the deep sea. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation and commissioned this Airbase. In order to benefit so many people, it would be fitting and proper to give a stoppage to both Brindavan Express and Lal Bagh Express at Arakkonam. I would like to add here that these Superfast Trains were commenced at the instance of our Railway Minister.

Recently you have introduced Shatabdi Express to Mysore and I wish this prestigious Train too gets a stoppage at Katpadi. As I have pointed out earlier, the Vellore hospital is the biggest of its kind in Asia and people from several parts of Asia come to this hospital town. I hope Hon. Railway Minister will do the needful in this regard.

I welcome the insurance cover facility provided to all the Railway

passengers throughout the country round the year free of cost. I understand that this scheme to provide two lakhs of rupees in the event of any accident is a sort of pioneering one among the Railway systems in the World. I congratulate the Minister for this measure of social concern.

Catering services available both in Railway Stations and in long distance trains need your kind attention. You may kindly ensure that the quality is enhanced and the eatables are prepared in sanitary conditions.

I wish to go on record in congratulating the efficient handling of various projects by the Railway Minister, his officers and the Railway Department. Our Railway Minister attends to the needs of the Rail public wherever and whenever he can. Unfortunately, Arakkonam has escaped his attention. At least now on the Minister may kindly look into the long felt needs and demands of the people living in and around Arakkonam. Our demands are not mega in nature, hence we feel our Railway Minister can meet our demands positively.

Extending my support again to the Demands for Grants for Railways, I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. I rise to support the Railway Budget.

I thank the Minister of Railways and the Ministry of Railways for having taken up vigorously the work of making the

Indian Railways unigauge. Even though the work of unigauge line has been taken up in many parts of the country, I have in my constituency, a narrow gauge line which was laid somewhere in 1930 or so, but still this line has not been touched. With your kind interference, it was surveyed and the survey has been completed. That line starts from Naupada in Andhra Pradesh on S.E. Railway and goes up to Gunupur in Orissa, which is about ninety kilometres. This is a narrow gauge line. I request that this line should be extended from Gunupur to Singhpur Road on Vizianagaram-Raipur line 450 km. This will reduce the distance between Koraput and Bhubaneswar by more than 150 kilometres. One can imagine the enormous amount of gain in time and fuel. So, I request you to see that this line is taken up in this Eighth Plan and completed at an early date.

As you know, Sir, this line passes through four parliamentary constituencies and also four districts. It is advantageous for the hilly and backward areas of Orissa and North Andhra and is advantageous for three States — Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. So, I request you to consider this as a special case and convert it into a broad gauge line.

I have already given about 56 demands of my constituency which has 26 stations. I do not want to narrate all those demands now but I request the officials of the Railway Ministry to take care of those demands which relate right from reservation to Railway Over-bridges (ROBs).

I once again request the hon. Railway Minister and the Ministry to see that this Naupada-Gunupur line is converted into a broad gauge line and is extended up to Singhpur Road.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV (Khagaria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Railway Ministry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit two-four points before you very briefly. The rail is an useful means of transport for all the people of our country. Therefore, my first submission is that it is necessary to think about the poor people of our country with regard to railways. We generally see at Delhi Station that only one general bogie is there and people have to pay Rs. two to the Policeman to board the train. Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister to increase the number of general bogies for the poor people.

Bihari people come to Delhi, Punjab and Haryana in search of their livelihood. We have seen as to what difficulties do they face in the trains. The Railway Security guards extort money from them. Their tickets are taken by the guards first and then they are told that they are travelling without tickets. Then extra money is collected from them and then their tickets are returned. This type of treatment is being done to the poor people. The Railway Minister has to see as to how long these atrocities and indignant maltreatment will continue with these poor? Such things should be checked.

Now, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Railway Minister towards my constituency. Khagaria is a place from where people of five districts—Samastipur, Khagaria, Gorakhpur, Saharasa and Supoh — catch trains for Delhi. Therefore, I demand that a two

minutes stoppage of Rajdhani Express should be provided at Khagaria which will benefit the transiting passengers of these five districts. Many trains are being run from Gorakhpur and Lucknow to Howrah via Barouni on this route. I demand from the Railway Minister to introduce at least one train from Khagaria to Siliguri via Katihar because people from Katihar and Siliguri catch train from Barouni. There is a Manasi station where the Booking office is situated at the platform itself. According to railway rules no one should enter the platform without ticket but the railway department itself is violating the law. Some times when people come to Booking office at the platform they are caught in Magistrate's checking and then punished and harassed. Therefore, this Booking office should be removed from the platform and opened outside the platform so that people get tickets easily. There is a pedestrain bridge at Manasi which is of no use I demand that instead of that bridge an overbridge on narrow and broad gauge lines should be provided so that people get some relief because every year some people die crossing the line there. There are 2-3 places where people have to cross double line, so far, this purpose if check land is made there that would provide safety to the people. A new train from Khagaria to Manasi via Kotihar has been introduced. That should atleast run between Barouni-Katihar so that people may reach Mukama from Barouni and from there they come to Patna and Delhi.

