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

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December, 18 1991/Agrahayana 27, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Manufacture of Commercial Vehicles

*386. SHRI PRABHU DYAL
KATHERIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing commercial vehicles in the country;

(b) the annual production of each such company;

(c) whether the demand for commercial vehicles is decreasing year after year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is demand for Indian commercial vehicles in foreign countries; and

(f) so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The names of the major manufacturers of commercial vehicles and their production during the last three years is as under:

		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
i)	M/s. TELCO	61258	64963	81931
ii)	M/s. Ashok Leyland	18909	22689	24968
iii)	M/s. Hindustan Motors	1678	1644	1296
iv)	M/s. Bajaj Tempo	14667	16871	16325
v)	M/s. DCM Toyota	3348	3619	4312

		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
vi)	M/s. Eicher Motors	4271	4427	4829
vii)	M/s. Swaraj Mazda	3215	3371	3750
viii)	M/s. Mahindra Nissan	2352	2533	3952
ix)	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra	4901	4950	3193

(c) and (d). The sales of commercial vehicles during the last three years (given below) indicate a rising trend:

1988-89	117413
1989-90	124444
1990-91	141782

(e) and (f). Commercial vehicles are being exported to various parts of the world. The export of commercial vehicles have been 5052 during 1989-90 and 5759 during 1990-91 and it is expected to go up further during 1991-92.

[*Translation*]

SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know through you from the Government that how many commercial vehicles have been exported to foreign countries and what are the names of those countries.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, we are exporting buses and trucks to USSR, UAE, China, Bangladesh, Kuwait and Sri Lanka. Trucks have been exported specially to Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kenya, UAE and Bangladesh. The export is on the increase. This year's export figure has already been given in the answer to the hon. Member's question. We are expecting an increase in the exports. We are expecting to export in future 10,000 and odd vehicles. But we are projecting the requirements of the Eighth Plan. Since, the Eighth Plan requirements

have not been finally consolidated, I am not able to give the exact figures regarding our future projected plan for exports.

[*Translation*]

SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. speaker Sir, I would like to know the names of the countries who have asked for commercial vehicles from the Government during the year 1991-92 and what is the difference between the cost of the commercial vehicles made in India and those which are of foreign make?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, this question should be addressed to the Commerce Ministry. The thrust of this question here is decrease in demand of the commercial vehicles. The hon. Member should ask a separate question to the Commerce Minister.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, would the hon. Minister be pleased to state the percentage of total demand of Indian made vehicles which is met through exports in foreign countries and the steps the Government is taking to increase its numbers so that we may get more foreign exchange and the demand of our commercial vehicles may increase.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir I have already stated in my answer that in 1989-90, our

export was 5502 commercial vehicles and in 1991, it is 5759 commercial vehicles.

Sir, the export promotion programmes as such are taken up by Ministry of Commerce. However, our Industry Ministry is trying to improve the quality of the motor vehicles which are manufactured by us in order to see that they are competitive in the international market. We also allow import of raw materials for export oriented cars. We allow, import of raw materials on concessional rates.

Further, researches are going on for fuel efficient complaints for manufacture of cars. All these things are aimed at improving the quality of our products so that they match the international standards;

Export promotion measures as such should be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I have a reliable information that a Coimbatore based Private limited Company had applied for licence to produce small cars fitted with diesel engines by fixing lower price compared to the Maruti cars but the government have refused to give them the licence. Is it a fact? If not, will the Government give them the licence to produce small cars fitted with diesel engines by fixing a lower price compared to the Maruti cars?

PROF P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is true that a Coimbatore based firm has submitted an application earlier for licence to produce diesel engine cars which are cheaper also according to the manufacturer though that application was rejected earlier but they have again submitted a representation which is under examination in the Ministry.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: From out of these commercial vehicles there are companies which manufacture only LMVs, Light Motor Vehicles. Apart from Telco all these are with Japanese collaboration, that is those who manufacture light Motors vehicles, that is, Eicher Motors, Swaraj light

Motors vehicles, DCM Toyota, etc. The hon. Minister has given the export figures in terms of cars, in terms of numbers. The question that I want to be answered is how much outflow of foreign exchange has taken place because of these imports, in order to manufacture these cars, at all stages of imports, including the import of parts. And how much foreign exchange has been lost, whether there is net outflow of foreign exchange or not, I want the figures.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: All these cars, light Motors vehicles which have been having foreign collaboration have also been exported. For the information of the hon. Members I can give the number of cars exported.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What is the outflow of foreign exchange?

PROF.P.J. KURIEN: There is a net outflow of foreign exchange in this. There is a net gain of foreign exchange.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What is the figure?

PROF P.J. KURIEN: For figures, I need a separate notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Mr. Patel.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Outflow of foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not concern outflow of foreign exchange.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: I would like to know from the Government whether it is a fact that some of the Government vehicle factories including one at Jabalpur have enormous capacity and can very well manufacture commercial vehicles with slight modification and upgradation of technology I would like to know whether the Government plans to utilise this capacity to augment the capacity to augment the production of commercial vehicles.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: For manufacture of commercial vehicles today licence is not needed after the new industrial policy. Already we have a certain installed capacity and which has been almost not fully utilised. Therefore, we do not think that there is any need for any additional capacity for manufacturing light commercial vehicles.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true that the production in both areas i.e. the production of light commercial vehicles and medium and heavy commercial vehicles has decreased during this year from April to October. The production of medium and heavy commercial vehicles rose by 26.4 per cent during the same period last year, whereas this year it has gone up by 8.2 per cent only. Last year, whereas there was an increase of 24.4 per cent in commercial vehicles, this year it has increased by 2.9 per cent only during the corresponding period. I request the hon. Minister to present the figures, at least the figures of this year, since I have the documents in which these are published by a private agency named Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy wherein it has been stated that:

In the case of light commercial vehicles, their sales during the period from April to October 1991 were lower compared to those in the comparable period of 1990 in respect of Bajaj Tempo DCM Toyota, Eicher Motors, Mahindra Nissan, Mahindra, Swaraj Mazda. While the sales of Ashok Leyland during the period under review remained stagnant, excepting Telco, no other company has been able to sell these vehicles at the same rate as it did last year.

[Translation]

I would like to know whether you have the latest data? If so, why are you not informing the House about it?

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes. There is certainly a decline in the rate of growth of production. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that compared to last year with regard to commercial vehicles there is a growth. The number of commercial vehicles produced has increased. There is a certain growth. (Interruptions) I will explain. Please listen There is a growth. But there is a decline in the rate of growth. I will give the number... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us distinguish between growth and rate of growth. These two things are different.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: If you allow me, I will explain it. Let me first give the figures... (Interruptions) In the year 1991, the rate of growth was 15 per cent compared to the previous year. And whereas in the year 1991-92 for commercial vehicles, up to April, the rate of growth is 5.5 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the last year. I will give the exact number also.

In 1989-90, the number of commercial vehicles produced is 1,25,051. In 1991, the total number of commercial vehicle is 1,44,556. The rate of growth is 15 per cent. Then, coming to this current year, 1991-92, upto the October month, the production is 82,474. The number in the corresponding period of the previous year is 78,042. The increase is 5.5 per cent. So, in absolute terms the number of commercial vehicles has increased from 78,000 to 82,000. But when compared to the last year, the rate of growth has declined from 15 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Question no. 387 is transferred to the Finance Ministry.

Land Acquired Under Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976.

*388. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL:
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area identified under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 since its commencement, State-wise and year-wise,

(b) the total area acquired and distributed/allotted among the economically weaker sections, and

(c) the number of persons thus benefited?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Sir, the Total area identified under the Urban Land ceiling Act is 2,16,537.79 hectares and the Central Act is not in force in the states of Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir as they did not adopt this Central Act.

The land acquired and distributed among

the economically weaker sections was 10,373.53 hectares and this allotment is made by the state.

The number of dwelling units envisaged in the scheme is 3,19,951. And of these are five in a family, then 15,99,725 persons will be benefited by this.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The details of the estimate of excess vacant land, the extent of vacant land physically taken possession of by the State Governments/Union Territories and the number of dwelling units envisaged in the approved schemes and the extent of land covered by the approved schemes in hectares under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 for weaker sections of the society as received from state Governments/Union Territories is explained in the Annexure. Such information year-wise is not compiled by Government of India.

Annexure

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Estimate of excess vacant land after scrutiny (Hectares)	Extent of vacant land physically acquired (taken poss- ession of) by the State Govts./UTs. (Hectares)	Statement under Section 21		
			No. of dwelling Units envisaged in the approved schemes	Extent of land covered by the scheme approved (Hectares)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Andhra Pradesh	12,364-37	1,777-77	2,524	819-25	
2. Assam	73-43	7-63	—	—	
3. Bihar	235-45	19-16	—	—	
4. Gujarat	32,513-00	770-00	1,44,550	2,120-00	
5. Karnataka	9,744-27	852-97	57	4-45	
6. Madhya Pradesh	16,007-73	1,447-00	1,215	26-82	
7. Maharashtra	53,342-36	974-70	1,26,557	1,015-34	
8. Orissa	124-60	47-08	12	1-06	
9. Punjab	1,851-16	—	—	—	

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Statement under Section 21				
	Estimate of excess vacant land after scrutiny (Hectares)	Extent of vacant land physically acquired (taken poss- ession of) by the State Govts./UTs. (Hectares)	No. of dwelling Units envisaged in the approved schemes	Extent of land covered by the scheme approved (Hectares)	
	2	3	4	5	
10 Rajasthan	27,369-14	565-55	1,837	64-81	
11. Uttar Pradesh	56,690-23	3,828-03	40,886	423-85	
12. West Bengal	5,007-00	46-14	—	—	
13. Delhi	341-06	1-09	—	—	
14. Pondicherry	264-18	18-75	—	—	
15. Chandigarh	13-63	—	—	—	
16. Cantonment areas	606-18	21-79	2,313	20-91	
Total.	2,16,537-79	10,373-53	3,19,951	4,496-49	

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: What are the reasons for the poor performance in the implementation of this Act?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Well, certain problems keep on cropping up. And it is correct to say that it is not what we would like it to be. Certain problems have arisen because we do not get enough land; land is not there that can be distributed. And then litigation will take place. And because of litigation, everything is hampered.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Mr. Speaker Sir, by going through (a) and (b) parts of the hon. Minister's reply, it seems that 5 per cent land has been acquired. She has stated that the land cannot be acquired due to litigation involved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if she is thinking to amend this act for this purpose and while doing so will the suggestions in the interim reports of the National Commission on Urbanisation and Central Council for Rural Development and Urban Development and the recommendations made at the meeting of All India Council of Mayor held in 1989 be taken into consideration. Is there is a proposal to distribute land to the widows of middle class families and war widows on priority basis.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: State Governments, different organisations, important people and others have suggested amendment to this Act. Their views are being examined in detail and proposals are being modified. About widows and others who are in need of this, different State Governments can take up this matter because it is the States that distribute and allot lands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the first part of my question is that the common people should get land to construct their houses and for this purpose an Act has been enacted. To achieve this objective Govern-

ment wish to make some amendment and for that a committee has been set up... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: He has just replied, a minute back.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What are the details of those recommendations? Secondly, does the Central Government wish to give directions to the State under this Act to distribute surplus land to the people immediately.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I have replied to your first question.

[*English*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: what are the exact recommendations of the Committee?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: This is a long one. I will lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER... You can go to the second part of the question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What would you like to do for the distribution of the excess land?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The excess land can be distributed for the welfare of the people. We have been asked to bear it in mind. We feel that those who are suffering or those who need land for their business or industry should be provided land under that Act.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker sir, the hon. Minister has said that the State government have been given direction in this regard I would like to know how far those directions have been followed. Can there be a time bound programme for it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I would like

to inform the hon. Member that we have not given any directions. It is their duty and they will do it... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM NOHOR RAI... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the quota fixed for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the surplus land which is going to be distributed. What is the percentage and names Harijans and Advasi's to whom it has been given... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the quota fixed for Harijans and Advasi's?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: There is provision for weaker sections which includes these categories also.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The hon. Minister has said in her reply that out of 2.16 lakh hectares of land, less than 10,000 hectares of land has been acquired. That comes to 5 per cent of the total surplus land available. Then out of that also for only 4496 hectares of land schemes have been sanctioned. That comes to less than 2.5 per cent of the total area available. This shows that since 1976 this Act has totally failed. In view of the liberal policy of the Government, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he will consider to scrap this Act totally since it has not achieved anything what it was intended for. Secondly, this is a Central Act. This is not an Act made by the state governments. So, the central Government has to amend or scrap this Act. What is the Minister's reply to that?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We will go by the views of the House.

International Treaty on Rights over the Ocean

*389 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any International Treaty on rights over the Ocean;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to explore the sea for natural wealth in the Bay of Bengal, particularly in the sea around the Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(d) whether any scientific research has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the results of such research and the possibility for future exploitation?

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

(b) The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted on 30th April, 1982 and India is a signatory to the Convention. It establishes a comprehensive framework for the regulation of all ocean space. It contains provisions governing inter-alia, the limits of national jurisdiction over ocean space, access to the seas, navigation, protection and preservation of the marine environment, exploitation of living resources and conservation, scientific research, seabed mining and exploitation of other non-living resources and the settlement of disputes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Exploitation of living resources

Exploration and exploitation of living resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone which included Bay of Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Sea is carried out by surveys undertaken by the research and survey vessels of the Department of Ocean

Development, Fisheries survey of Indian and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. The surveys carried out so far have indicated an annual exploitable potential of marine fish of about 10.9 lakh tonnes in Bay of Bengal and 1.61 lakh tonnes in Andaman and Nicobar seas. The recent trawler survey of fisheries survey of India in Andaman sea located grounds of deep sea spear lobster in exploitable quantity.

2. The future programme includes survey of pelagic resources of Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea and survey of surface swimming tunas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by oceanic purse seining.

Exploration of Non-Living Resources

3. The Geological Survey of India completed survey for non-living resources in about 63% of Indian exclusive economic zone which covers Bay of Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The survey revealed the following:

- (i) Extensive patches of multi-placer sands like ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite in the near shelf domain of Orissa and Andhra coast.
- (ii) High grade lime mud off Pentakota in Andhra Pradesh, and
- (iii) Indications of anomalous concentration of base metals (copper, lead and zinc) in thin layers in Andaman Sea.

4. The future programmes included search of placer minerals within the territorial waters and geo-chemical sampling for possible sources of catagenous hydrocarbon along continental slopes.

5. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission are offering three of shore blocks in West Bengal and eleven in Andamans in the fourth round of exploration for oil and gas in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea areas.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already exhausted the exploration of the minerals in the land and now there is need to exploit more the seabed wealth for the mankind. In view of this whether the International Treaty on Rights Over the Ocean including the equitable distribution of wealth among the developed and developing countries has been taken into consideration and which are the countries who have signed the Treaty? Out of 54 million sq.kms. seabed, what is the area that lies in India?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted in 1982 and was signed by 130 countries. But, in order that it might come into force, it is required that at least 60 countries should ratify the convention. Only 49 countries have ratified it as yet. Therefore, the seabed Authority which was envisaged under the Convention has not yet come into being and because of that I must say that all that was envisaged has not become possible internationally. India has also not yet ratified the convention.

About the area, as you know, under the law, we do have the exclusive economic zone and you have certain laws governing the area which is not under us.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, what I wanted to know was whether equitable distribution between the developed and developing countries has got any place in the Treaty?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the common heritage of mankind.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Yes Sir, provided the Convention is ratified by sufficient number of countries and the Seabed Authority comes into being. Under the Convention, once it comes into being, there are two important provisions. Firstly, 50 per cent of the funding has to be done by the member countries themselves. Secondly, there is provision also for sharing of technology which is developed by any of the countries, so that the others could benefit from it.

Probably this is the reason why none of the industrialised countries, (seventeen of them,) have not yet ratified this Convention which means there are reservations about sharing both the resources required and the technology developed with the other countries of the world.

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, part ii) of my question was not properly replied. The hon. Prime Minister is also here. He can better say the position whether the International Treaty on the right of the Seabed does include the equitable distribution of the seabed wealth between the developing countries and developed countries, whether that has a place in the International Treaty?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): That is the intention of the convention. It is a different matter that the Convention has not come into force. She has already explained why probably it has not come into force. (*interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It cannot be allowed like this. You have not utilised your right properly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jena, let Shri Bhakta ask the question.

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the Geological Survey of India has undertaken a survey in the sea-beds around Andaman and Nicobar Islands and collected 75 samples within a depth ranging from 500 to 2, 500 metres in the sea-bed and that indicated the availability of copper, lead, zinc and may be gold in the sea-bed around Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government will consider opening one office of the Ocean Development Department in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to undertake in depth water study at a depth of more than 2, 500 metres and above in the sea-bed areas around Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In the reply it has been stated that the oil exploration work would take place and relevant places have been identified for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I would like to know whether the Government is going to give contracts for this to any foreign company and if that be so, how many firms will be given contracts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

SHRIMTI MARGARET ALVA: As far as oil exploration is concerned, I may say that it is off-shore drilling facility. We have no intention, at the moment, of locating any thing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is only at the exploratory level for which bids have been called for by April, 1992 and the O.N.G.C. would be able to give other details about it.

As far as sea-bed exploration is concerned, most of the work is being done through specialised ships which are surveying and studying the ocean-bed and examining what has been explored. A Centre for Ocean Development has recently opened in a small office in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The provision is there. It will be expanded as and when the time is ripe.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: In our exclusive economic zone non-living materials like Elumanite, Zarcum and Gypsum etc. have been identified to be available in the Bay of Bengal. I understand all these non-living resources have been identified. I would like to ask the hon Minister whether the Government of India is planning to exploit all these resources for national utilisation?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The resources have now been discovered in certain areas As I said earlier, when we find them to be economically viable to exploit them, the concerned Departments and others will take up the work I may mention, for instance, that this Department does the exploratory work, develops the necessary technology and then the concerned Department, takes up the specific planning and follows it up. For instance, the Atomic Energy Department does have provision for

rare earths. We have plants in Kerala and Tamil Nadu which are already doing this. Therefore, at the moment I would not be able to say who is going to do what.. The exploratory work has been done. Certain areas and locations have been identified and follow-up work, work as the technology etc. is to be done. As and when funds and other things become available, it will be exploited commercially.

SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Sir, for exploration of the sea-bed research and flora and fauna, way back in 1980-1981 three vessels were purchased at the cost of about Rs. 100 crores and work done by them is not promising. That is what I feel. Whether the Hon. Minister will ask for more funds in the Eighth Five Year Plan for research and survey of the sea-bed and also whether there will be efforts made for getting the signature of fifty per cent countries for finalising the treaty because it is very important for a country like India where there is a vast sea coast and around Andaman and Nicobar Islands from where we can go further deep, say 450 kilometres, as exclusive economic zone, for survey and exploration and exploitation. I want the details from the hon. Minister,

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers always ask for more funds from the Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, in the Eighth Plan Rs. 235 crores has been requested for the entire programme and we hope that we will be able to get what we require. As far as the ships that are with us, I mean, with the various departments the Member said that they have not been of much use. But we feel that they have been doing very good work.

SHRI VJAYANAVAL PATIL: They have not been utilised properly.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: They have been utilised, Sir. The Fisheries Department has some survey vessels, the

Department of Ocean Development has come, the Geological Survey of India has got its own infrastructure, and therefore, they have been used by different departments and they have got their own equipment as per their requirements. Two types of vessels are required, one for the coast and another for deep sea. There are two types of vessels which have been used and we have made provision for improving the infrastructure on this front in the Eighth Plan.

The hon. Member asked if the 50th signature for the ratification would be arranged by us. I want to tell the hon. Member that we require 60 signatures, and not 50 for the convention to come into operation.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State has informed us that so far as the Convention is concerned, amongst the non-ratifiers and non-signatories to the Convention is India. We have also not ratified the Convention. I would like to understand from the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Minister of State as to what is holding up of ratification of the Convention.

Further, so far as the E.E.Z. is concerned, the Indian exclusive economic zone had been fully delineated and if we had not fully delineated it, what are the areas where we had not delineated it? For example, the New Moore Island is an area of dispute. Where have we not delineated it and for what reason?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we have had our reservations also about some of the provisions of the Convention. We have not yet ratified it and as I said, one of them is that once the Treaty is ratified, then all the technology has to be shared among all those who are Members and we are yet developing our own indigenous technology investing our own money; and none of the industrialised countries, 17 of them, have ratified it, which means that they are also not prepared to share either the funding or the technology which is developed by them. And therefore, unless all of us are prepared to do it together, we feel that there is no point only our rushing

into it ahead of those who really have that technology.

Sir, as far as the demarcation of the Exclusive Economic Zone is concerned, I think we do not have a problem about that. It is the second part of it and that is the Continental shelf which really requires to be mapped to show how much of it really comes under our exclusive control. This work is going on, parts of it have been completed, the rest if it is still under survey.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, my question is regarding the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. From the answer it is clear that there are five agencies which are doing the survey and exploration work- the Department of Ocean Development, Fisheries Surveys, Central Marine fisheries, Geological Survey of India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Five different agencies are doing the survey and exploration work. According to all the indications which are available, our sea beds have a very rich wealth, but we find that we do not have enough capacity and also necessary equipment and organisation to do this exploration work as expeditiously as it is required. Keeping this in view, is the government thinking to have a coordinated department or agency? Secondly, are they going to seek some assistance from foreign agencies where required high technology and equipments are made available for the exploration of this sea-bed wealth?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I will start by answering the last part of it first. For off-shore oil exploration we have called for bids now from international companies which are prepared to come both for the off-shore Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as for the three blocks on the Bengal coast. These are being offered for international exploration and exploitation with certain conditions which would give the option to us to buy 100% of the crude when it becomes available.

As far as the other exploration is concerned, I can mention that a Working Group

was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture for exploration and exploitation of the fish resources. This question is exclusively related to Bay of Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has been put. In this area also, Tuna and certain other fish resources like lobsters have been discovered which could be exploited upto the level of 10.9. and 1.3 lakh tonnes annually in these areas which are not yet exploited. That is being done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Department. We also have, at the same time, other explorations going on, for instance, for demarkating the EEZ and this one is done by the Geological Survey of India. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, there are various agencies attending to different types of work which are going in the off-shore areas which have been undertaken.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YEADAV: Sir, My question regarding the coordinated agency for all these works, has not been answered.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, this is a good suggestion which we would certainly like to consider.

Norms For Allocation of Levy Sugar

*390. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allocation of levy sugar to the States;

(b) the allocation thereof to each State during the current year, month-wise; and

(c) whether the government propose to fix the levy sugar quota to the States on the basis of population as per census of 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Under the present policy of partial control, levy sugar allocations to the States are generally made on uniform norms of ensuring 425 gms per capital monthly

availability for the projected populations on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2.1987.

In addition to the monthly levy quota, a quantity 99, 950 tonnes of levy sugar is released to States/U.Ts as festival quota each year. The festival quota is apportioned among the States/U.Ts in proportion to their normal levy allocations.

(b) State-wise quantities of monthly levy sugar quota, additional 5% adhoc allotment and festival quota are given in the Statement, laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The allocation of levy sugar to States/U.Ts is being increased keeping in view increased production.

STATEMENT

S No	State/UT	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% adhoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	7614
2	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	74
3	Arunchal Pradesh	314	16	4
4	Assam	9617	481	2896
5	Bihar	33459	1673	10078
6	Chandigarh	372	19	112
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	3	14
8	Delhi	8721	436	2316
9	Goa	500	25	150
10	Daman	24	1	
11	Diu	15	1	12

S.No.	State/UT	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% adhoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year	
1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	4878	
13.	Haryana	6386	6386	319	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	2019	101	608
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884	2884	144	868
16.	Karnataka	17769	17769	888	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	11953	598	3600
18.	Lakshdweep	71	71	4	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	25031	1252	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	29938	1497	9014
21.	Manipur	694	694	35	208
22.	Meghalaya	662	662	33	200

S.No.	State/UT	1	2	3	4	5
			Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% adhoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year	
23.	Mizoram		261	13	78	
24.	Nagland		426	21	128	
25.	Orissa		12393	620	3730	
26.	Pondicherry		305	15.2	64	
27.	Karikal		73	3.7	18	
28.	Mahe		15	0.7	4	
29	Yanam		7	0.4	2	
30.	Punjab		7945	397	2392	
31.	Rajasthan		16914	846	5092	
32.	Sikkim		165	8	50	
33.	Tamil Nadu		22547	1127	6790	
34.	Tripura		1001	50	302	
35.	Uttar Pradesh		52926	2646	15936	
36.	West Bengal		25888	1294	7796	
	Total		333068	16654	99,950	

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, you are not at all allowing the back benchers to ask supplementary questions. You cannot browbeat us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The back benchers will have a chance now. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must also give an opportunity to the back-benchers to express their views. *(Interruptions)* or inform us about the time when we will be given an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: My suggestion is that the entire proceedings of the House should be televised.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we always come prepared for our speeches but always stand in queue, waiting for our turn to come. You must pay attention to this matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HAJI ADHAN ROY: Though we come well-prepared with our speeches but we don't get an opportunity to ask questions and supplementary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked a specific question, whether

Government is distributing levy sugar quota on the basis of 1987 census. *(Interruptions)* I would like to point out that from the 1987 onwards the population of our country has increased from 20 to 25%. In reply to my question the hon. Minister has admitted that Government is not considering to make 1991 as base year for distribution of levy sugar quota. *(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that even though there is an increase of 20 to 25% in the population of our country since 1987, the Government is still distributing levy sugar quota with 1987 as base year and as a result there of there is acute shortage of levy sugar. *(interruptions)* Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when people are being denied the levy sugar, why the Government is not considering 1991 as base year for distributing sugar quota. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now I will allow the back-benchers to ask supplementaries. Please be ready for this.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got an opportunity to raise even a single question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal to make 1991 as base year for the distribution of levy sugar quota is under consideration as the population has increased from by 20 to 25% since 1987. Besides, the production of sugar has also increased and Government proposes to export sugar. Keeping in view these aspects of sugar production, I think it is justifiable to make 1991 as base year for the distribution of levy sugar quota. I would like to know whether any such proposal is under consideration of the Government. Is the hon. Minister ready to accept the proposal.

[*English*]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, it is a fact that as on today we are allocating the levy sugar on the basis of 1-10-1986 population. In view of the increased production of sugar in the meantime, we have increased the existing quota by five per cent. To meet the requirements of levy sugar according to the 1991 Census, I think, it may take another one year as the production of sugar is to pick up and to stabilise. We can consider it next year. To meet the requirement 10 per cent extra increase of sugar is necessary. We have already given five per cent more.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider to increase the quot of sugar from 425 grammes to 700 grammes due to the unbearable price of sugar prevailing in the market.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We have not been able to increase the quota even to 425 grammes on the basis of 1991 census. It is under consideration. It is a partial control, with the ratio between 45 levy sugar and 55 free sale sugar. Out of the levy sugar, we have to give the allocation to the different States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out of the hon. Minister that the sugar mills are incurring heavy losses and farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce due to the faulty sugar policy of the Government? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of the main question. If I do not allow you, you would become angry.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It does not come out of it.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I

would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the norms mentioned by the Government for distribution of sugar in the States are maintained by the Government for distribution of sugar. And if the norms are maintained then? What are the norms? And is it a fact that the sugar that is distributed to rural people in comparison to urban people is less and, if it is less, why it is less?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: 425 grammes is distributed on the basis of the projected population of 1986. This is the norm of distribution to all the States. There is no discrimination between one State and another. Whatever is allocated to the State, the State distributes. We do not come into the picture to see whether there is any discrimination between the urban and the rural.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: What is the total production of sugar? What is the net demand for consumption and what is the present value in the open market? There is some gap between the control rate and the open market rate. What are the measures to be taken by the Government to bridge this gap of price?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The production is 1, 19, 000 tonnes and the consumption is 1, 15, 000 tonnes. There is always difference between the control price and the open price. Control price is cheaper price and open market price is determined by the demand and supply. There is a difference between control price and open market price.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please bear in mind that I will allow one question from the ruling party and the other from the Opposition party

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why there is a difference

in the quality of the sugar which is sold at control price and the sugar sold in the open market. Poor people should also get the same quality of sugar as in the open market. We get lesser quantity because it is made available at controlled rate but there should be no complaint about quality of sugar and the weighing system. It has been observed that poor quality sugar is distributed in most of the ration shops in rural areas. There should be improvement in this. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please help the Members in the House, to put their questions, by keeping quiet.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I do not agree that whatever we give to the ration-shops is of third quality. whatever we allot, we allot to the State Governments. They have got every right to reject if the standard is below the normal standard (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting others? Afterwards you would complain that Members are not given opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you completed your reply?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know why you are asking so many questions. But please help me to give you a chance.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: About his question, I would like to say that it is the same sugar which we allot because it comes from the same factory.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lady Member Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram to put the question.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: I do not want to ask any question.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of difference in the quality of levy sugar and the sugar sold in open market. People should get the same quality sugar through ration shops.

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised your hand. Now you do not want to ask your question... No cross-talk there. Please help other members

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has submitted that no discrimination is done in allocating sugar to States through Public Distribution System to urban and rural areas. But we know that it is true in cause of States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would issue any guidelines to the States to the effect that no discrimination is made in distribution of levy sugar between the urban and the rural areas otherwise Central Government would cut off their shares.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Normally we do give any instructions how it is to be distributed. We allot it taking into consideration the population that is there on the basis of 1.10.1986.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shankarrao D. Kale. He knows a lot about sugar.

SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE: The price fixed for the levy sugar is not quite sufficient to meet out the cost of production of sugar. Will the hon. Minister think of raising the price of levy sugar to meet out the cost of production? Further, the levy price in respect of each State is different. Will the Minister think of bringing an equal price in respect of all the States as far as the levy-price is concerned? Will he maintain a price

party in respect of all the States? (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI. The ex-factory levy price differs from State to State. I think the hon Member means the ex-factory price of Sugar. But it does not arise out of this question. Anyhow, I would like to State that it varies from State to State. For example, as far as Maharashtra is concerned, the production is higher, the recovery is higher, the duration is more, the cost of production is less. Comparing to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the cost of production is less in Maharashtra. That is why we fix up the ex-factory value taking into consideration the cost of production (*interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE Sir, You are not calling my question

MR SPEAKER You are a front-bencher

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY Mr Speaker, Sir, there are two types of rationing systems prevalent in the country - one is statutory rationing and the other is modified rationing. If the production of sugar is increasing in the country why cannot we distribute the same quality sugar through both the rationing systems. How long would it take now?

MR SPEAKER This is not a relevant question but even then I am allowing the Minister

[*English*]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI We distribute it uniformly taking into consideration the total population. We give 425 grams per head

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE Mr Speaker,

Sir, in Delhi, per head quota is comparatively more than in other States. A uniformity should be maintained. If sugar is distributed considering 1991 as base year then all people would be able to get it and there would be adequate supply (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN GOGOI Sir, it is a fact that Delhi has been getting a little bit more

SOME HON. MEMBERS Why?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI It is getting for a very long time

MR SPEAKER And also because, Delhi has no sugar factory. Shri Meghe, Please sit down. You have asked the question and you will get the reply

SHRI TARUN GOGOI Sir, not only Delhi, there are seven such areas which get a little bit more. For example, Lakshadweep, the constituency of Shri P M Sayeed, Andaman and Nicobar Islands from where Shri Manoranjan Bhakta comes and certain other areas

Ban on Employment of Children in Beedi Industry

*391 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
SHRI C P MUDALA GIRIYAPPA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of children employed in the beedi industry in the country,

(b) whether the Supreme Court has given a judgement putting an immediate ban on employment of children in beedi industry.

(c) if so, the details of the directive given by the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the speedy implementation of these directives?

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

STATEMENT

Employment of Child Labour in industrial premises where beedi is manufactured is prohibited under Section 24 of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment), Act, 1966. Section 43 of the above Act 'however' enjoins that the provisions shall not apply to a self-employed person manufacturing beedi in a private dwelling house with the assistance of members of the family including children dependent on him. 'Child' under the above Act means a person who has not completed 14 years of age. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 also contains similar provisions in respect of employment of children in beedi-making. No statistics are available of children being employed by way of assistance in the family or private dwelling houses in beedi making.

2. The Supreme Court in the writ petition No. 1262 of 1987 on November 19, 1991, inter alia, directed as follows:

"Tobacco manufacturing has indeed health hazards. Child labour in this trade should therefore be prohibited as far as possible and employment of child labour should be stopped either immediately or in phased manner to be decided by the State Governments but within a period not exceeding three years from

now. The provisions of Child Labour Abolition Act, 1986 should be strictly implemented."

3. The State Government are advised to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, the Supreme Court's ruling was given in 1987 and it says that "employment of child labour is prohibited in bidi manufacturing and that it should be stopped either immediately or in phased manner to be decided by the State Governments but within a period not exceeding three years from now." Already four years have passed. In the statement you have asked the State Governments to ensure strict implementation.

May I know whether you have received any feed-back from the State Governments and if so, which States have responded and what was the feed back.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, the judgment of the Supreme Court was not given in 1987. It was given on 19th of November, 1991. I think the hon. Member had made a slight mistake in referring the case number and the year. The judgment was delivered on the 19th of November, 1991. It is just about a month now. We need a little more time, to get the information from the State Governments. Also, it is being examined by our Legal Department. It will take sometime.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, if the case was registered in 1987, how come that the Government could let it pass after four years? May I know, what steps were taken at that time to get the judgment on time

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I cannot make

any comment on the delay of the judgement by the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in his reply that under the Act of 1966 children below the age of fourteen years can not be employed. But in Bidi Industry in Bihar boys of the age of eight to ten years are also employed. Is there any Government monitoring agency to check it.

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, employment of children is not prohibited everywhere. The employment of children is prohibited only in certain areas where it is hazardous and in the non-hazardous areas, the children are allowed to be employed with certain regulations, certain conditions. So, it is possible that in non-hazardous areas, the children are being given employment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if the Government has conducted a survey to find out the number of child labourers presently employed in Bidi Industry. It has been observed that Supreme Court has ordered the ban on child labour yet their conditions are such that they cannot remain jobless as they belong to poor sections of society. So I would like to know if the Government has any plan under consideration wherein those child-labours can get education and earn while they learn.

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, bidi is produced in two ways. One is in the factory and another is in the family, on contract basis. The rolling is done by the families. As far as the factory is concerned, we have prohibited

employment of children in the factories. But as far as home making is concerned, we have allowed the children to help their parents. There are children who are helping their parents in rolling the bidis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Modifications in Eighth plan Targets

*392. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to modify the targets of the Eighth Five Year Plan in view of the liberalised economic policies;

(b) if so, the fields in which modifications are likely to be effected; and

(c) the precise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan is still under preparation and its targets are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Status Paper on Revival of Sick Public Sector Units

*393 SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate status paper has

been prepared on the revival of the sick public sector units and on the performance of coal mines;

(b) if so, the details of each such paper; and

(c) whether these status paper are likely to be discussed in the Tripartite Committee recently constituted by the Government to safeguard the interests of labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):(a) to (c). A monograph prepared by the Department of Pubic Sector Enterprises has already been furnished to the Members of the House by that Department. The aforesaid monograph will also be discussed in the Special Tripartite Committee constituted by the Ministry of Labour to consider the impact of the New Industrial Policy on the problem affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations.

In so far as the status paper on uneconomic coal mines is concerned, the paper has been prepared for consideration in the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Coal.

Units of IPCL

*394. SHRI A. PRATAP SAI:
SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the location of each unit of IPCL in the country at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start some new units of IPCL; and

(c) if so, the site selected therefor, State-wise and the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN):(a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) is having three manufacturing units at Baroda, Gujarat, MGCC, Nagothane, Maharashtra, and Thane, Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) IPCL has proposed to set up six new expansion projects details of which are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	PROJECT	LOCATION	PROPOSED CAPITAL COST (CR.)
1.	Poly Butadiene Rubber Baroda Complex, Gujarat Expansion		149.2
2.	Polypropylene	-do-	198.63
3.	Engineering Plastics	-do-	125.62
4.	Ethylene Expansion	MGCC, Nagothane, Maharashtra	177.58
5.	HDPE Expansion	-do-	158.78
6.	Integrated Gas Cracker Complex	Gandhar, Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat	3484.37

Joint Fertiliser Venture in Jordan

*395. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Jordan to set up a Joint fertiliser Venture in that country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian workers are likely to get employment there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Southenrn Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) and M/s. Jordan Phosphate Mines Ltd. (JPMC), have signed an agreement on 12th October, 1991 for setting up a joint venture with majority shareholding by SPIC, to be provided mostly in the form of plant and machinery, equipment and technical services from India. The project is to produce phosphoric acid phosphoric acid equivalent to 2.08 lakh tonnes of P205 per annum, at an investment of US \$ 100 million. Commercial production is expected by early 1994.

(c) and (d) Opportunities for Indian workforce are expected to open up as a result of the joint venture, but this cannot be quantified at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Self-Employment Programmes

*396. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has recently been

conducted to evaluate the implementation of various self-employment programmes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to make such programmes more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Third round of concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme which is the self-employment programme in rural areas was conducted in the States/Union Territories for the period January, 1989-December, 1989.

(b) The main findings of this evaluation are as follows:-

- (1) Primary and Tertiary Sectors were areas of main thrust covering 44% and 45% families respectively. In primary sector, Dairy Units (20% coverage) were more popular, as compared to other schemes. In Tertiary and Secondary Sectors, the reliance was on shops (17% coverage) and village industries (6% coverage) respectively.
- (2) At the national level, 65% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas.
- (3) In the opinion of the beneficiaries, the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80% cases.
- (4) About 37% beneficiaries had no overdues and 29% beneficiaries had overdues less than Rs. 1000. Thus about 66% beneficiaries had overdues upto Rs. 1000/-

This compares well with the findings of NABARD(1985) according to which recovery is estimated at 69%.