There are 1-2 important Railway Stations where not even a single train has any stoppage. For example Nainpur is a very important station from where people of three districts catch trains. Therefore, I demand that atleast a two minutes halt of Mahananda Express train should be provided there so that people of three districts could go comfortably to and fro Delhi.

I request that the Railway Minister should pay attention on these problems so that difficulties faced by the people of my constituency could be removed. As per my information the scheme for converting Manasi — Forbisganj line into broad gauge has been finalised. Therefore, I demand that the said scheme should be implemented at the earliest and Manasi-Forbisganj line be converted into double line immediately so that people get rail facility from there as well. With these words I support the Railways Supplementary Demands presented in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are more than half-a-dozen Members to participate in this debate and I think tomorrow also we may have to take up this subject for discussion. Now, Mr. Ayub Khan's name is there in the list. But it seems that Mr. Dharmanna Sadul wants to speak as he is to go somewhere. If the House permits, he can speak now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL (Solapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allotting me time to speak. While supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Railway Minister, I would like to raise some problems being faced by people of my constituency. I hail from Solapur. There is a proposal to connect Maharashtra's capital Bombay with the Karnataka capital-Bangalore, Kerala's capital-Trivendrum, Tamil Nadu's capital-Madras and Andhra's capital-Hyderabad enroute Solapur but at present it is only a single track line and that is why

it is a very busy one as a result of which almost all trains, running on this track are always running late. Because of the single track Doun-Gulbarga section remains very busy. I have personally drawn the attention of the hon. Railway Minister several times to the fact that this track should be doubled immediately and today again I request through you that a provision should immediately be made in the Railway Budget for double gauge conversion of this track.

Latur-Miraj railway line near Solapur is still a narrow gauge line and the hon. Minister has taken a decision for converting it into metre gauge line. It is the constituency of the hon. Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil. 'Bhumi Pujan' has been performed there for the conversion work but the work is not being taken up with the required pace.

There is a Pandarpur Kurduwari area in my constituency where lakhs of devotees come to Pandarpur religious place but there is only narrow gauge line as a result of which devotees face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister through you that a provision should immediately be made in this Budget itself for the conversion of Kurduwari section into metre gauge line so that devotees may not get any difficulty in reaching that religious place.

Moreover, the Solapur-Hubli line is metre-gauge line. The Ministry of Railways has undertaken the work of gauge conversion on this line. But this work is not being accomplished as fast as it should have been. Through you, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to expedite the work of gauge-conversion and complete it at the earliest.

[Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul]

A large number of commuters commute daily from Solapur to Poona and for that it has become necessary to link both the places through a shuttle train. The hon. Minister of Railways is requested to initiate the work in this regard. A large number of Telugu people are living at Poona and Sholapur and they often have to go to Andhra Pradesh. But there is no convenient train service for them. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce a new train from Poona to Kajipet for the convenience of Telugu people.

Three more bogies can be attached to the Bombay bound Shidheshwar Express train starting from Sholapur. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to attach two three-Tier coaches and one first class coach to this train. Earlier this train had two first class coaches but now they have been replaced by AC coach. The AC coach does not suit to the health of many people and they feel problem in that.

I, therefore, request the Railway Board and the hon. Minister of Railways to attach first class coaches to this train alongwith the AC coach.

Further there are three or four hundred wireless operators who are working in the Railways who have not been promoted for the last 15 years. Though the railway is going to close this section, but so long they are working there and this section is not closed, I urge the Railway Board and the hon. Minister to promote them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an Udayan Express train running between Bangalore and Bombay. There is Budhni