- (5) At the national level, 94% beneficiaries had not borrowed any money from private sources after acquisition of the asset.
- (6) The assets had generated additional income (net of cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000/- in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001/- and Rs. 2000/- in 18% cases and between Rs. 501/- and Rs. 1000/- in 9% cases.
- (7) The old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 in 81% cases and revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- in 28% cases at the national level.
- (8) Ineligible families were assisted in 16% cases at the national level.
- (9) In 82% cases, there was no difference in the cost the asset as per official record and its value in the opinion of the beneficiary. However in the remaining 18% cases, some differences were observed. Of these, in 9% cases there were significant difference of more than Rs. 500/-. This indicates some malpractices and leakages in the implementation, which needs to be probed in by the authorities.
- (10) Working capital was not provided to beneficiaries in 20% cases out of 62% such cases, where working capital was required.
- (11) After care and Government sup-

port was not made available to the beneficiaries in 53% cases out of 71% cases requiring such support.

- (12) The beneficiaries were not aware of the Group Life Insurance Scheme in 76% cases at national level.

(c) These findings were forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary corrective measures for proper implementation of the programme. In addition the following steps have also been taken:-

- (1) Target for coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries has been increased from 30% to 50% and that of women beneficiaries from 30% to 40% of total families assisted with effect from 1.4.1990.
- (2) Subsidy ceiling for physically handicapped persons has been enhanced to 50% of total project cost subject to monetary ceiling of Rs. 5000 from 1991-92 onwards.
- (3) The target under TRYSEM has been increased to 4.25 lakhs in 1991-92.
- (4) Land purchase has been made a permissible activity under Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect from 1.4.1991.
- (5) All the Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries from 1. 4. 1988 have been covered recently under Group Insurance Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation by way of Social Security Measures.

- (6) Constant efforts are being made to step up per capita investment.

Industries in Rajasthan

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

(a) The number of small, medium and heavy industries established in the public and private sector in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted any proposal to make available at cheaper rates the required power and funds for the industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Registration of units in the Small Scale Sector is done at the district level. However, number of small scale units established under DIC Programme in Rajasthan during the last 3 years - 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90 - are 3463, 5851 and 5444 respectively. These figures include not only units in SSI Sector, but also other units in VSI Sector as well as non-SIDO units. As regards units in the organised sector, the details of Industrial units in Rajasthan during the last 3 years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Licences issued in Rajasthan.</i>
1989	12
1990	6
1991 (upto Oct.)	6

(b) and (c). The power tariffs are fixed by State Electricity Boards which are autono-

mous bodies under State Governments. Other incentives are also given by State Govts. to industries.

[English]

Industries Based on Rare Earth Sands

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

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited proposes to set up some industries based on rare earth sands in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is a proposal to set up a Mining and Mineral Separation project at Kudiramozhi in the V.O. Chidambaranar Dist. in Tamil Nadu by Indian Rare Earth Limited in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for exploiting the heavy minerals found in the beach sand in the area.

Timing of this operation will depend on the need, and quantity needed for further processing in other factories producing TiO₂ in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

3

[Translation]

Anti-Cancer Drugs

*399 SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the anti-cancer drugs being imported by the Government;

(b) whether the Government are aware that these drugs are sold at higher prices despite exemption from customs duty granted for these drugs; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Under Cancer Control Programme, Government has not imported any anti cancer drug. However, DGS&D placed one contract for imported anti cancer drug namely, Bleocin with an Indian company in September, 1990.

(b) and (c) Almost all anti cancer drugs are out of price control. Anti cancer drugs are, no doubt, expensive, however, no instance of these drugs being sold at unreasonably high prices has come to the notice of the Government.

[English]

Allotment of Flats under Hudco-79 Scheme

*400. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding allotment of flats by the DDA under HUDCO-79 Scheme, category-wise and

(b) the time by which the remaining applicants are likely to be allotted flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The category-wise details of allotments made

so far under New Pattern Scheme, 1979 as reported by D.D.A. are as under.

S. No.	Category	Allotments made as on 1.12.1991.
1.	M.I.C.	20,272
2.	L.I.G.	38,174
3.	JANTA	47,919
TOTAL:		1,06,669 (Including 304 evictees)

(b) Concrete plans have been formulated by D.D.A. for clearing the backlog under this scheme by 1994-95 subject to availability of land and infrastructure services.

Cine-Workers Welfare Fund

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

(a) whether there is a welfare fund for the cine workers;

(b) if so, the annual contribution accruing to the fund and the sources from which the contributions are received; and

(c) the details of benefits, accruing to the film industry workers from the cine-workers' welfare fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Cine Workers' Welfare fund has been constituted under Cine Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1981;

(b) The Fund is financed by levy of cess @ Rs. 1,000/- per feature film submitted for certification to Central Board of Film Certifi-

ation Contributions are not received for the fund from any other source. The amount of cess credited to Cine Workers' Welfare Fund during the last three years is as under

1988-89	Rs 15.35 lakhs
1989-90	Rs 5.18 lakhs
1990-91	Rs 8.26 lakhs

(c) (i) Scholarships are being paid to the children of Cine Workers studying from Class-V onwards to Post Graduation and for higher studies in Medical, Engineering etc. ranging from Rs 180/- to 2,400/- per annum. The number of scholarships awarded during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of awardees	Amount disbursed
1988-89	307	Rs 1.42 lakhs
1989-90	350	Rs 1.63 lakhs
1990-91	307	Rs. 1.45 lakhs

(ii) An amount of Rs 85,000/- has been paid to 17 victims @ Rs. 5,000/- each as ex-gratia grant to the victims of fire tragedy that took place on 8.2.1989 in Mysore on the sets of T.V. Serial "THE SWORD OF TIPU SULTAN"

Low Cost Housing for Poor

*402. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Americans based in North and South Carolina have provided Rs. 1.20 crores towards financing the low cost housing schemes for the poor;

(b) if so, the total amount so far raised from other NRIs for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether any concrete schemes have been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the schemes are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). Government is not aware of any such proposal.

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation

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

(a) whether the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation has indigenously developed a medical Linear Accelerator Machine;

(b) if so, whether any public sector undertaking has come forward to manufacture the machine on commercial basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other notable agro-electronic instruments developed by the CSIO; in the recent years; and

(e) whether the Punjab Tractors Ltd. (PIL) has started commercial production of Driver Reflexes Testing System (DRTS) earlier developed by CSIO; and

(f) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Medical Linear Accelerator machine was developed by Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) in collaboration with Society for Applied Micro Electronic Engi-

neering Research (SAMEER), Bombay and Post Graduate Institute (PGI), Chandigarh under a project sponsored by the Department of Electronics (DOE). The knowhow has been licensed by DOE for joint commercialisation by a consortium of five Public Sector Undertakings. These are:

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad
3. Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad
4. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota and
5. Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta.

(d) Agro-electronic instruments developed by CSIO in recent Years are:

- Portable digital soil salinity tester
- Field pH meter
- Instant digital salinity tester
- Specific Ion Analyser (Microprocessor based)

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Houses for SCs/STs

*404. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by HUDCO and other agencies for providing accommodation in rural areas in various States during the last three years;

(b) whether any other housing scheme apart from 'Antyodaya' and 'Indira Awas Yojna' for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas is under consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) HUDCO is not directly involved in the construction of houses in rural areas. However, it provides loan assistance to public housing agencies and other eligible institutions for the construction and upgradation of houses for different sections of rural population, with particular emphasis on the needs of the landless poor. It has sanctioned during the last three years loans for the construction of 671297 dwelling units in various States and under the central scheme of Indira Awas Yojana, under which grants, are provided to State Governments for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 490482 houses were constructed in the last three years. Under the 20 point programme, construction assistance was provided by State Governments during Seventh Plan period to 22.55 lakh families.

(b) and (c) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Co-operative Movement in Industrial Sector

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to encourage cooperative movement in the industrial sector;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the employment genera-

tion potential of the cooperative industrial movement in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Government have always encouraged cooperatives in the industrial sector. As a result of such continuous encouragement, industrial cooperatives are playing a significant role in processing of various agricultural products like sugarcane, cotton, milk, fruits and vegetable. Government also encourage cooperatives in development of traditional crafts and industries like handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and other village industries. The National Cooperative Development Corporation alone has so far provided a sum of Rs. 838.09 crores for promoting cooperatives in agro-processings. Again, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided a sum of Rs. 324 crores to the handloom cooperatives during the year 1990-91. KVIC has also financed more than 25,000 Co-operative societies.

(b) No such study has been conducted by this Department.

(c) In view of (b) above, this does not arise.

(d) Government are striving to promote industry in rural areas for a number of reasons including employment generation. Some studies have also been conducted in this behalf. However, a separate study of the type mentioned in (b) above has not been considered necessary.

Illegal and Unauthorised construction of Houses

4292. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of illegal and unauthorised constructed houses in Delhi demolished during the last six months;

(b) the details as to how these houses have come up and the reasons why no initial action has taken against their construction;

(c) whether there is any proposal to punish the authorities responsible for the lapses; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to deal with remaining unauthorisedly constructed houses in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). It is reported that 273 and 103 houses constructed unauthorisedly (as per attached Statement) were demolished during last six months by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi respectively. Necessary departmental action is taken by these agencies against the concerned official where instances of negligence or connivance come to notice. Instructions have been issued to deal firmly with all cases of unauthorised construction.

STATEMENT

Details of Houses Constructed Unauthorisedly and Demolished by M.C.D. During the last six months and DDA during the period 1/4/90 to 30/9/91

M.C.D.

City Zone 4

Civil Lines Zone 7

Shadra Zone 8

Sadar Paharganj Zone 5

Karol Bagh Zone 4

M.C.D.

South Zone	18
Najafgarh Zone	2
Narela Zone	26
Rohini Zone	29
<i>D.D.A.</i>	
Central Zone	3
West Zone	35
Rohini Zone	113
North Zone	12
East Zone	88
South West Zone	22

Work done by BHEL

4293. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to poor quality of work done by BHEL at Tenughat Thermal Power Project, Lalpania Dist., Bokaro, the structures of (1) Cement shed (2) C.W. Duct (3) M.C.C. Room (4) Boundry Wall from coordinate 15A+6/18B+50 failed and claims have been taken from insurance company;

(b) the details of various complaints made by GM, TVNL to BHEL in this regard;

(c) the details of enquiries ordered into the matter and the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of disciplinary action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). No structure failed due to poor quality of work. However, Insurance claims have been lodged in respect of following structures which failed due to reasons given below:

Cement Storage shed

One Gable end walls of temporary cement storage shed which was under construction, collapsed due to cyclone at site.

C.W. Duct

There is only one case of earth caving due to heavy rain as C.W. Duct was constructed in filled-up area.

Motor control Centre (M.C.C.)

Some cracks developed in this building due to uneven settlement of soil.

Boundry wall

A portion of the boundry wall collapsed due to accumulation of water. A letter was received from GM, TVNL regarding collapse of the boundry wall. The matter was jointly investigated by BHEL and TVNL engineers. It was established that the collapse was due to water thrust and not due to poor quality of work.

In view of above no disciplinary action is called for.

**List of plots sent by DDA to MCD
Regarding Unauthorised
Constructions**

4294. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had forwarded a list of

plots to the MCD where unauthorised construction had been carried out;

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

(c) whether the officials responsible for this have been identified and booked under the rules; if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the builders/buyers are converting residential areas into commercial complexes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to demolish such complexes; if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a list of 28 properties of Chitranganj Park was received from Delhi Development Authority. Action has already been initiated by the M.C.D. against the properties involved in unauthorised constructions.

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

(d) and (e). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that some builders have been converting residential buildings into Commercial complexes by carrying out unauthorised additions/alterations. However, no such survey has been carried out by the MCD. Action is taken against the builders for carrying out unauthorised construction under the DMC Act as soon as these are detected.

Night Shelters

4295. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'CAG assails DDA failure to build enough night shelters' appearing in the Hindustan Times of September 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for constructing less number of night shelters and diversion of the funds for other purposes; and

(c) the number of night shelters to be constructed during 1992 and the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) Slum Wng of Delhi Development Authority has reported that it constructed 20 units of Night Shelters, and not 15 units as mentioned in the Audit Report, against the original target of 25 units. The remaining units could not be constructed due to resistance from the land owning agencies and neighbourhood population. Reasons for diversion of funds are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Against the target of completion of one Night Shelter and initiating action for constructing two buildings of Night shelters during the year 1991-92, Slum Wing has reported that construction work of one Night Shelter near Jama Masjid is in advance stage and efforts are being made to procure land for the buildings of four Night shelters in East and West Delhi.

Silk Garments produced by KVIC

4296. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "KVIC programmes to be market

oriented" appearing in the Times of India, Bombay October 18, 1991;

(b) if so, which are the projects for which help is sought from corporate sector to make them financially more viable;

(c) the names of six places where large sums have been spent on setting up silk production farms and the amount spent on each farm;

(d) the details of Plan to produce and market silk garments prepared by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission before commencement of these farms;

(e) the profits/losses made by these farms during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(f) the reasons for the losses and the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

	Production (Rs. in crores)	Sale (Rs. in crores)
1990-91 (Actual)	51.62	36.46
1991-92 (Anticipated)	55.00	45.00
1992-93 (Target)	60.00	50.00

The share of silk khadi garments has been very negligible.

(e) and (f) In view of Reply at (c) above, this do not arise.

**Hyderabad Metro Water Works and
Sewerage Board**

4297. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No help has been sought from corporate sector by KVIC for any specific identified project. However, KVIC has approached different industrial houses seeking their support and expertise in the formulation of projects, in improving marketing techniques and in modernising infrastructure facilities. It has also approached these houses to purchase village industries products and assist in upgrading the production technology.

(c) So far no financial help has been extended by KVIC in the establishment of silk production farms. In fact development of Sericulture activity under silk programme falls under the purview of State Governments and Central Silk Board.

(d) The production and sale of silk khadi (including Garments) under KVIC programmes during 1990-91, 1991-92 (anticipated) and the target for 1992-93 is as follows:-

(a) whether any foreign assistance has been provided to the Hyderabad Metro Water Works and Sewerage Board for the development of water supply and drainage system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions on which the said assistance has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The World Bank is providing assistance for the Hyderabad Water Supply and Sewerage Project being implemented by the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The total quantum of Assistance is Us \$ 89.9 million out of a total project cost of Us \$ 140.06 million (Rs. 257.06 crores). The assistance is being made available to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the Government of India's standard arrangements for developmental assistance. The project components include additional water supply of 300 MLD to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderbad, strengthening of the existing water supply and sewerage distribution system, low cost sanitation, re-settlement rehabilitation Programme and institutional strengthening.

Rehabilitation of Jhuggi Dwellers of Govindpuri

4298. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news item 'Sharks move in' appearing in the Sunday Observer, New Delhi dated November 17-23, 1991 regarding rehabilitation of jhuggi dwellers of Govindpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether the local real Estate Agents have seized this opportunity to buy the land of the jhuggi dwellers in the wake of the fire which razed hundreds of hutments to ground in Govindpuri; and

(c) if so, the action the Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such Estate Agents to mint money by selling off the land at exorbitant prices and to rehabilitate these jhuggi dwellers?

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

(b) and (c). The title of the land vests with Delhi Development Authority. It has reported that the land shall be resumed after resettlement of eligible jhuggi dwellers. The question any land transaction does not arise as the jhuggi dwellers possess no title or right over this land. The jhuggi dwellers are resettled as per the request received from the land owning agencies for clearance of the encroachment so that the resultant land could be utilised for provision of project as per master Plan.

Per Capita Plan Investment in North Eastern States

4299. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the per capita plan investment during the current financial year in Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and the Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan - 1991-92 Per Capita State Plan Outlay North-Eastern States

<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Per Capita outlay (IN Rs.)</i>
1. Sikkim	3038
2. Meghalaya	1572

<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Per Capita outlay (IN Rs.)</i>
3. Nagaland	2194
4. Arunchal Pradesh	3718
5. Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam	1540*

Note: 1. Per Capita figures are based on 1981 Population Census.

*2. Inclusive of Special Central Assistanc under Hill Areas Development Programme.

Candidates Appeared in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

4300. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates appeared in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991, subject-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA). (a) and (b) Information is given in the attached Statement

(b) the number of candidates out of them qualified from each subject,

(c) No cut off marks is fixed in any individual subject. The Candidates are admitted to the Main Examination on the basis of aggregate marks secured by them in the preliminary Examination

(c) whether any steps is being taken by the Government to undo the loss suffered by the candidates due to the selection made on the high marks in some subjects in comparison to other subjects;

(d) and (e) does not arise.

List of Candidates Appeared and Qualified Subject wise in the Civil Services Preliminary Examination 1991

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>No of candidates Qualified</i>
1	Agriculture	2165	246
2.	Botany	3201	304
3	Chemistry	2596	242
4	Civil Engineering	3568	439

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>No. of candidates Qualified</i>
5.	Commerce	5969	148
6.	Economics	5256	555
7.	Electrical Engineering	2236	256
8.	Geography	3770	526
9.	Geology	976	115
10.	Indian History	32164	3779
11.	Law	3558	303
12.	Mathematics	2597	186
13.	Mechanical Engineering	2383	272
14.	Philosophy	677	56
15.	Political Science	8729	935
16.	Physics	4183	609
17.	Psychology	1388	167
18.	sociology	5981	744
19.	Zoology	3669	379
20.	Statistics	573	49
21.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science	375	34
22.	Public Administration	4780	611

Cement Factories in Andhra Pradesh

tioning in Andhra Pradesh; and

4301. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement factories func-

(b) the number of applications pending for establishment of new cement factories with the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The details of large size cement factories functioning in Andhra Pradesh are given in the attached statement.

In addition to this, 16 mini-cement plants

having a total installed capacity of 9.50 lakh tonnes are also reporting production.

(b) Cement Industry has been de-licensed. As such, at present, no application for starting of new cement factories is required to be made to the Union Government.

STATEMENT

*Details of cement factories in Andhra Pradesh
(Large size Cement plants)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the cement factory</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	ACC Ltd., Mancherial	Adilabad	3.35
	CCI Ltd.		
2.	Adilabad	—do—	4.00
3.	Tandur	Rangareddy	10.00
4.	Yerreguntla	Cuddapah	4.00
	<i>Andhra Pradesh Co. Ltd.</i>		
5.	Durga Cement Works	Guntur	5.00
6.	Sri Kanaka Durga Cement Works	Vijayawada	2.40
7.	Sri Visakha Cement Works	Visakhapatnam	5.00
8.	India Cements Ltd., Chilamkur	Cuddapah	10.00
9.	Madras Cements Ltd., Jayanthipuram	Krishna	7.50

Sl.No.	Name of the cement factory	District	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
10	HMP Cements Ltd., Kistna	Krishna	2.14
11.	Kesoram Cement, Basantinagar	Karimnagar	9.00
12	KCP Ltd., (Ramakrishna Cements, Macherla)	Guntur	4.00
13	Panyam Cements & Min. Ind. Ltd.	Kurnool	5.31
14	Priyadarshni Cement Ltd., Ramapuram	Nalgonda	6.00
15.	Orient Cement, Dvapur	Adilabad	9.00
16.	Rassi Cement Ltd., Vishnupuram	Nalgonda	11.00
17.	Sri Vishnu Cement Ltd Sitapuram	—do—	5.00
18	Texmaco Ltd Yerraguntla	Cuddapah	5.00
Total			107.70

Issue of Letter of Intent

4302. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government regarding the proposal for issuing of Letter of Intent in favour of Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited to be located at Paradeep;

(b) whether the State Government have also intimated to the Union Government regarding the availability of basic infrastructure facilities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government regarding this project in the State of Orissa in so far as the question of issuing the Letter of Intent is concerned?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Issue of Trade Licences

4303. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of trade licences for setting up small industries being issued to Chakma people of Arunachal Pradesh is negligible as compared to the number of such licences issued to other people of the State; and

(b) if so, the trade licences issued to the Chakma people of Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) No trade licences are required for setting up of small industries any where in the country.

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

Proceedings against DDA Employees

4304. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three Member Committee which went into the Causes of Cholera epidemic in Delhi during 1988 indicted certain officials of Delhi Development Authority,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof,

(c) whether disciplinary proceedings had been initiated against the erring officials; if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether a number of erring officials were given promotions despite disciplinary proceedings pending against them; and

(e) if so, the justification thereof?

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

Local Trading Activities

4305. SHRI K V THANGKABALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed approval for trading activities locally as per the New Industrial Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Under the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991, foreign equity holding upto 51% equity will be allowed in trading companies primarily engaged in export activities. While the thrust would be on export activities, such trading houses shall be at par with domestic trading and export houses in accordance with Import-Export Policy.

Loss incurred by CCI

4306. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of

India is running in loss for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the loss incurred in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reason for the loss suffered;

(d) if not, the details of the profit made in the last three years; and

(e) the detail of the new projects proposed by Cement Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The year-wise details of the losses incurred during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Net Profit/(Loss)	Cash Profit/(Loss)
1988-89	(46.63)	(22.22.)
1989-90	(62.88)	(33.74)
1990-91	(29.33)	12.14

(c) and (d). The losses are mainly due to inadequate infrastructure facilities, substantial increase in the input costs, low capacity utilisation etc.

(e) The Company has proposed the following new projects in the revised 8th Plan proposals:-

- i) Bokajan Expansion Project;
- ii) Rajban Expansion Project;
- iii) Mandhar Expansion with Conversion;
- iv) New 1 million tonne project.

Products Oriented Industries

4307. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified some products-oriented industries to be set up during the next Five Year Plan in both private sectors as well as in Public sectors after the changed industrial climate;

(b) whether the Government have also set out programmes for foreign collaborations in certain industrial fields of activities and developments;

(c) whether any decision has been taken

to identify their locations remove regional imbalances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d) As per the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24.7.91, eight specific industries have been reserved for the Public Sector. The requirement of the industrial licensing has been done away with for all industrial projects except for a short list of 18 industries. Since licensing requirement has been done away with, it is for the entrepreneur to decide the location of his unit on techno-economic consideration. Annex. III of the Statement lists the high priority industries which are eligible for automatic approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% of the equity

Conversion of lease Hold Lands into Free Hold Lands

4308 PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SMT. MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR.
DR. LAKMINARAYAN PANDEYA
SHRIGIRIDHARILAL BHARAGAVA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the time by which the Land and Development Office propose to issue draft or detailed instructions regarding conversion of the lease hold lands into free hold lands in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Pursuant to the orders for conversion of lease hold rights to free hold in respect of plots upto the size of 500 sq. mtr., DDA flats and flats and flats built up by Group Housing Societies on lands

leased by Delhi Development Authority, certain issues have arisen including the scope coverage and detailed modalities for implementing these orders. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Gas Cracker Industry in Assam

4309. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam has submitted any proposal to the Planning Commission to establish Gas Cracker Industry in Assam;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved; and

(d) the name of the co-promoters of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAD): (a) to (c). Letter of Intent has already been granted to the Assam State Industrial Development Corporation for a Gas cracker Complex.

(b) According to the information provided by the State Government of Assam, Co-promoters have not yet been identified.

Sick Industrial Units

4310. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) the number of units which have been closed,

(c) the number of workers in these sick units;

(d) the number of the sick units, State-wise; and

(e) the category of sick units, size-wise, as per the number of workers employed, whether small scale, medium or large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.

KURIEN): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India compiles data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country. As per the latest RBI data (end of September, 1989), 1,86,441 industrial units in the small scale sector and 1,419 industrial units in the Non-small scale sector were sick in the country. State-wise data on the sick industrial units in the small scale and Non-small Scale categories are given in the attached statement

Information regarding number of workers in the sick units is not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT

Statewise data on Non-SSI and SSI sick industrial units as at the end of September, 1989

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI sick units</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>
1.	Assam	8	5546
2	Meghalaya	1	86
3.	Bihar	42	5250
4.	A & N Island	1	21
5	Arunchal Pradesh	-	26
6	West Bengal	182	25,648
7	Nagaland	-	33
8.	Manipur	-	1,220
9.	Orissa	21	4 486
10.	Sikkim	-	70
11.	Tnpura	-	423
12.	Uttar Pradesh	82	24,401
13.	Delhi	27	4,260

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI sick units</i>	<i>No. of SSI sick units</i>
14.	Punjab	29	4,467
15.	Haryana	46	2,179
16.	Chandigarh	22	276
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1,806
18.	Himachal	12	952
19.	Rajasthan	44	11,925
20.	Gujarat	154	6,320
21	Maharashtra	321	14,497
22.	Goa	15	853
23.	Daman & Diu	1	5
24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	8
25.	Madhya Pradesh	47	14,675
26.	Andhra Pradesh	121	21,461
27.	Karnataka	77	8,318
28.	Tamil Nadu	130	10,105
29.	Kerala	31	17,021
30.	Pondicherry	3	121
Total		1,419	1,86,441

Amount spent on setting up of industries

4311. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the amount allocated for the setting up of medium and large scale industries during current financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent for the setting up of small village industries in the States during same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P J KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Planning commission provides Central assistance to the States/Union Territories in the form of block

loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans which also includes allocation for industries. The outlays approved by the Plan-

ning Commission for the industries sector in the Annual Plan of States/UTs (1991-92) are detailed below in the Statements I and II

STATEMENT-I*(Rs in Lakhs)*

<i>S No</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92 Approval outlays</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1843 00
2	Arunchal Prasesh	220 00
3	Assam	4295 00
4	Bihar	6415 00
5	Goa	500 00
6	Guarat	2716 00
7	Haryana	778 00
8	Himachal Pradesh	450 00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1278 00
10	Karnataka	3926 00
11	Kerala	5100 00
12	Madhya Pradesh	3630 00
13	Maharashtra	5080 00
14	Manipur	374 00
15	Meghalaya	407 00
16	Mizoram	85 00
17	Nagaland	400 00
18	Orissa	2872 00
19	Punjab	2976 00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92 Approval outlays</i>
20.	Rajasthan	3150.00
21	Sikkim	225.00
22	Tamil Nadu	5832.00
23	Tripura	743.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	6450 00
25.	West Bengal	16260 00
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0 00
27	Chandigarh	4.00
28	Dadra	100.00
29	Daman & Diu	126 00 ⁰
30	Delhi	110 00
31	Ladshadweep	0 00
32	Pondichery	595 00

STATEMENT-II*(Rs in Lakhs)*

<i>S No</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>OUTLAY 1991-92</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2011 00
2.	Arunchal Prasesh	265.00
3	Assam	2040.00
4	Bihar	3000 00
5.	Goa	400.00

<i>S.No</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>OUTLAY 1991-92</i>
6	Gujarat	8021.00
7	Haryana	1191.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	709.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2073.00
10.	Karnataka	5671.00
11.	Kerala	3315.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5322.00
13.	Maharashtra	3850.00
14.	Manipur	512.00
15.	* Meghalaya	236.00
16.	Mizoram	740.00
17.	Nagaland	1058.00
18.	Orissa	1853.00
19	Punjab	3424.00
20.	Rajasthan	2460.00
21.	Sikkim	175.00
22	Tamil Nadu	4714.00
23.	Tripura	700.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	4436.00
25.	West Bengal	3255.00
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	138.00
27.	Chandigarh and Nagar Haveli	67.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	OUTLAY 1991-92
28.	Dadra	41.00
29.	Daman & Diu	9.00
30.	Delhi	890.00
31.	Ladshadweep	48.00
32.	Pondichery	458.00

Investment In Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

4312. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the Union Government Public Undertakings located in the State of Madhya Pradesh till March, 1991;

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

(c) the details of the projects located in

Madhya Pradesh wherein Union Government propose to make new investment or the names of such Union Government projects under implementation and by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The total investment in terms of gross block in the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Madhya Pradesh upto 31.3.1990 upto which period only the information is available is Rs. 12,580.48 crores. Details of the profitability, production, etc., of these enterprises are as under -

	Year 1989-90
1. Profit(+)/Loss(-) (Rs. in lakhs)	(-)5566
2. Value of production (Value of turnover in case of service enterprises) (Rs. in lakhs)	200023
3. Number of employees (in lakhs)	1.45

(c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Manufacture of Main Automatic Exchange

4313. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for

Industrial approval for manufacture of Main Automatic Exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). One application had been received from the Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation during October, 1989, for the manufacture of Main Automatic Exchange. However, after due consideration the application was rejected in December, 1989.

Under the New Industrial Policy announced on 24th July, 1991, this item does not require an industrial licence.

Review of quota of Foodgrains

4315. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a suggestion from the Prime Minister to take a review of the existing quota of foodgrains and its distribution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures taken or proposed to be taken for proper distribution of foodgrains in hilly, backward and drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Allocations of foodgrains to States/U.T. - Administrations are made on a month to month basis considering factors like availability of stocks in the Central Pool, inter-se demands of various states, seasonal factors etc. The Central Government makes allocation of foodgrains

(rice and wheat) to state Governments and U.T. Administrations as a whole. The question of strengthening and streamlining of Public Distribution systems (PDS) was discussed at the 13th meeting of the Advisory Council on PDS held in August, 1991 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister, and in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in October, 1991. It was decided to adopt an area approach to improve the reach of the PDS to areas covered under various Development Programmes, viz. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), certain Designated Hill Areas (DHA) and Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). The areas have been identified in consultation with the State Government. State Govts. have been requested to ensure availability and effective reach of essential commodities to the people living in these areas.

Usage of Fire Safety Measures in Public Premises

4316. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports from Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee on the usage of various fire safety measures in public premises;

(b) whether the Central Building Research Institute has also conducted tests of various kinds of fire protection doors and windows to both foreign and Indian origin;

(c) whether the Central Building Research Institute has not been persuaded to call for improved technology for manufacturing various fire protection doors and windows as Indian products are found to be deficient;

(d) whether some proposals have been

received from the manufacturers in western countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, extensive R & D work has been carried out in CBRI regarding the use of various fire safety measures in public premises.

(b) and (c) As part of its normal activities. CBRI (Central Building Research Institute) on its own, has conducted R & D work on fire resistance tests on doors of Indian as well as foreign origin.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Export of BHEL's Products

4317 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) has been exporting its products to several countries.

(b) if so, its export performance during the last three years.

(c) whether BHEL propose to increase its export to some countries during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the approximate amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned by exports during these two years?

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

(b) The turnover of BHEL on account of exports (Physical and Deemed) during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Turnover	276	381	490

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) BHEL has planned to export its products to Cyprus, Malta, Malaysia and middle East countries during 1991-92 & 1992-93

(e) The exports by BHEL (both Physical and Deemed) during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are expected to yield approximately ₹ 600 Crores and Rs 700 Crores respectively

PBX Operators Registered Employment Exchange Daryaganj, Delhi

4318. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of SC/ST, MTNL trained PBX operators registered with the Employment Exchange Daryaganj, Delhi during each of the last three years.

(b) the number of person got employment in this trade during the above period.

(c) whether a number of candidates of these categories have not been sponsored so far and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR). (a) The number of SC/ST, MTNL, PBX operators registered

with Employment Exchange, Daryaganj, Delhi during 1988-90 are as follows:

1988	—	61
1989	—	101
1990	—	116

(b) During the period 1988-90, 368 candidates for the above category were sponsored against 97 notified vacancies, but the placement has been reported only in respect of 1 person.

(c) and (d) Only 18 SC candidates who have not been covered in seniority criteria could not be sponsored during the period. The candidates registered at Employment Exchanges are sponsored as per their seniority and suitability depending upon the available vacancies.

Privatisation of Engineering Industry

4319. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 70 per cent of the manufacturing cost in the engineering industry, especially in the public sector is attributable to the cost of material;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to consider privatisation of the core-sector public undertakings like SAIL, COAL INDIA, STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS, etc. before privatisation of engineering industries; and

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government have no policy to privatise public sector enterprise at present

Water Supply Scheme in Kerala with Spanish Aid

4320. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing a water supply scheme in Cherthalla Taluk of Kerala with the aid of Spanish Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries in Rajasthan

4321. SHRI KUNJEE LAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are providing assistance to fruit and vegetable based industries in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of last three years; and

(c) whether some proposals regarding fruit and vegetable based industries at Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Bharatpur and Alwar districts in Rajasthan are pending with the Government for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO)

(a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has a number of plan schemes under which assistance is provided to the State governments. A proposal had been received from Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., for providing assistance to undertake a study on the status of the food processing sector in Rajasthan. The Corporation has been advised to forward their proposal through the State Govt. No specific proposal has been received regarding fruits and vegetable based industries at Sawai Madhopur Kota, Bharatpur and Alwar Distt. of Rajasthan.

[English]

Environmental Safety Norms for Foreign Companies

4322. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to ensure that foreign companies permitted to commence their industrial activities in India stick to the environmental safety norms prescribed in their respective countries, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). All companies, whether Indian or foreign, are required to comply with environmental safety norms as per the Indian Laws

[Translation]

Loans given for Self Employment Production Units

4323 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on September 7, 1990 to the Started Question No. 432 and state .

(a) whether the Department of Small Scale Industries had organised entrepreneurship camps in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts on 13-14 February and 15-16 February, 1991 respectively,

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been granted loans and grants for setting up self employment production units prior to and after the organisation of the said camps, and

(c) the number of self employed industrialists granted loans and grants in Madhubani and Darbhanga cities which have more than 10 thousand population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information not readily available and it is being collected

Government Accommodation to Handicapped Employees of M.C.D.

4324. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of handicapped employees working in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the number of applications received for allotment of Government accommodation to them,

(b) the action on those applications received from handicapped employees, and

(c) the time by which the Government accommodation will be allotted to them?

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

[English]

Studies by ITRC and CFTRI on Food Adulteration

4325. DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) and the Central Food and Toxicology Research Institute (CFTRI) have undertaken any field studies on food adulteration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken on these studies;

(c) whether ICAR and ICMR have also been working on similar projects separately;

(d) whether an inter-institutional coordination has ever been attempted in these areas and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to have such a coordination in respect of eco-health survey as announced by the ITRC to ensure conservation of limited facilities and broader and wider participation and application, utilising the expertise of the various institutions; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, ITRC has undertaken two surveys on food colour usage during the last two decades. The first survey covering a period of ten years indicated indiscriminate use of non-permitted colour in 70% of coloured eatables. The second survey showed that their use diminished by over 50%. A higher use of non-permitted colours has been noted in rural markets. The findings have been intimated to the Ministry of Health through the

Prevention of Food Adulteration Committee.

CFTRI also undertakes analysis of appellate food samples the results of which are reported to DGHS for necessary action.

(c) No, Sir, the ICAR-ICMR panel has been working in collaboration by meeting from time to time to discuss areas of activity. ICAR scientists take care of agricultural aspects whereas health aspects are looked into by the ICMR scientists.

(d) Yes, Sir, apart from the ICMR-ICAR panel, the ICMR task force on "Monitoring and surveillance of food contaminant hazards in India" is composed of representatives of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, the Bhagalpur University, ITRC, Lucknow, CFTRI, Mysore, The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), the National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) and the Central Food Laboratories at Calcutta and Pune

(e) and (f) ITRC undertook an Eco-Health Survey in Respect of Delhi and an announcement about which was made on 26.11.91. The Eco-Health Survey announced by ITRC was a laboratory programme. At present ITRC does not have a plan for creating a collaborative set up for an Eco-Health Survey

Foreign Investments in Hotel and Tourism

4326 SHRI B.N REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether hotel and tourism related industries will be eligible for approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) and (b) Hotel and tourism-related industry is listed in Annex III to the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. As such, it is eligible for direct foreign investment upto 51% equity provided foreign equity covers the foreign exchange requirements for imported capital goods, if any. The approval will also be subject to the condition that the outflow on account of dividend payments should be balanced by foreign exchange earnings over a period of time.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

4327 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and the number out of them functioning at present

(b) the number of sick sugar mills in the state at present

(c) the annual loss of revenue as a result thereof,

(d) whether the Government propose to take steps to improve the condition of such mills,

(e) if so, the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the time by which the work would be completed, and

(f) the number of new sugar mills proposed to be opened in the state during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) As on 30.9.1991, there were 105 installed sugar factories in the State of

Uttar Pradesh, out of which 100 have, as per latest reports received, started working during the current 1991-92 crushing season

(b) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) have received only one reference from the State of Uttar Pradesh in respect of Lakshmiji Sugar Mills under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 so far. According to the BIFR, a notice for winding up of the mill has been issued. The above Act applies to industrial companies.

Information regarding sick sugar factories in the Cooperative and Public Sectors is not maintained.

(c) Since the mill is continuing its crushing operations, there is no loss of revenue.

(d) and (e) Appropriate action is being taken by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

(f) The number of new sugar mills to be installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the 8th Five Year Plan would depend upon various factors like letters of intent/licences issued and to be issued, availability of finances and machinery etc.

4328 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees whose services are not required due to liberal use of computers in various departments of the Union Government and Public Undertakings and due to the emphasis on privatisation under new industrial policy declared by the Union Government,

(b) whether the Government are formulating a Scheme to use Services of the surplus employees,

(c) whether the government propose to retrench the surplus employees in Public Undertakings, Institutions and sick industries; and

(d) if so, the number of employees likely to be retrenched from various institutions alongwith names of such institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). It is not the policy of the Government to cause retrenchment of employees on introduction of computers in the Departments of the Government or in Public Undertakings. Nor would the new Industrial policy lead to dilution of control of the Government over the Public Sector.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

HUDCO Schemes for Punalur in Kerala

4329. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any HUDCO scheme for the municipality at Punalur in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No such scheme has been sanctioned by HUDCO.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Fertiliser Plants on Fields

4330. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the fertiliser projects which are part of 'hazarduous industries' emitting sulphur dioxide fumes and sulphuric acid mists which effect paddy fields and forest areas; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the government?