village at the Karnataka-Maharashtra border. There has been a long-standing demand of the local citizens to make halt of this train there. I had a discussion with the hon. Minister also in this regard. I again request the hon. Minister to take a decision to stop this train there. Similarly there is a Paschim Bagh settlement area in Sholapur city. The citizens of the people there are facing great difficulty to cross the gate because the gate remains closed almost all the time. I, therefore, demand to construct an overbridge there. Therefore, he is requested to approve the demand and release funds for that and start the work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the residents of Solapur area are facing a lot of difficulties due to dacoities being committed on the Bijwan-Kudwadi line. I request the hon. Minister to take action for checking these dacoities and provide adequate security to the people living there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge the Railway Minister that there is a big railway playground at Solapur city under the central zone. But since it is not in a good condition players cannot utilise it properly. I, therefore, demand to repair it properly so that players may be able to utilise it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that there is no reserved quota in the trains starting from or leaving for Solapur. Therefore, the quota should be raised in all such trains. In this regard I have written letters to the hon. Minister and the Railway Board also. I request him to consider those letters and make provision to raise the quota.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset my tongue slipped and I referred to the metre gauge by mistake. Construction of broad-gauge for the Pandharpur-Miraj and Latoor has been approved. It is, therefore, requested to start this work immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you again I would like to request the hon. Minister to implement my suggestions. I support the Demands for Grants and express my thanks and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to speak.

I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to Railways. Three years back, when this Government took over, the conditions of this country—socially, politically, economically and in foreign affairs—was at the lowest level. Socially caste ridden and suffering from communal divide, economically wreck and paralysed, politically unstable and in the international affairs, it had no prestige. But under the great leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and due to his political sagacity during these three years, there is no sphere where the prestige of this country has not been enhanced.

I congratulate the hon. Railway Minister because the Railways too during the last three years have made a considerable development. But I want to bring to his notice and focus this attention that, in India, we have certain new programmes before us. With the new economic policy of liberalisation and the new industrial policy there is a great

challenge before this country. We have entered into GATT and if we want to compete with the world, we will have to develop the services, whether these are transport services, telecommunication services, air services or rail services, to the world class standard. If we will not bring these services at par with the world standard, I am afraid that we will not be able to compete with the whole world. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to keep this fact in view. Whenever we write letters, he always says that there is a financial crunch or financial difficulty. Nobody would listen to these arguments. When the multinationals would come from outside to India to invest here, they would demand better services. If they do not find good air services or railway services, they will not like to invest here. Therefore, the finances will have to be made available, and arranged, no matter from whatever sources. We may even go for partial privatisation.

18.00 hrs.

But it must be made sure that the rail service is comparably better than the world class rail service.

Sir, you know that Punjab has been terrorist-affected State for the last ten years. In spite of that, Punjab has contributed a lot, whether it was towards food or defence and it did not lag behind in doing national service in any sphere. Today, when peace has come to Punjab, many non-resident Indians are coming to Punjab and a great development activity is going on there. Punjab is going towards industrialisation. Therefore, it is very necessary that Punjab, from the viewpoint of railways, should be given priority. But I am sorry to state that whatever little our railways are doing that is being done only

[Shri Sant Ram Singla]

in a cosmetic way. The interior Punjab is being neglected.

I want to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister that Malwa region, which is a very important region and which is an interior of Punjab, completely lacks any railway facilities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time do you need more?

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Sir, need five or seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall extend the time of the House by another five minutes.

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Secondly, Sir, Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It is also a Union Territory. But I am sorry to inform the House that it is not connected with Punjab by rail. Although for the last 30-40 years, all the State Governments had been writing to the Government of India that Chandigarh should be connected by rail with Punjab. I will demand from the Railway Minister that Chandigarh should be connected with Ludhiana so that people of Punjab should be able to go to their capital. Similarly, they have planned to connect Chandigarh with Rajpura. We have been asking for this and we have been told that the survey work is going on. But it appears to be only on papers and it is not visible and no substantial thing has been done. Therefore, I will request that Chandigarh-Rajpura and Chandigarh-Ludhiana should be connected by rail service. The new rail line should be laid here.

Similarly, there is a long demand for the last 50 years for a railway line from

Patiala to Jakhal which is an interior of Punjab. A new rail line is required. This should be from Patiala to Jakhal via Samana-Patran-Moonak. This is a very important rail link and if it is provided, it will open new vistas of economic activity in that area. This is an area which is backward and underdeveloped. There is great scope for industrialisation.

Sir, if there is any financial problem, I would suggest that the survey work on the Patiala-Jakhal rail line may be taken up in parts. An overbridge is being constructed at Patiala and funds are required to be allocated for it. I request that more funds should be allocated so that the work can be speeded up and the construction of the allway bridge can be completed in time.

I am grateful to Shri Jaffer Sharief Saheb because he has accepted the demand for running a new Shatabdi Express from Amritsar to New Delhi. The Shatabdi will start functioning from tomorrow. We are all grateful to him. Now the stoppages have been provided at Jalandhar, Ludhiana and New Delhi. Shatabdi Express is for the people of Punjab and, therefore, I request that Rajpura which is a junction station serving as a terminal for the passengers on the one side and on the other direction for Ludhiana-Jalandhar-Amritsar, a stoppage at Rajpura is essential because it would serve the people of the three districts of Punjab, that is, Patiala-Sangrur-Fatehgarh Saheb. Thus, this train would serve the real purpose of catering to the needs of the people of Punjab.