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

Single Room Accommodation to Bachelors

4331. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct single room/hostel type accommodation for bachelors working in various Central Government offices in major cities/ towns of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Co-operative Group Housing Societies at Pinjrapole

4332. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nine Cooperative Group Housing Societies who were allotted land at Pinjrapole made any developmental work before taking up construction of buildings;

(b) if so, the nature of development and the amount spent on this account by each Society;

(c) whether these Societies had obtained the approval of DDA for the layout and building plans for their flats; and

(d) if so, the date of submission of layout, building plans and approval thereof by DDA?

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

Vacation of Office from Bhuwalka Public welfare Trust in Calcutta

4333. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have hired the building of Bhuwalka Public Welfare Trust in Calcutta;

(b) whether the government have constructed their building in Salt Lake, Calcutta,

(c) whether the office of the Ministry of Science and Technology is in the building of Bhuwalka Public Welfare Trust; *

(d) whether the Ministry of Science and Technology has been asked to shift its office to the Government building; and

(e) the time by which the building of Bhuwalka Public Welfare Trust will be vacated?

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

(c) The office of National Atlas and Thematic mapping organisation under the Ministry of Science and Technology is occupying the building of said Trust.

(d) Yes, sir.

(e) The building of Bhukwalka Public Welfare Trust, Calcutta is expected to be vacated after two months by the organisation referred to in (c).

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi

4334. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a acute shortage of drinking water in Indira Puri Laxmi Garden, Rajiv Garden, Jawahar Nagar, Loni Road and Shahadra in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to augment the supply of drinking water in these colonies; and

(c) if not, steps are being taken the reasons therefor;

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

[*English*]

Unauthorised Occupation of NDMC Quarters

4335. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present a large number of

NDMC quarters are in unauthorised occupation in the form of overstay by its retired employees for the last three years;

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

(c) action the Governments propose to take to set these quarters vacated at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According NDMC the cases where retired employees have over-stayed by 3 years are as under;

Type I	—	19
Type II	—	7
Type III	—	1
Type IV	—	1

(c) The cases have already been moved in the Court of Estates Officer for eviction. 2 occupants each in Type I and type II and 1 occupant in Type IV have moved the court of Addl. District Judge, Delhi, against the orders of the Estate Officer. One case has

recently been remanded back to the Estate Officer, NDMC, and in 4 cases, there is Stay

Loss Incurring Undertaking which Manufacture Chemicals and Fertilizers

4336. DR. RAVIMALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Public Sector undertakings and Co-operative undertakings manufacturing chemicals and fertilizers, have been incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the names of such units indicating the losses suffered by them during the last three years, year-wise and the corrective steps taken so far; if any; and

(c) whether changes in managements and or diversification of product-mix has been attempted to overcome the losses; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). The name of the public sector undertakings manufacturing chemicals and fertilisers, which incurred losses during the last three years are given below:- (No co-operative sector undertaking incurred losses)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Profit (+)/Loss (-)		
		(1988-89)	(1989-9)	(1990-91)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	(+) 0.36	(-) 1.61	(-) 9.39
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India	(-) 168.90	(-) 163.90	(-) 167.89
3.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	(-) 156.38	(-) 169.79	(-) 231.45
4	Pradeep Phosphates Ltd.	(+) 12.02	(-) 37.29	(-) 47.07

Note: The undertakings at 1 and 4 above earned profits during 1988-89.

The following corrective steps have been taken:-

1. *Hindustan Insecticides Limited:*

- i) Provision of oil fired boiler and renovation of plant and equipment;
- ii) Diversification into agro-chemicals;
- iii) Arrangement of raw-materials in time;
- iv) Improvement of power supply.

2. *Fertilizer Corporation of India, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited and Paradeep Phosphates Limited.*

- i) setting up of captive power plants in all the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, and the Talcher unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India;
- ii) Assistance in arranging for essential inputs;
- iii) Replacement/renewal of equipment;
- iv) Constant monitoring by preventive and predictive maintenance; and
- v) Training of operators and technicians

(c) Hindustan Insecticides Limited has diversified into production of agro-chemicals

by setting up butachlor and monocrotophos plants. There is little scope for diversification in the case of these fertilizers units. The losses have been mainly due to technical reasons.

Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act

4337. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for amendment of Section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 in regard to transfer of claim cases of migrant workers to the compensation commissioner of their native States and for enhancement of penalty under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for amendment of sub-section (2) of Section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. But there is no proposal for amendment of the Inter State Migrant Workmen's Act, 1979 for enhancement of penalty under the Act.

Use of Trade Mark

4338. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to change its approach for protection of industrial property rights;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow the foreign multinationals to use their own trade marks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such multinational?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In keeping with the various schemes of liberalisation announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991 for attraction foreign investment in India and for rapid industrial growth, it has been decided to remove any restriction on the use of brand name/trade mark, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any statute, rules or regulations of this country.

(d) the use of trade mark is not subject to prior approval of the Government until and unless, in case of foreign owned trade mark, it involves any direct or indirect consideration or where the use of foreign owned trade mark has been restricted by the Government in any industrial or foreign collaboration approval. Since number of foreign owned trade marks are in use in India under these categories, it is not possible to indicate such details.

[*Translation*]

Quantities of Foodgrains Allotted to Madhya Pradesh

4339. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of the main commodities allotted under public distribution system to Madhya Pradesh thereof; and

(b) the actual quantity of each commodities released during 1990-91;

(c) the actual quantity lifted by the Madhya Pradesh thereof; and

(d) the quantity allocated to Madhya Pradesh for 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The allocation to and lifting by the Government of Madhya Pradesh rice, wheat levy sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene under the Public Distribution system in 1990-91 is as under:-

(in 000' tonnes)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>lifting</i>
1. Rice	278.0	172.0
2. Wheat	410.0	290.0
3. Levy Sugar	307.91	
4. Imported edible oil	36.50	19.76
5. Kerosene	381.03	377.56

* lifting of levy sugar is nearly 100%

(d) The allocation of rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oil and kerosene in 1991-92 (April-December, 1991) is as under:

(in 000' tonnes)

	Commodity	Quantity allocated
1.	Rice	278.0
2.	Whet	341.5
3.	Levy sugar	239.08
4.	Imported edible oil	2.40
5.	Kerosene	280.15

[English]

Supply of Essential Goods to Tamil Nadu

4340. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains such as rice, sugar, wheat, pulses, kerosene supplied to Tamil Nadu this year upto October 1991;

(b) whether these are supplied every month regularly or on quarterly basis;

(c) whether the Government have revised the quantum of foodgrains supplies to this State due to recent cyclone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) The total quantity of rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene allotted to and lifted by Tamil Nadu Government for Public Distribution System (PDS) from January, 1991 to October, 1991 is given below:-

Commodity	Total quantity (from January, 91 to October, 91 (In '000 tonnes)	
	Allocation	Lifting
Rice	772.5	745.7
Wheat	300.0	174.5
Levy Sugar	232.32	.
Imported edible Oil	5.1	5.1
Kerosene	536.8	322.2 **

Central Government does not allot pulses to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) Allocation of essential commodities

under PDS is made on a month to month basis taking into account factors like demand from the States, availability of stocks in Central Pool, inter-se requirements of States, etc.

(c) and (d). For the month of November, 1991, the allocations of rice, wheat, imported edible oil and levy sugar were maintained more or less at the same levels as in the month of October, 1991. The Central government has made an advance allocation of 26,000 tonnes of rice to the State of Tamil Nadu in the month of December, 1991 in addition to the monthly allocation of 65,000 tonnes for December, 1991, taking into consideration among other factors, the effects of the recent cyclone.

[Translation]

Reservation of Posts for Rural People in IAS

4341. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to reserve 15 per cent of the posts in the Indian Administrative Service for the people of rural regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such reservation based on region will not be constitutionally valid.

[English]

Visit of CBI Officers to Foreign Countries

4342 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of Central Bureau of Investigation visited foreign countries during the years 1989, 1990 and upto November 1991 for investigating the cases registered in India;

(b) the number of cases which were investigated and in how many cases conviction was obtained; and

(c) how much foreign exchange was spent on their visits, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 14, 25 and 18 officers of Central Bureau of Investigation visited foreign countries during 1989, 1990 and upto November, 1991 respectively for investigating cases registered in India.

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

(c) Expenditure incurred in foreign exchange during the years 1989, 1990 and upto November, 1991 was US \$ 8423, 18932 and 11219 respectively.

Import and production of Rifampicin

4343. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity for the production of Rifampicin in the country and the estimated demand;

(b) the particulars of the Rifampicin manufacturers in the country;

(c) the quantity of Rifampicin imported during the last three years, years-wise.

(d) the quantity of Rifampicin actually produced during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the retail price of Rifampicin as on 1st April in the years, 1989, 1990 and 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The installed capacity of Rifampicin in the organised sector is 175 MT and estimated demand is 205 MT during 1991-92.

(b) The Rifampicin manufacturers are (i) *M/s. Lupin Labs. Ltd.*, (ii) *Biochem Synergy Ltd* and (iii) *Themis Chemicals Ltd.*,

(c) To the extent information is available the import of Rifampicin during 1988-89 was 11.43 MT.

(d) To the extent information is available, the quantity of Rifampicin produced during the last three years is as under:-

1.	1988-89	-	73.66 MT
2.	1989-90	-	40.13 MT
3.	1990-91	-	87.49 MT

(e) The Price of rifampicin as on 1st April, 1989, 1990 and 1991 was Rs. 2500/kg., Rs. 3500/k. and Rs. 3850 kg. respectively.

Consumer Cooperatives in A.P.

4344. **SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of consumer co-operatives in urban areas established during the year 1991-92 in Andhra Pradesh and the target for 1992-93;

(b) whether the Nodal Agency, NCDC, has provided margin money to the above co-operatives;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) Cooperation is a State subject. Information has been called for from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and it is awaited.

(b) to (d). NCDC is providing assistance under Rural Consumer Scheme of Margin Money Assistance on project basis to a lead society having 20-25 link societies. The details of margin money provided by NCDC to co-operatives in Andhra Pradesh is furnished below in Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of funds provided by NCDC under Rural Consumer Scheme during 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing margin money assistance to village societies for undertaking distribution of consumer articles in rural areas</i>	<i>Amount provided as Margin Money</i>
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A.

i) 18 Village Societies attached to Anantapur Cooperative Central Stores Ltd (Lead Society), Distt. Anantapur.	2.40*
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(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing margin money assistance to village societies for undertaking distribution of consumer articles in rural areas</i>	<i>Amount provided as Margin Money</i>
ii) 11 Villages Societies attached to Ongole Cooperative Consumer Stores Ltd (lead society), Distt. Prakasam.	2.40
iii) 12 Villages Societies attached to Vijaya Krishna Super Bazar (lead Society), Distt. Krishna.	2.00
iv) 11 Villages Societies attached to Rangareddy DCMS, (lead Society),	1.10
v) 32 Villages Societies attached to Adilabad DCMS, (lead Society),	3.20
vi) 11 Villages Societies attached to Srikakulam DCMS, (lead Society),	1.10
vii) 3 Villages Societies attached to Cuddapah DCMS, (lead Society),	0.30
viii) 8 Villages Societies attached to Nellore DCMS, (lead Society),	0.80
ix) 118 Villages Societies attached to Krishna DCMS, (Lead Society),	11.80
	25.10
<i>B. NCDC Sponsored Scheme for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.</i>	
i) Furniture & fixtures assistance to 18 village societies attached to Anantapur Cooperative Central Store Ltd., (Lead Society), Distt. Anantapur.	0.90*
ii) 1 Transport Vehicle to Visakhapatnam Cooperative Central Stores Ltd. (Lead Society), Distt. Visakhapatnam	1.50
iii) Margin Money asst. to Anantapur Cooperative Central Stores Ltd. (Lead Society), Distt. Anantapur.	1.50*

* Sanctioned

[Translation]

Commission on Bonded Labour

4345. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Commission on bonded Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination of the Government and the details have not been finalised yet.

[English]

Land for Schools

4346. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether four places of land were allocated for a Higher Secondary School and three lower level schools in Kohat House Building Society in Pitampura, Delhi;

(b) whether none of these schools has been constructed on the society's land even after twelve years of allotment of land;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the land allocated for Higher Secondary School is being allocated for residential purposes and has been allotted to a group of persons on a waiting list drawn by the society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Four pieces of land were earmarked for schools.

(b) and (c). Only one site for Higher Secondary School was allotted to the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration in February, 1984 and information regarding the construction of building is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Corruption Charges Levelled Against DDA

4347. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the charges of corruption levelled/detected against the Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to inquire into the charges of corruption levelled against the DDA; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry Committee is proposed to be set up in this regard?

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

setting up of committee can be gone into after the information is collected.

Allotment of Plots to Farmers

4348. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided an alternative plot on reserved price alongwith the compensation to each of the farmers whose agriculture land was acquired by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether some of these farmers got the land changed to posh colonies like Shalimar Bagh, Pitampura, Prashant Vihar on false grounds;

(c) if so, the number of such farmers and the reasons for this change;

(d) whether any inquiry had been ordered into the allotment of such plots; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The allotment of alternative plot is made by the DDA, at pre-determined rates to individuals including farmers, whose land is acquired for the planned development of Delhi after 1.1.1961.

(b) to (e). 7 cases of suspected irregularities have been noticed which have been referred to the Vigilance Department of the DDA for investigation.

[*Translation*]

Development of cities under NCR Plan

4349. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for the development of various selected cities under the National Capital Region Plan in the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount provided so far by the Government for the development of these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan are under discussion.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 71.70 crores approximately has so far been provided by the Government and the NCR Planning Board for the development of the cities included in the National Capital Region.

News Item "Ambedkar Awas Yojna Ka Ardh Satya"

4350. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to a news-item captioned "Ambedkar Awas Yojana Ka Ardh Satya" appearing in Jansatta dated October 30, 1991; and

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

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

(b) As per Statement attached.

STATEMENT

In the news item it has been alleged, inter alia, that different figures for registration of persons under Ambedkar Awas Yojana were conveyed to Members of Parliament of

6th March, 91 5th August 1991. This allegation is false and the correct position is under:-

The Ambedkar Awaaj Yojna envisages registration of 20,000 persons belonging to SC/ST category for allotment of different categories of DDA flats, by holding two types of draws—first for preparation of priority list of successful registrants and the second for allotment of flats. The draw of lots for preparation of priority list for 10,000 registrants for LIG category and 3000 for Janata category has since been held. The draw of lots for assigning priority numbers to 7000 successful registrants for MIG category is yet to be held.

In reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No. 146 dated 6th March, 91 it was inter alia, stated that a total of 32,900 applications have been received and a sum of Rs.23 crores has been received from these applicants. This figure was based on preliminary stock taking of all applications received up to due date. However several persons represented that though they have submitted the applications in time, these had been forwarded late by the banks who were the receiving agents. A detailed scrutiny was then carried out of all the applications received to determine the total number of eligible/non eligible applicants. As a result of this Scrutiny, the total number of applications received came to 38,018. The figure of 38,018 applications and not registrants was conveyed in reply to Lok Sabha Starred question No. 296 answered on 5th August, 1991.

[English]

Fixing of Minimum Price for Sugarcane

4351. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Prices while fixing the statutory minimum price for sugarcane takes into consideration the income derived by the sugar factories by utilising the By-products such as Molasses, Alcohol, Biogas;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to study and recommend to the Government for passing on a part of the additional profits that will accrue to the factories from the by-products;

(c) if so, the likely date by which such a committee is proposed to be constituted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends only the statutory minimum price for sugarcane and does not take into account the income derived from by-products such as molasses, bagasse etc.

(b) The additional income derived from the sale of by-products is taken into account while computing the notified cost of production of sugar. Excess realisation by the sugar factories based on the aforesaid cost of production is required to be shared between the cane growers and the sugar factories as provided under clause 5 A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. There is no proposal to appoint a Committee to study this aspect further.

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

Monopoly by Hindustan Photo Films in Jumbo Rolls

4352. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films is the organisation having monopoly in the slitting and perforation of jumbo rolls for the film industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to encourage new or established entrepreneurs to enter this field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) is also undertaking slitting & confectioning of photo-sensitised materials from imported jumbo rolls. An Industrial Licence is now not required for taking up this activity.

HUDCO Assistance to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

4353. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangalore Water supply and sewerage Board had sought Rs. 5 crores aid from HUDCO to replace old water pipes which are 100 years old;

(b) if so, whether the HUDCO has sanctioned the aid; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board has formulated a preliminary project report for replacing of 60/70 years old CI pipes in Bangalore city at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores and has sought a loan assistance of Rs. 3.5 crores from HUDCO.

(b) The proposal has been technically cleared by HUDCO subject to some observations and suggestions. Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is required to prepare a detailed project report and submit the same to HUDCO after incorporating the above..

(c) No definite time can be indicated at present.

Delhi - 2001

4354. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Delhi 2001 - Owning house a distant dream for many" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated October 3, 191;

(b) whether detailed plans have been drawn up and are proposed to be implemented to meet the challenges posed by the increasing population in Delhi; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001 has projected the housing need as 16.2 lakhs for the total envisage urban population of 12.2 million by the Year 2001. However, 7.50 lakhs houses are expected to be constructed by different agencies and private sector during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Repair of Houses in Mori Gate Area

4355. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the old houses in Mori Gate and Kashmiri Gate areas of Delhi are in a dilapidated condition, causing danger to the life of the occupants in the absence of repairing of such houses;

(b) if so, whether the responsibility of repair of those houses lies upon the owner or the occupant;

(c) whether the permission of police of M.C.D. authorities is necessary for repairing the house; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Public Sector Undertaking

4356. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of regular employees (officers & staff separately) in each of the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings as on March 31, 1980 and as on March 31, 1991;

(b) the total number of casual workers in each of the central Government Public Sector Undertakings as on March 31, 1980 and as on March 31, 1991;

(c) the profit/loss of each of the above Public Sector Undertakings as on March 31, 1980 and as on March 31, 1991;

(d) the name of public Sector undertak-

ings which are running at loss for the last 5 years;

(e) whether the Government propose to make changes in the management of such Public undertakings which are running at a loss continuously to stop further loss to the exchequer; and

(f) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). total number of employees (officer & staff separately) in each of the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1980 is not readily available. However, break up of total employment into Managerial, Staff, Casual etc., categories for some of the important commodity group of enterprises is as indicated in Table at Page 337 of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1979-80. The above information as on 31.3.1991 is under compilation and is due for submission during the next Budget Session of Parliament.

(c) Net Profit/Loss of each of the Central Public Sector undertakings during 1979-80 is available at page 43 to 47 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey as referred above. The above information for 1990-91 is due for submission during the next budget session of Parliament.

(d) A Statement is enclosed.

(e) and (f). Government have decided to refer the sick Public Sector Enterprises to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) by amending the existing provisions of the sick Industrial companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 for formulation for revival/rehabilitation schemes. As part of the formulation of these schemes, the Board may consider to change in the Management of these Enterprises, among other things.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSE</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
3.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
4.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
5.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
6.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.
7.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
9.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
10.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
11.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
12.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.
13.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
14.	Boecco Lawrie Ltd.
15.	National Instruments Ltd.
16.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
17.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.
18.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
19.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSE</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
20.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
21.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
22.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.
23.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
24.	Scooters India Ltd.
25.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
26.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.
27.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
28.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.
29.	Mandy a National Paper Mills Ltd.
30.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.
31.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
32.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
33.	Tannery & footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
34.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
35.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corpn. Ltd.
36.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSE</i>
1	2
37.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.
38.	NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala * Mahø) Ltd.
39.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
40.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
41.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
42.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
43.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
44.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
45.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
46.	Bharat Leather corpn. Ltd.
47.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
48.	Delhi Transport Corpn.
49.	Vayudoot
50.	Hindustan Steel Works Constr. Ltd.
51.	Indian Road Constr. Ltd.
52.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
53.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
54.	Artificial Limbs Mig. Corpn. of India.

Scientists of N.C.C.B.M., Faridabad

4357. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some scientists have left the National Council for Cement and Building Material, Faridabad;

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

(c) whether any complaints regarding harassment of the scientists and other staff of the Council at Faridabad have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) As per information received from the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, 19 officials in the category of Engineers and Scientists have left the organisation since January, 1991.

(b) NCBM has on its roll about 350 officials including scientist and engineers. The departure of 19 officials works out to about 5.2% of the staff strength. Considering the employment opportunities available in industry for qualified personnel, this figure of turnover is not unusual.

(c) and (d). A complaint against the management of NCBM was received from an employee. On examination, it was decided that Government need not take further action on the complaint.

Rural Unemployment

4358. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

**SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since worked out a scheme to guarantee employment to the agricultural labour in certain selected drought prone areas and in areas with acute problem of rural unemployment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Landless Farmers in Maharashtra

**4359. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of landless farmers in Maharashtra;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):** (a) Information on number of landless farmers in Maharashtra is not collected. However, according to the provisional results of 1991 Census the

number of agricultural labourers in Maharashtra is 8,311,402.

(b) to (d). Land is being distributed to the eligible beneficiaries under the land reforms measures in the States. In addition, the activity of land purchase and its distribution to the IRDP target group landless families is now a permissible activity under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. In the last Chief Ministers' Conference held on 4th -5th October, 1991, it was decided that ceiling surplus land which have been taken possession of by the State Government should be distributed amongst eligible rural poor by 31st march, 1992.

[*English*]

Agricultural Marketing Boards Act.

**4360. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to enact an All India Agricultural Marketing Boards Act to end the exploitation of farmers in the county;

(b) if so, the time by when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help the poor farmers in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL):** (a) to (c). The State Governments are empowered to legislate in this matter and most of the States have enacted the legislation. The Central Government does not propose a Central legislation, but is persuading the State Governments to enforce the provisions of the Acts effectively where they are already in existence, and make the enactment where it does not exist.

[*Translation*]**Special Assistance for Land Reforms in Uttar Pradesh**

4361. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide any special assistance for land reforms to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the current year; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). For implementation of Land Reforms programmes, the following three schemes are being implemented in Uttar Pradesh by Government of India. The position regarding financial assistance proposed to be provided during the current year is also given:-

- i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial assistance to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, SC/ST allottees of Bhoodan/ Government waste land and SCs/STs who have been restored their alienated lands:- .

Under this scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 24.37 lakhs has already been provided to Uttar Pradesh Government during the current year towards Central share.

- ii) Centrally sponsored

scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records:-

Under this scheme, the State government has been requested to send the proposals for the current year. However, no proposals have been received from the State Government so far.

- iii) Central Sector Scheme of Grants-in-aid to institutions for agrarian Studies and Computerisation of Land Records:-

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided to Uttar Pradesh Government during 1989-90 for Computerisation of land records in Deoria District. During the current year, at present, there is no proposal to provide financial assistance under the scheme to Uttar Pradesh Government.

[*English*]**Export of tyres**

4362. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the components used by tyre industries to make motor vehicle tyres; and

(b) whether tyres are exported and if so, to which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J. KURIEN): (a) *The ingredients/raw materials used by tyre industry to make motor vehicle tyres are:*

- i) Natural/Synthetic Rubber
- ii) Carbon Black
- iii) Rayon/tyre yarn/Nylon/Cord/Wrp sheet
- iv) Bead Wire
- v) Pigment chemicals
- vi) zinc Oxide

(b) Yes, Sir. the main countries to which tyres exports are being made are:

- 1) Afghanistan
- 2) U.S.A.
- 3) U.S.S.R.
- 4) Bangladesh
- 5) Middle East & African countries and to some extent to some European countries as well.

Strict Observance of working Hours in Government Offices

4363. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict observance of working hours in all its Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Instructions have been issued from time to time to ensure punctual and regular attendance. It has been made incumbent upon the supervisory officers to scrutinise the attendance registers and carry out surprise checks. Government servants, who are in the habit of not observing scheduled hours for attending office, can be punished for lack of devotion to duty.

[Translation]

Per capita Central Assistance to Bihar

4364 SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the annual per capital Central assistance being provided to each State and Union Territory;

(b) whether the annual capita average Central assistance being provided to Bihar is the lowest in comparison to the annual per capita average Central assistance to other States and if so the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The annual per capital Central assistance provided to each state and Union Territory during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is indicated in the Statements I and II attached.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Among non-special category States, to who allocation of assistance is criteria based, per capital Central assistance allocated to the State of Bihar is higher than nine States, but lower than four

States viz., Goa, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan. But Bihar State has got the highest increase of Rs. 141 crores during current year 1991-92 over 1990-91 allocations among these States. This could be seen from the Statement III attached. Allocation of Central assistance to the States including Bihar is made on the basis of formula which is highly weighted in favour of the backward States (including Bihar) by

inclusion of criteria of population, per capita income and special development problems, carrying total weight of 95% out of the total, in the NDC 'consensus' formula. This total was 90% in the earlier modified Gadgil Formula. Any change in the formula can be made only with the approval of National Development Council of which Chief Ministers are Members.

STATEMENT - I

Per capita allocation of Normal Central Assistance to States during 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rupees)

<i>States</i>	<i>1990-91*</i>	<i>1991-92**</i>
A SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES		
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3519	5021
2. Assam	430	514
3. Himachal Pradesh	637	746
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1212	1550
5. Manipur	1454	1819
6. Meghalaya	1465	1759
7. Mizoram	3160	4578
8. Nagaland	2425	3202
9. Sikkim	3243	4210
10. Tripura	1053	1257
B NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	103	125
2. Bihar	114	139
3. Goa	1258	560

(Rupees)

<i>States</i>	<i>1990-91*</i>	<i>1991-92**</i>
4. Gujarat	76	88
5. Haryana	103	118
6. Karnataka	80	92
7. Kerala	124	141
8. Madhya Pradesh	104	124
9. Maharashtra	70	85
10. Orissa	129	156
11. Punjab	85	129
12. Rajasthan	134	149
13. Tamil Nadu	98	109
14. Uttar Pradesh	118	124
15. West Bengal	71	86

* Based on modified Gadgil Formula.

** Based on NDC 'Consensus' Formula

- Note :
1. Per capita allocations based on 1971 population.
 2. The additional allocation include those for ideal villages and equity support for Co-operatives.
 3. Central assistance allocated for externally aided projects not included.

STATEMENT-II

Per capita allocation of Normal Assistance to Union Territories during 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Rupees)

<i>Union Territory</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3697	5889
2. Chandigarh	866	1012

(Rupees)

<i>Union Territory</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
3. Dadra Nagar Haveli	975	1614
4. Daman & Die	1320	1698
5. Delhi	955	1098
6. Lakshadweep	4519	4716
7. Pondicherry	949	1153

Note : 1. Per capita allocations based on on Budget estimates of Central Assistance and 1971 population.

STATEMENT-III

Increase in Normal Central Assistance (Gross) in 1991-92 over 1990-91

<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
A SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	70.31
2. Assam	122.17
3. Himachal Pradesh	37.75
4. Jammu & Kashmir	155.98
5. Manipur	39.12
6. Meghalaya	29.83
7. Mizoram	47.08
8. Nagaland	40.08
9. Sikkim	20.30
10. Tripura	31.79
Total : A	594.41

<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
<i>B NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	98.16
2. Bihar	141.07
3. Goa	-55.50
4. Gujarat	32.26
5. Haryana	15.09
6. Karnataka	35.12
7. Kerala	37.05
8. Madhya Pradesh	85.80
9. Maharashtra	77.60
10. Orissa	59.15
11. Punjab	58.90
12. Rajasthan	38.44
13. Tamil Nadu	45.47
14. Uttar Pradesh	46.84
15. West Bengal	68.77
Total : B	784.22
Grand Total (A + B)	1378.63

[English]

Review of CAT Working

4365. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the Central Administrative Tribunal(CAT):

(b) if so, whether any deficiencies in its working causing delay in disposal of cases and accumulation of cases have come to the notice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Although no formal review of the working of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has been undertaken by Government so far, a close watch is kept by Government on the institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal. The main reasons for delay in the disposal of cases are inadequate number of Members and non-filling up of vacancies in various benches. As such, it is proposed to set up a few more benches. As such, it is proposed to set up a few more benches of Central Administrative Tribunal, at selected places and to fill up all the vacancies of Vice-Chairman and Members at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

Job Opportunities in Private Sector

4366. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has chalked out any programme for providing additional job opportunities and other facilities in the Private Sector to educate unemployed persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also constituted a high level committee for formulating any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The employment goal of the Government is to create in the country as a whole one crore new jobs per annum on an average, during the next ten years. The Eighth Five Year Plan would seek to reflect this goal. Details of the employment strategy to achieve this goal would be incorporated in the Plan Document. The Planning Commission has, however, not chalked out any programme for Private Sector as such for providing additional job opportunities and other facilities to educated unemployed persons.

(c) and (d) A Committee on boosting employment for the educated unemployed has recently been constituted. The Committee consists of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and seven Ministers. The Committee would examine proposals for generating employment for the educated youth and would also continue consideration of the issues which the Committee earlier set up in January, 1991 for boosting employment opportunities, considered but could not finalise during its tenure.

[*English*]

Post Harvest Losses

4367. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of post-harvest losses of foodgrains at various stages in the country; and

(b) the strategy action plan drawn by the Government to popularise the available modern technology and equipment in the rural areas to prevent foodgrain losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) An expert Committee set up in the past by the Government had estimated losses of foodgrains at various stages as under:-

Threshing	:	1.68%
Processing	:	0.92%
Transport	:	0.15%
Rodent	:	2.50%
Birds	:	0.85%
Insects	:	2.55%
Moisture	:	0.68%
<hr/>		
Total	:	9.33%

(b) To minimise foodgrains losses, the following main techniques have been developed and propagated through Save Grain Campaign:-

- (i) Development of several designs of metallic bins and non-metallic storage structure;
- (ii) Development of a fumigant mixture viz. EDB plus for insect control;
- (iii) Standardisation of dosages of pesticides such as Aluminium Phosphide, Ethylene Dibromide, Malathion and DDVP;
- (iv) Testing and standardisation of dosages of several formulations and rodenticides;
- (v) Development of a number of codes of practices for safe storage of foodgrains;

- (vi) Training of farmers, village level workers etc. in scientific storage of foodgrains; and
- (vii) Publicity and dissemination of information through radio talks, TV programmes, press reports, exhibitions, film/slide shows etc.

Reserved Posts lying Vacant in Public Sector Undertaking

4368. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two lakh posts reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories are lying vacant in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the special campaign being launched by the Government to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) NO, Sir. Only 12,149 vacancies reserved for SC/ST, including backlog vacancies, in various categories are lying unfilled in PSUs as on 31.3.1991.

(b) The Special Recruitment Drives for filling up of the vacancies reserved for SC/ST in PSUs were launched in 1989 and 1990. Another Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the vacancies reported, 1,542 vacancies have already been filled.

Joint Project for Polio Vaccine

4369. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint sector project was initiated for manufacture of polio vaccine in 1988 with the participation of the Department of Biotechnology, IPCL and Pasteur Merieux of France;

(b) if so, the present status of the said project;

(c) whether the Union Government have approved the said project; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to induct the products of such a project in the National Immunisation Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. A joint sector project to manufacture viral vaccines including polio vaccine (inactivated) was approved by Government of India in March 1989. The Joint Venture has been promoted by Department of Biotechnology (GOI). Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda and Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccines Lyon, France.

(b) A company in the joint sector namely 'Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited' (IVCOL) was incorporated under the Companies Act. Land for the project has been acquired at Manesar Village, Gurgaon District, Haryana. Civil construction of the plant and utilities has made major progress. Recruitment and training of personnel and procurement of equipment and machinery have also commenced.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has already approved the product mix of the company. However, it is mandatory that the indigenous products from the company need to be tested and certified by the Drugs Control Authority before use in the country.

(d) The IVCOL will be producing the following vaccines:-

<i>Inactivated Polio Vaccine</i>	10 million
Measles Vaccine	20 million
Rabies Vaccine	2 million
DPTP* (Quadruple)	40 million

(* Only as formulations using IPV manufactured by IVCOL and DPT procured from other manufacturers in India.)

The measles vaccine to be manufactured by IVCOL is already an approved product and will be introduced into the Immunization Programme after mandatory quality certification by the Drugs Control Authorities. The introduction of IPV and DPTP into the Immunization Programme will be decided based on the results of the ongoing feasibility studies. Since rabies is not part of the National Programme, there is no question of inducting the improved tissue culture rabies vaccine to be manufactured by IVCOL in the Programme.

Development of Ridge In Delhi

4370. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first master plan of Delhi envisaged a grandiose idea of developing the Ridge in Delhi on the pattern of the Central Park in New York;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the same;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to give the Ridge due importance as a natural forest and to preserve and protect it;

(d) whether the Ridge has been destroyed to the extent of 40 percent to 50 percent; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi recommended that major part of the ridge should be kept in natural state. The Plan recommended as under:-

The most important of these is the Upper Ridge which should be reserved for a regional park. It should not be allowed to be dissipated by small undesirable user not should be gradually to Hyde Park in London, Bois-de-Boulogne in Paris or Central Park in New York. For the present, small portions of it may be developed like the Buddha Memorial Park and the rest may remain in a natural state with the undergrowth cleared to facilitate hiking.

(b) and (c). The Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001 envisages the conservation of the ridge in its natural form.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Out of Turn allotment of Flats

4371. SHRISHIV SHARAN VERMA:
DR. KRUPANISDHU BHOI:
SHRI HARPAL SINGH
PAWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the order issued by the Chairman, Delhi Development Authority from

January 1991 for allotting houses out of turn have not been complied with so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that in few cases, allotments/associations are yet to be made. It is reported that these cases will be covered once flats under the approved category become available for allotments/allocations.

[English]

Food Processing Units in Orissa

4372. KUMARI FARIDA TOPNO:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for the setting up of Food Processing units in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the number of Food Processing units proposed to be set up in that State;

(d) whether any of those units are likely to be set up during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). 13 applications for the manufacture of beer and 7 applications for the manufacture of potable alcohol in the State of Orissa have been received.

(c) to (e). While this Ministry does not set up food processing industries directly, assistance is provided to the State Government Public Sector Undertaking/Co-operatives under the various Plan schemes formulated by this Ministry in this sector. In the year 1990-91 the following financial assistance was given to Orissa:-

- i) for mushroom processing and infrastructure development - Rs. 2.41 lakhs.
- ii) for dehydration and pickling and canning of mushroom - Rs. 21.1494 lakhs.
- iii) for meeting the raw material requirements of the processing units - Rs. 18.50 lakhs.
- iv) for meeting expenditure on advertising and publicity of mushrooms - Rs. 0.47 lakhs.

Alleged Smuggling of Spare Parts of Watches

4373. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket regarding the smuggling of spare parts of watches from the H.M.T. watch factory, Bangalore was recently busted;

(b) if so, the number of persons involved in it;

(c) the value of spare parts smuggled;

(d) the action taken against those found guilty; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to stop such smuggling in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). About two months ago the police detected theft of watch parts belonging to various HMT Watch Units, in which three persons were involved.

(c) The approximate cost of the stolen watch parts was Rs.60,000/-

(d) and (e). The one casual worker of the company who was involved has been removed and stringent vigilance measures are being taken by HMT to avoid such cases in future.

[*Translation*]

Development of small and Medium Towns in Madhya Pradesh

4374. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Ministry of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for development of small and medium towns in Madhya pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the district-wise amount spent on development of small and medium towns each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is an on-going scheme started during the 6th Plan. Towns are selected for assistance under this scheme every year depending upon the budgetary allocations with the Govt. of India for this purpose and based on

the list of prioritized towns received from the State Govt. alongwith detailed project reports of the schemes.

(c) During the last three years a total

amount of Rs. 497.55 lakhs was released, including Low Cost Sanitation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. District-wise amount released to each town during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Central Assistance Released during the last 3 years Districtwise in each town covered under IDSMT in Madhya Pradesh

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>						
S.No.	Name of town	Name of District	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	1.00	Nil	—	1.00		
2.	Kota	Kota	—	—	—	—		
3.	Khajuraho	Chattarpur	—	16.73	—	16.73		
4.	Chattarpur	—do—	—	24.00	—	24.00		
5.	Dewas	Dewas	—	—	—	—		
6.	Itarsi	Hoshangabad	1.00	—	—	2.00		
7.	Harda	—do—	2.00	—	—	2.00		
8.	Honshgabad	—do—	—	24.00	—	24.00		
9.	Pachmari	—do—	—	—	—	—		
10.	Rewa	Rewa	1.00	—	—	1.00		
11.	Katni	Jabalpur	15.00	—	—	15.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of town	Name of District	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Burhanpur	East Nimar	1.00	—	—	1.00
13.	Morena	Morena	16.00	—	—	16.00
14.	Tongargarh	Rajnandgaon	5.00	—	—	5.00
15.	Rajnandgaon	—do—	7.00	—	—	7.00
16.	Balaghat	Balaghat	2.00	—	—	2.00
17.	Chindwara	Chindwara	3.50	—	—	3.50
18.	Guna	Guna	25.00	—	—	25.00
19.	Sidhi	Sidhi	8.00	—	—	8.00
20.	Waidhan	—do—	2.00	—	—	2.00
21.	Gadarwara	Narsimhapur	—	23.00	—	23.00
22.	Shaddol	Shaddol	—	25.00	—	25.00
23.	Amarkantak	—do—	15.00	—	—	15.00
24.	Bhandar	Gwalior	—	—	—	—

(Rs. in lakhs)						
S.No.	Name of town	Name of District	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Mahow	Indore	—	—	—	—
26.	Jagdalpur	Baster	25.82	—	—	25.82
27.	Ratlam	Ratlam	—	10.00	—	10.00
28.	Bhilaidurg	Durg	—	29.75	—	29.75
29.	Satna	Satna	—	29.75	—	29.75
30.	Betul	Betul	—	—	15.00	15.00
31.	Raisen	Obedullaganj	—	—	25.00	25.00
32.	Neemuch	Mandsaur	—	—	27.50	27.50
33.	Bhind	Bhind	—	—	27.50	27.50
34.	Damoh	Damoh	—	—	27.50	27.50
35.	Sehore	Sehore	—	—	25.00	25.00
36.	Vidisha	Vidisha	—	—	10.00	10.00
37.	Panna	Panna	—	—	27.50	27.50
Total			130.32	182.23	185.00	497.55

[English]

Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

4375. SHRI A. PRATAP SAI :
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-
ATHALA:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh and the number out of these that are sick;

(b) the measures taken to revive the sick sugar factories;

(c) the number of applications received from the sick sugar factories;

(d) the steps taken to increase sugar-cane production and the amount released for sugar-cane development for each factory in Andhra Pradesh during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). As on 30.9.1991, there were 34 installed sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh.