Sir, Patiala is my Parliamentary constituency. Patiala also happens to be the second Capital of Punjab and many important offices of the Government of India and Punjab are located here. It has also been declared as a satellite town.

Northern Zonal Cultural Centre, DCW, National Institute of Sports, Punjab University are some of the important offices which are located in this area. But there is no adequate rail facility to this town. I would request that a new train New Delhi-Patiala intercity express should be introduced.

There is one Uchahar Express that runs between Ambala Cantt and Allahabad. It starts from Ambala Cantt at 5.25 p.m. which may be originated and terminated at Patiala.

Similarly, there is a Dadehar Express that runs through Patiala. This is a very slow train and I would request the Railway Minister that it should be speeded up because it takes double the time taken by Shatabdi Express.

There is a great need of construction of under-bridges and foot-bridges. There is need for providing sub-ways / under-bridges / foot-bridges at Sunam, Patiala, Rajpura and Lehragaga. There is a great rush of the traffic in these towns. These sub-ways are very necessary and need to be constructed immediately. I would suggest that funds should be allocated for the construction of these under-bridges, sub-ways and foot-bridges.

I had requested many a time that Ludhiana-New Delhi Express via Saharanpur and Shane-Punjab trains should be provided a stoppage at Rajpura both sides. Rajpura is an industrial city of Punjab and it is fast developing. It is proposed by the Government to set up a dry port at Rajpura. Many big industrial units like Sriram Group are also establishing their industrial estate here. Besides, it is a junction situation and it is serving as a terminal for the passengers going towards Patiala, Dhuri, Bamala,

Bhatinda, Malerkotla and in the directions of Sirhand, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Nangal dam etc. Since at present hardly any trains are available in the Rajpura Section, a large number of passengers have to come all the way from Nabha, Patiala, Dhuri, Bamala and Malarkotla to Ambala again for catching the trains going to Delhi and Amritsar because of the non-availability of stoppage of the above trains at Rajpura.

Apart from the aforesaid reasons for providing stoppages to these trains at Rajpura, Ludhiana-New Delhi Expresses via Saharanpur's stoppage is all the more essential because many industrial workers working at Rajpura belong to Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. A large number of traders of Rajpura who deal in trade of sugar etc. have to frequently visit these markets. Therefore, stoppage of this train at Rajpura would meet the longstanding demand of this area and help in catering to the needs of industrial workers and promotion of trade and commerce.

There is Bhatinda-New Delhi inter city Express. Your Department has changed the schedule of this above train and provided stoppages at many places in Haryana and as a result of the above change, the people of Malwa region belonging to Patiala-Bhatinda-Nabha-Dhuri have been experiencing great difficulty. Moreover, I may add that this is the only train allocated to Punjab by the Railway Department primarily to cater to the needs of Malwa region falling in Punjab State. Providing so many stoppages of this train in Haryana has caused great resentment amongst the people of Punjab. There are a large number of trains which pass through Ambala, Kurukshetra, Kamal, Panipat and Delhi at short intervals and are cateting to the needs of the people of Haryana. It is

[Shri Sant Ram Singla]

requested that the stoppages provided to this train be dispensed with and old schedule should be adhered to.

I would also draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the frequent derailment of trains that is taking place. It is concerned with the safety of the passengers. There is a need for track renewal. Since it is concerned with the safety of the passengers, the whole matter should be examined as to what are the basic reasons of derailment of the trains. These days most of the people like to travel by train and they are very conscious about the time. I would request the Railway Minister that the trains should be speeded up so that they are able to provide efficient service to the people.

I would request the Railway Minister that priority should be given to Punjab in the Budget for the Railways because of

the contribution of Punjab towards national wealth, towards national defence and food production and financial stringency should not come in the way while providing railway facilities to Punjab.

I congratulate the Railway Minister that the Supreme Court has upheld his election and dismissed the petition against his election.

I support the Demands for Grants of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 11th August, 1994 at 11.00 AM.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 11, 1994/Sravana 20, 1916 (Saka)

© 1994 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

PUBLISHED UNDER RULES 379 AND 382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT
BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA (SEVENTH EDITION) AND PRINTED BY **S. NARAYANAN & S**
B-88, OKHLA INDUSTRIAL AREA, PHASE-II, NEW DELHI- 110 020.