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) have reported that two references have been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the provisions of the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 so far. Appropriate action has been taken by BIFR under the provisions of the aforesaid Act in these cases. The above Act applies to industrial companies.

Information regarding sick sugar factories in the Cooperative and Public Sectors is not maintained.

(d) During the last three years, loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed from the Sugar Development Fund for cane development schemes to various factories in Andhra Pradesh is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Loan Assistance sanctioned and Disbursed from the sugar Development fund for cane development Scheme to sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years (Position as on 15th December, 1991)

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of sugar mill	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed		
1	2	3	4		
1988-89					
1.	Sri Venkateswara Coop. Sugars Ltd., Tirupati, Distt. Chittoor.	173.93	172.26		
2.	Etikoppaka Coop. Agricultural & Industrial Society Ltd.	61.20	36.68		
3.	Kovur Coop Sugar Factory Ltd., Nellore.	55.76	55.76		
4.	Thandava Coop. Sugars Ltd., Payakaraopeta, Distt. Visakhapatnam.	69.12	34.56		
5.	Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. West Godavari.	222.16	74.66		
6.	Amadalavalosa Coop. Sugars Ltd., Srikulam.	147.46	42.68		
		729.63	416.60		
1989-90					
7.	Deccan Sugars, Division of Nava Bharati Ferro Alloys Ltd., Sugar Division, Samalkot, Distt. East Godavari.	48.50	21.57		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of sugar mill	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4
8.	Sri Vijayaram Gajapathi Coop. Sugars Ltd., Bhimasinghi, Vizianagaram.	97.64	4.93
9.	The Chodavaram Coop. Sugars Ltd., Govada, Distt. Visakhapatnam.	63.86	9.95
10.	The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., (V.V.S. Sugars) Chagallu, Distt. West Godavari.	81.54	27.54
11.	Sarvaraya Sugar Ltd., Chelluru, Rayavaram Mandal, Distt. East Godavari.	180.00	118.61
12.	Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., Pithampura, Distt. East Godavari.	65.45	28.63
		536.99	211.23
1990.91			
13.	Nagarjuna Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Gurzala, Distt. Guntur.	44.93	—
14.	K.C.P. Ltd., Laxmipuram Distt. Krishna.	89.55	—
		134.48	—

[*Translation*]

Heavy Industry in Phulpur

4376. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to conduct a survey at the earliest in Phulpur to establish heavy industries there; and

(b) if so, the time by which the industry is likely go be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) There is no proposal to conduct a survey in Phulpur to establish Heavy Industries.

(b) Question does not arise.

Development of Bareilly District

4377. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether any scheme has been formulated to develop Bareilly district into a magnet district; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No Sir. However, a project for development of Bareilly city as a counter-magnet town as a part of the NCR Plan-2001 has been formulated by the Uttar Pradesh State Government.

(b) The main items included in the project for development of Bareilly Counter-magnet area are:

- (i) Land acquisition and development for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional and transport purposes;

(ii) Construction of National Highway Bypass.

(iii) Railway over bridges.

(iv) Development of Telecommunication facilities; and

(v) Local physical infrastructure like improvement of roads, slum improvement, traffic control, solid waste management sewage, drainage and water supply.

[*English*]

Complaints Against Builders

4378. SHRI R. RAMASAMY:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the complaints of unauthorised construction, cheating the flat buyers and violation of building laws by some building laws by some builders in Delhi have come to the notice;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). NDMC has reported that a complaints has been received from Skipper Bhawan Flat Buyers Association (Raged) against the builder of Skipper Bhawan, 22, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi alleging malpractices, in violation of rules and regulations and building bye-laws. The NDMC has rejected his request

for issue of completion Certificate. The MCD has reported that though no separate details are being maintained in respect of such complaints whenever any complaint is received, against unauthorized construction/ violation of building bye-laws, necessary action under the provisions of DMC Act is initiated.

A list of cases of Commercial plots where the complaints have been received by the

DDA is attached as statement DDA has reported that wherever it was found that the auction/purchaser/builder has violated the building bye-laws, a show cause notice was served for removal/rectification of the deviations. Consequent upon their failure to remove/rectify the defects, allotment/lease was cancelled. The complaints regarding acts of cheating by the builders were referred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for appropriate action. .

STATEMENT

List of cases where Lease/Allotment has been cancelled

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Plot Nos./Scheme</i>	<i>Name of Lessee</i>
1	2	3
1.	16, Preet Vihar, CC	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
2.	17, Preet Vihar, CC	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
3.	18, Preet Vihar, CC	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
4.	A-22, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
5.	A-23, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
6.	A-32, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
7.	A-233, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
8.	A-14, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
9.	A-15, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
10.	A-16, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
11.	A-17, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
12.	A-18, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
13.	A-19, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.
14.	A-20, CC Pachim Vihar	M/s Jaina Properties (P) Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Plot Nos./Scheme</i>	<i>Name of Lessee</i>
1	2	3
15.	29, CC Wazirpur Industrial Area	M/s Raj Sudha Tower (P) Ltd.
16.	30, CC Wazirpur Industrial Area	M/s Raj Sudha Tower (P) Ltd
17.	C-2, Kalkaji Shopping Centre	M/s Rajindras
18.	3, LSC Dilshad Garden	M/s. Rajindras
19.	11, CC Yusuf Sarai	M/s. Air pae Apartments (P) Ltd
20.	29, CC Wazirpur (Indl. Area)	M/s. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd.
21.	30, CC Wazirpur (Indl. Area)	M/s. Raj Sudha Towers (P) Ltd.
22.	3, LSC Dilshad Garden	M/s. Jaina Properties Pvt. Ltd.
23.	16, CC Preet Vihar	M/s. Jaina Properties Pvt. Ltd.
24.	17, CC Preet Vihar	M/s. Jaina Properties Pvt. Ltd.
25.	18, CC Preet Vihar	M/s. Jaina Properties Pvt. Ltd.

[English]

Review of Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

4379. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Consumer Protection Council reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986; if so, the details therefore;

(b) whether the functioning of State Commissions and district forums was reviewed;

(c) if so, whether any complaint against the functioning of State commissions has

been received; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to implement the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act effectively in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Consumer Protection Council is reviewing the progress of implementation of the Consumer Protection Act in every meeting.

(b) and (c). Government have received a few complaints from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal on the unsatisfactory functioning of some of the

State Commissions and District Forums. Since, the matter falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments, they have been asked to take appropriate action in the matter.

(d) The progress of the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is satisfactory. As per information available, 27 State Commissions and 351 District Forums have started functioning. Remaining 4 State Commissions and 98 District Forums have also have been notified.

[*Translation*]

Production Target of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

4380. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production targets fixed for the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and whether these targets have been achieved; and

(b) the total assets and the liabilities of BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The production targets of BHEL's Plants at Bhopal fixed for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 are as under:

(*Rs. in crores*)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Target	520	610	673

These targets have been achieved.

(b) The total assets and liabilities of BHEL amount to Rs. 4625 crores each at the end of 1990-91.

[*English*]

Non-Implementation of Recommendations of Bachawat Wage Board

4381. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned '1200 Bachawat recommendation defaulters' appearing in 'Economic Times' dated November 4, 1991;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the recommendations of Bachawat Wage Board recommendations are implemented by all the newspaper managements?

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

(b) As per information available, out of 1670 newspaper establishments, 1065 have not implemented the recommendation of Bachawat Wage Boards.

(c) Onus for implementations lies on the State Government. However, Central Government, from time to time has been impressing upon the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for speedy implementation of the recommendations.

[*Translation*]

J.K. Petro-Chemicals, U.P.

*4382. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the setting up of J.K. Petro-chemicals Project in Hathras, Uttar Pradesh has since been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely time by when it is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). According to the company, necessary steps have been taken towards acquisition of land, soil testing, tie up of finance and technology etc. The party is yet to come up for import of equipments etc.

[*English*]

Sick Public Sector Units to be referred in B.I.F.R.

4383. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified chronically sick public sector units for being referred to the Bureau of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Based on the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises upto the year 1989-90 and also based on the definition of sickness given in the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, 50 Central public Sector enterprises can be considered as chronically sick and referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction after amending existing provisions of the said Act for revival or rehabilitation. A statement indicating the names of such enterprises is attached.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Cognate Group/Public Sector Undertaking
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STEEL

1. India Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

Minerals and Metals

2. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

Fertilizers:

3. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.

4. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

5. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

6. Bengal Immunity Ltd.

7. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.

8. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

9. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd

**S.No. Name of the Cognate
Group/Public Sector
Undertaking**

10. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
11. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
12. Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.
- Heavy Engineering*
13. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
14. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
15. Burn Standard Company Ltd.
16. Mining & Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.
17. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
18. Weighbird (India) Ltd.
- Medium and Light Engineering*
19. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
20. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
21. Biocco Lawrie Ltd.
22. National Instruments Ltd.
23. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
24. Vignyan Industries Ltd.
- Transportation Equipment*
25. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
-

**S.No. Name of the Cognate
Group/Public Sector
Undertaking**

26. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
27. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
28. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
29. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
30. Scooters India Ltd.
- Consumer Goods*
31. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
32. Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.
33. Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.
34. Mandya National paper Mills Ltd
35. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.
36. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.
37. Rehabilitation Industries Corp. of India Ltd.
38. Tannery & Footwear Corp. Ltd.
39. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
- Textiles*
40. British India Corporation Ltd.
41. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
42. Elgin Mills Company Ltd.
-

Edible Oil to Gujarat

S.No. Name of the Cognate Group/Public Sector Undertaking

43. NTC (A. Pradesh, Karnataka, & Mahe) Ltd.
44. NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
45. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
46. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
47. NTC (Maharashtra North)
48. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
49. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
50. NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.

4384. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils supplied to Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the deficit in edible oils production in Gujarat during the current year; and

(c) how much supply of edible oil is to be made to Gujarat by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantity of imported edible oils associated to Gujarat under PDS and the lifting made by them against the allocation during the last three oil years (Nov-Oct) are as under:-

<i>Oil Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Lifting</i>
1988-89	36,700 Mts.	28,404 Mts.
1989-90	78,450 Mts	66,443 Mts.
1990-91	15,800 Mts.	18,797 Mts.

(b) As estimated by the Government of Gujarat, the production of groundnut in the State during the current Kharif season would be 6.5 lakh tonnes as against the average production of 13 to 15 lakh tonnes.

(c) The quantity of allocation of edible oil to Gujarat will depend upon the availability of imported stock with the Centre. However, the States Government has also been permitted to import directly, a quantity of 30,000 Mts. of palmolein, against export of soda ash.

[*Translation*]

Preservation of 'Cher' plant

4385. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Cher' plant found in coastal areas is becoming extinct due to discharge of effluents from the salt industry;

(b) if so, the measures being adopted by the Government have adopted by the Government to preserve it;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof?

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

Items reserved for Public Sector Undertaking

4386. SHRI LOKANTH CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prune the list of items reserved for Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to prune the list of items reserved for Public Sector Undertakings.

Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu

4387. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial growth is very slow in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Central statistical Organisation (CSO) does not compile State-wise monthly index of industrial production. Ministry of Industry also does not maintain state wise information on industrial production. According to the overall Index of Industrial Production from CSO, the overall rate of growth of industrial production during April-August, 1991 was (-) 1.0 percent as against 12.4 percent during April-August, 1990.

This decline was due to several factors. In some sectors, this was due to a shortage of raw materials, particularly imported raw materials, because of foreign exchange constraints. In some other sectors, the fall in growth rates may be attributed to the plateauing of demand after extremely high growth rates in previous years. The imposition of some specific import restrictions due to balance of payments considerations contributed to a slow down in the growth in some sectors. Some other sectors were affected by infrastructural constraints such as power and coal shortages in some areas and industrial relations problems in some sectors.

(c) According to the annual Plan 1990-91 from planning Commission, the allocation for 'Industry & Minerals' to the States of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 4984 crores in 1990-91 against Rs 4506 crores in 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Licence fee Charged from Members of Parliament

4388. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of licence fee for accommodation charged upto the end of Eighth Lok Sabha from Members of Parliament for the period beginning from the date of dissolution of Lok Sabha till the date on which election

result of the new Lok Sabha were notified.

(b) whether this rate is applicable uniformly to (i) the MPs who contest the next election and win (ii) the MPs who contest the next election and lose and (iii) the MPs who do not choose to contest the next election' if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy followed in respect of above categories of MPs of the last Lok Sabha;

(d) whether this policy is at variance with the policy followed earlier: and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to ensure that a uniform policy is followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) As per rules on dissolution of Lok Sabha its Members are entitled to retain the Government accommodation for a period of one month: thereafter they are liable to be charged market rate of licence fee. However, in case of MPs of 6th Lok Sabha it was decided that those MPs who are contesting elections may be allowed to retain the accommodation of the 7th Lok Sabha. The Members who did not contest the elections to the 7th Lok Sabha were allowed retention up to the date of filing of the nomination for the new Lok Sabha. To take care of the contingency of post-ponement of elections to Lok Sabha in a particular State or on account of countermanding of elections in a particular State, the MPs of such States/Constituencies are allowed to retain accommodation on payment of normal licence fee till elections are held to fill the vacancies in those Constituencies.

(c) to (e). A proposal to allow retention of Government accommodation occupied by the MPs of the last Lok Sabha who are contesting elections to the 10th Lok Sabha

whether constitution of the new Lok Sabha or not till constitution of the new Lok Sabha on 20.6.91, is under consideration.

Registration Under Rohini Housing Scheme

4389. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered under the Rohini Housing Scheme;

(b) the number of registrants not yet allotted plots; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to allot flats to the registrants in waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) It is reported that there are 82,384 persons registered under various categories under the Rohini Residential Scheme.

(b) 40,116 registrants are yet to be allotted plots.

(c) NO, Sir.

Cooperative Societies Registered Under N.C.R.

4390. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies registered under Notional Capital Region;

(b) whether all these Societies have been allotted land and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by

what time these societies are likely to be allotted land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). While Cooperative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi are registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 their area of operation is limited to the Union Territory of Delhi. The subject of registration of Cooperative Societies in the participating States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under the N.C.R. pertains to the respective State. While information is not available in respect of Cooperative Societies falling within the NCR in these three State, altogether 2027 Cooperative Group Housing Societies have been registered in the Union Territory of Delhi; out of which land has been allotted to 518 societies. Allotment of land to another 260 Societies in Dwarka - phase I is presently subjudice. Allotment of land to the remaining Societies will be made as and when more land is acquired for this purpose.

Self-employed scheme for Unemployed Educated Youth

4391. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of youths in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan separately benefited under the Self-Employment Scheme for Unemployed Educated Youth during 1990 and 1991 (so far); and

(b) what measures have been taken/ proposed to be taken to ensure that the assistance under the scheme is provided only to the poor and needy people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The details of the Educated Un-employed Youth benefited during 1989-90 and 90-91 under the Scheme for providing Self Employment (SEEU) in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, as reported by State Governments, are given as under:

State : Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Cases Sanctioned by Banks		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
			No.		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	1989-90	8650	7404		1679.47
2.	1990-91	9500	8040		1875.45
State : Rajasthan					
1.	1989-90	5150	5127		842.27
2.	1990-91	5300	5330		1159.04

(b) A ceiling on income of Rs. 10,000/- per annum per family has been fixed for eligibility under the Scheme so that the assistance under the Scheme is provided mainly to the poor/needily people.

[*Translation*]

Industries Registered under New Industrial Policy in Rajasthan

4392. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries registered in Rajasthan under the New Industrial Policy; and

(b) the details thereof and the number out of them registered in Junjhunu district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b): As on date, a total of 234 Memoranda have been received for setting up of industries in the new Industries policy. Of these, 2 units are for the Jhunjhunu District of Rajasthan

<i>Plants</i>	<i>HMBP</i>	<i>FFP</i>	<i>HMTP</i>
		<i>(Utilisation in %)</i>	
1986-87	59.6	45.0	72.2
1987-88	55.7	38.7	70.8
1988-89	64.7	48.7	70.8
1989-90	52.8	44.7	69.5
1990-91	24.4	36.6	69.8

Recently, the order book position of HEC has improved considerably due to Government intervention and also Company's efforts.

Capacity Utilisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

4393. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 45 per cent of the total working capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi is being utilised since its commissioning; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken to utilise the full installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The working capacity utilisation in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. has been varying in different years depending upon the order book position and delivery schedule. The working capacity utilisation in three manufacturing plants of HEC during the last five years is given below:-

Central investment in Uttar Pradesh

4394. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PRO-

GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central investment made during each of the last three years in each State/Union Territory;

(b) whether the investment made in Uttar Pradesh is less in proportion to its population and the availability of resources; and

(c) if so, schemes being formulated to increase the Central investment in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Central plan investment is not made on a State-wise basis and thus it is not possible to give an accurate break-up.

However, a statement showing the approximate estimates of Statewise break-up of Central plan Expenditure and the percentage thereof pertaining to the first three years of the seventh Five Year Plan-viz., 1985-86 (Actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-88 (BE) is given in the attached statement. This is based on several assumptions and the figures so compiled at best give only a dimensional appreciation of the situation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole, keeping national priorities in view. Further, Central investment in programmes/projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries (for example: railway lines, highways, etc.).

STATEMENT

Statement Break-up of Central Plan Expenditure

Seventh Five Year Plan : 1985-86 to 1987-88

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)
3.	Assam	713.69 (4.43)	621.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)
4.	Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1384.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)
5.	Gujarat	1573.98	1585.63	4269.60	
	(6.89)	(8.20)	(7.81)	(7.66)	

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts	(Rs. Crores)					
		Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
6.	Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200.71 (1.57)	298.54 (1.56)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.87)		
9.	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.89 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)		
10.	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 (13.07)	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)		

(Rs. Crores)

Si.No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	1302.28	1522.80	2020.66	4845.74
		(8.09)	(7.93)	(9.95)	(6.72)
13.	Manipur	34.33	50.21	69.	153.58
		(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.34)	(0.28)
14.	Meghalaya	24.50	26.49	34.36	85.35
		(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.15)
15.	Mizoram	13.38	22.13	16.45	51.96
		(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.09)
16.	Nagland	27.60	30.08	55.46	113.14
		(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.27)	(0.20)
17.	Orissa	1176.75	951.76	1126.29	3254.80
		(7.31)	(4.96)	(5.55)	(5.85)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts	(Rs. Crores)					
		Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
18.	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)		
19.	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)		
2.	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)		
21.	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75 (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)		
22.	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)		

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts	(Rs. Crores)					
		Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years		
		3	4	5	6		
1	2	974.70	1234.13	1288.73	3497.56		
24.	West Bengal	(6.05)	(6.43)	(6.35)	(6.29)		
	Total States	15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09		
25.	A & N Islands	16.62	63.62	18.63	98.87		
		(0.10)	(0.33)	(0.09)	(0.18)		
26.	Chandigarh	16.50	12.19	11.58	37.27		
		(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.79	2.10	1.70	5.59		
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)		
28.	Delhi	366.14	442.38	528.19	1336.71		
		(2.27)	(2.30)	(2.60)	(2.40)		
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.58	53.10	39.42	149.10		
		(0.35)	(0.28)	(0.19)	(0.27)		

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1986-87	Budget Estimates 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)
31.	Pondichery	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)
	Total U. Ts	463.96	585.56	615.81	1665.33
	Total Allocable	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12448.83
	Grand Total	19108.48 (*)	23666.23 (£)	25275.54 (\$)	68050.25

Figures in brackets indicates percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

£ The actual expenditure (1985-86) figures in the case of "Rural Development" were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.

\$ The totals include: (i) actual expenditure, 1986-87 for "Communications" and (ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development."

* The totals include: (i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 for "Communications" and (ii) Budget Estimates, 1987-88 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development."

Note: As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

(1) In the case of Railways, where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/K.M. of the track passing through a particular State.

(2) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.

(3) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circle-wise.

As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

[English]

Installed Capacity of Sugar Mills in U.P.

4395. SHRI RAMNIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to State:

(a) whether the existing installed capacity for crushing sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh is not adequate enough in comparison to the production of sugarcane in the State as per request made by U.P. Government to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the effective steps taken Union Government to solve this problem; and

(c) if not, by when a decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The installed capacity in terms of annual sugar production, as on 30.9.1991, in the State of Uttar Pradesh was 24.493 Lakh Tonnes, whereas the sugarcane production during 1990-91 was 99.00 Million Tonnes (Estimated). The licensed and installed capacities in the State of Uttar Pradesh are being progressively increased and have gone up from 77.09 and 63.37 Lakh Tonnes in 1980-81 to 162.229 and 93.413 Lakh Tonnes in 1989-90 respectively. Accordingly, the percentage of sugarcane crushed by the sugar factories has also gone up from 20.2% in 1980-81 to 34.2% in 1989-90.

Quota of Palmolein to Sikkim

4396. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota of Palmolein/Rape-seed oil to Sikkim has been curtailed considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and period of such curtailment;

(c) whether the Government are aware that other varieties of edible Oils are beyond the reach of common man;

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering to bring edible oils under the list of controlled items of fixed prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Madam. The quantity of monthly allocation of edible oil to Sikkim has not been reduced. However, there was no allocation of edible oil to any State from June, 91 to September, 91 as neither there was any stock of edible oil with the Government nor the same was then being imported.

(c) The prices of indigenous edible oils in the market have increased during the current year in comparison to the previous year and the Government is aware of it.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Regional Office of F.C.I. at Silchar

4397. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of its geographical position, there is an urgent need to open a regional office of Food Corporation of India at Silchar;

(b) if so, whether the Government have initiated any step in regard thereto;

(c) if so, the present position in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the regional office is likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Regional Officers of FCI are located at State Headquarters of the major States. Since there is already a Regional Office at Guwahati, the need for additional office at Silchar is not felt.

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

Industries based on Agriculture

4398. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of large or medium industry based on agriculture in Solapur region of Maharashtra is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to send a team of officials to the region to find out the feasibility for setting up such industries during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Nine applications for setting up Sugar factories in Solapur region of Maharashtra are at various stages of processing in the Government. As a matter of policy, details of cases are not divulged till these are finally disposed of.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration.

Losses by Ramagundam Fertilizer Unit

4399. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramagundam unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India has been incurring heavy losses;

(b) the amount of loss incurred by it during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) The losses incurred during the last three years by Ramagundam Unit FCI are as follows:-

Year	Losses (Rs. lakhs)
1988-89	2680
1989-90	3994
1990-91	4619

The major reasons for losses of Ramagundam Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India are:-

- i) *Deficiency in design.* It is a first generation coal based plant commissioned in 1980. From the very inception it has been suffering from design deficiency and equipment imbalances leading to heavy production and financial losses.
- ii) Besides this, there has been

chronic problem in availability of power. 100% power cuts have been imposed by APSEB in Ramagundam Unit which lead to shut down of the plant for 4-7 months in a year.

(c) The FCI has submitted a proposal for rehabilitation including a captive power plant of 40 MW for Ramagundam Unit at a cost of Rs. 171.94 crores for achieving 60% capacity utilisation.

Import of Raw Material by N.S.I.C.

4400. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation are importing various raw materials for the small scale sector under its IRMAC scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of imported and indigenous raw materials assistance scheme being offered by NSIC to existing and proposed units and the facilities offered;

(d) whether NSIC is importing various raw materials under OGL;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether NSIC are negotiating or making serious efforts to procure scarce raw materials from Government Enterprises for the purposes of SSI units after the announcement of New Industrial Policy for small sector; if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether a few raw materials have been canalised through NSIC for small sector; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to National Small Industries Corporation, it has imported precision Instruments against licence under IRMAC Scheme.

(c) The Corporation provides both imported and indigenous raw-materials to SSI under its Raw-Material Assistance Scheme against their specific requirements. The units availing assistance are required to deposit between 20 to 30% as margin money and interest on blocked up capital as per the prevalent Bank rates is charged. The Corporation's Service Charges range between 1 to 3% depending upon the quantum of assistance provided.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main items of import under OGL by the Corporation are Electronic Components, PVC/Oleopine Resin, Acrylic scrap, CRGO Sheets, Pig Iron etc. as per requirements of the units.

(f) Yes, Sir. the Corporation is negotiating with IPCL Baroda, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur to procure polymers and Zinc, etc.

(g) No, Sir.

Cost Escalation of Public Sector Projects

4401. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 330 public sector projects have shown cost escalations because of delays in clearance and implementation;

(b) if so, the names of these projects and the original cost and escalated cost of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government

to expedite the clearance and implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. As per monitoring system of Deptt. of Programme Implementation, as on 1st July, 1991, there are 308 central projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, under implementation. Of these, only 152 projects have shown cost escalations with respect to their sanctioned costs. These cost escalations cannot be solely attributed to delays in clearance and implementation.

(b) The names of the above 152 projects having cost escalation, their original and escalated costs are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The Deptt. of Programme Implementation monitors the implementation of all on-going central projects each costing Rs. 20 crore and above. The problem areas are highlighted for an appropriate and timely action by the concerned authorities. The Department also acts to resolve the problems of inter-ministerial nature faced by the projects in timely implementation.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise list of Central Projects, each costing over Rs. 20 Cr., having cost Escalation with respect to latest sanction as on 1st July 1991

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
ATOMOTIC ENERGY				
1.	NARORA ATOMIC POWER PROJ.	NPC	209.89	745.00
2.	KAKRAPAR ATOMIC POWER PROJ.	NPC	382.52	1078.00
3.	RAJASTHAN ATOMIC POWER PROJ. 3 & 4	NPC	711.56	1000.00
4.	KAIGA ATOMIC POWER PROJ.	NPC	730.72	1000.00
CIVIL AVIATION				
5.	ACQ. OF 12 AIR BUSES A 32	IAC	958.78	1070.30
COAL				
6.	BHOLGORA UG	BCCL	46.22	127.00
7.	JHARIA BLOCK-II OC	BCCL	112.05	173.82
8.	KASTRAS UG	BCCL	26.04	91.81

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANT	BCCL	49.20	61.53
10.	MADHUBAND WASHERY	BCCL	71.90	163.00
11.	AMLO DHORI WEST OC	CCL	33.30	74.92
12.	NEW KALYANI/SEL. DHORI OC	CCL	24.38	53.13
13.	K.D. HESLANG EXP. OC	CCL	37.56	52.01
14.	KEDLA WASHERY	CCL	32.27	94.03
15.	JHANJRA UG	ECL	184.55	573.09
16.	RAJMAHAL OC	ECL	562.70	886.30
17.	SONPURBAZARI 'A' OC	ECL	192.96	442.41
18.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANT	ECL	49.20	53.57
19.	DUDHICHUA OC	NCL	289.68	357.91
20.	KHADIA OC	NCL	400.00	588.76

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
21.	CEN. WORKSHOP SINGRAULI	NCL	30.38	68.72
22.	NIGHAI OC	NCL	462.39	580.00
23.	AMLAI OC	SECL	30.82	47.34
24.	BANGWAR UG	SECL	25.14	38.23
25.	BALGI UG	SECL	28.00	30.50
26.	BELPAHAR OC	SECL	57.38	126.27
27.	CHURCHA WEST UG	SECL	32.64	59.59
28.	DHANPURI OC	SECL	24.10	54.70
29.	DIPKA OC	SECL	56.05	85.92
30.	PADAMPUR OC	WCL	50.74	68.88
31.	SILEWARA EXPAN.-II UG	WCL	38.06	52.91
32.	TANDSI UG	WCL	51.58	70.00 .

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
33.	CEN. WORKSHOP CHANDRAPUR	WCL	23.87	34.80
34.	NEYVEEEELI STPS ST-I UNIT-O	NLC	474.63	500.92
35.	2ND TPS ST-2	NLC	638.95	1363.24
36.	GOAVRIKHANI 10A INCLINE	SCCL	27.31	85.69
37.	MANUGURU II OC	SCCL	132.00	199.94
38.	RAMAGUNDAM-II OC	SCCL	111.26	512.02
39.	RAVINDRAKHANI 1-A INC	SCCL	29.78	46.02
40.	RAMAGUNDAM-III OC	SCCI	256.94	258.76
FERTILISER				
41.	HALCIA FER PROJ	HFC	88.03	624.00
I & B				
42.	4X500 KW SW. TRANSMISSION	AIR	46.18	62.20

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
43.	D.D. BHAWAN, DELHI-IC/CB PPFVAN	D.D.	34.15	162.54
44.	SIMLA TV STUDIO 1 KW TRANS.	D.D.	13.32	22.14
MINES				
45.	RAMPURA AUGUCHA CHANDERIYAN LEAD-ZINC PROJECT	HZL	585.33	705.42
STEEL				
46.	VISHAKHAPATNAM STEEL PROJ.	RINL	2256.00	8130.28
47.	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT MODRNIISATION	SAIL	1357.00	3112.28
48.	BHILAI STEEL PLANT:6 BOILER P & B STATION	SAIL	32.10	32.61
49.	SALEM: EXP-P-II	SAIL	69.37	72.27
50.	DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT REBUILDING OF COKE OVER BATTERY NO. 1	SAIL	33.06	45.13

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
CHEM & PETEROCHEM.				
51.	SAPNDEX YARN PROJECT	PCL	34.85	75.00
PETRO. & NATURAL GAS				
52.	CPP-VI7AG	HPCL	42.90	58.08
53.	ADDL. SEC. PROCESSING FACILITY	IOC	635.00	757.24
54.	GAS SWEETENING PLANT-II	CNC	204.65	260.27
55.	B-131 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	52.14	59.80
56.	BH-25 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	74.96	79.31
POWER				
57.	SHORT CKT TESTING STN.	CPRI	22.26	97.44
58.	BOKARO B-II TPP	DVC	186.93	356.25
59.	MEJIA TPP	DVC	566.00	1134.00

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
60.	PANCHET HILLII HEP	DVC	16.03	54.35
61.	DOYANG HEP	NEEPCO	96.31	251.01
62.	KATHALGURI GB CC PP	NEEPCO	203.17	989.03
63.	RANGANADI HEP	NEEPCO	312.78	516.49
64.	RANGANADI TR. LINE	NEEPCO	47.34	71.04
65.	DOYANG TR. LINE	NEEPCO	40.87	69.66
66.	KATHALGURI GPP TR. LINES	NEEPCO	301.38	565.41
67.	CHAMERA HEP	NHPC	809.29	1725.50
68.	KOEL KARO HEP	NHPC	439.91	1249.36
69.	TANAKPUR HEP	NHPC	178.75	359.08
70.	URI HEP	NHPC	1718.72	2072.00
71.	DULHASTI TR. LINE	NHPC	166.57	772.83

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost		
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
72.	NATPA JHKRI H.E.P.	NJPC	1678.02	2140.00	
73.	FARAKKA STPP ST-II	NTPC	868.48	1331.31	
74.	KAHALGAON STPP ST-I	NTPC	884.15	1552.38	
75.	TALCHER STPP ST-I	NTPC	1404.04	1721.19	
77.	KAWAS GPP	NTPC	373.98	877.25	
78.	CENTRAL TR. LINES	NTPC	354.85	453.00	
79.	FARAKKA TR. LINES II	NTPC	134.91	199.06	
80.	KAHALGAON TR. LINES I	NTPC	174.48	217.45	
81.	AURAIYA GPP TR. LINE	NTPC	100.61	110.66	
82.	ADDL VINDHY. TR. LINE-I	NTPC	339.69	424.36	
PAPER, CEMENT & AUTO					
83.	OFF-SHORE PROJECT	BSL	8.44	45.06	

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
84.	YERRAGUNTALA EXPN.	CCI	75.72	240.68
85.	MOD. OF TYRE CORPORATION	TCIL	66.71	79.12
RAILWAYS				
86.	KUMEDPUR-NEW JALPAIGURI-IDOUBL.	RAILWAY	42.92	80.29
87.	ROHTAK-JAKHAL-I DOUBL	RAILWAY	11118	60.55
88.	TANDUR-MALKHAID RD DOUBL.	RAILWAY	23.00	36.01
89.	KIUL-JAMALPUR-BHAGAPUR DOUBL.	RAILWAY	16.80	32.20
90.	SAHIBGANJ-LINK CABIN-MALDA DOUBL	RAILWAY	29.81	38.70
91	GARHWA RD.-SONAGAR-II, DOUBL.	RAILWAY	48.89	51.02
92	LUCKNOW-KANPUR DOUBL.	RAILWAY	49.05	96.80
93	VIKARABAD-TANDUR DOUBL.	RAILWAY	41.37	53.59

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
94.	PIRUMROD-BERCNHA, BHOLAI-AKODIA DOUBLE	RAILWAY	22.02	73.56
95.	RAIPUR-VIJANAGRAM DOUBL.	RAILWAY	62.60	67.57
96.	KIRATGARH-KALA-AKHER & METRANJRA-BHARAWADA DOUBL.	RAILWAY	57.96	69.42
97.	KAYANKULAM-QUILON, BOUBL.	RAILWAY	34.11	45.76
98.	QUILON-TRIVANDRUM DOUBL	RAILWAY	45.76	76.41
99.	MANMAD-PARLI-VAJNATH GAUGE CANV.	RAILWAY	28.00	99.95
100.	MYSORE- BANGALORE, GAUGE CANV.	RAILWAY	14.00	78.86
101.	CALCUTTA UNDERGROUN METRO	RAILWAY	140.30	1330.84
102.	MADRAS BEACH-LUZ RTZ LINE METRO PROJ.	RAILWAY	53.46	153.27
103.	MANKURD-BELAPUR. EXT METRO PROJ.	RAILWAY	120.00	287.11

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
104.	ADL. LINES ANDHERI-BANDRA METRO PROJ.	RAILWAY	46.61	75.00
105.	JAMMU TAWI-UDHAMPUR NEW LINE	RAILWAY	50.00	130.00
106.	JOGIGHOPA-GAUHATI NEW LINE	RAILWAY	117.30	444.22
107.	KARUR-DINDGUL-TUTICORIN NEW LINE	RAILWAY	46.63	205.71
108.	KOTA-CHITTORGARH-NEEMUCH NEW LINE	RAILWAY	41.09	167.00
109.	MATHURA-ALWAR NEW LINE	RAILWAY	34.75	70.50
110.	NANGALDAM-TALWAR NEW LINE	RAILWAY	37.68	137.68
111.	RAMPUR-NEW HALDWANI NEW LINE	RAILWAY	12.98	56.00
112.	TALCHAR-SAMBHALPUR NEW LINE	RAILWAY	46.39	160.00
113.	ALLEPPEY-KAYAMKULAM NEW LINE	RAILWAY	11.10	39.07
114.	TAMLUK DIGHA NEW LINE	RAILWAY	43.72	77.13

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
115.	CHITRA DURG-RAYADURG NEW LINE	RAILWAY	16.92	53.24
116.	GUNA-ETAWAH NEW LINE	RAILWAY	158.77	253.08
117.	LAKSHMIKANTAPUR-NAMKHANDA NEW LINE	RAILWAY	40.90	41.13
118.	SATNA-REWA, NEW LINE	RAILWAY	30.00	30.00
119.	BAGAGA-CHITAUNI NEW LINE	RAILWAY	6.74	99.95
120.	KONKAN NEW LINE	RAILWAY	968.00	1043.00
121.	ITARSI-BHUSAWAL RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION	RAILWAY	48.23	87.37
122.	NAGPUR-DURG RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION	RAILWAY	74.38	124.88
123.	JOLAR PETTAI-BANGLORE RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION	RAILWAY	32.01	50.00
124.	SONNAGAR-PATRATU RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION	RAILWAY	110.50	112.45

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
125.	VIZAG-RAIL TRAFFIC FACILITY	RAILWAY	31.44	59.89
126.	VIZAG PERIPHERAL YARD FOR STEEL PLANT	RAILWAY	27.18	41.38
127.	KURLA-4TH PASSENGER TERMINAL TRAFFIC FACILITY	RAILWAY	24.38	24.95
128.	NEWBRIDGE ON GODAVARI	RAILWAY	26.37	48.50
129.	BARDMAN-YARD REMODELING-TRAFFIC FACILITY	RAILWAY	20.00	24.59
130.	HOWRAH-BANDEL MAIN LINE AUGMENTATION	RAILWAY	18.26	59.56
131.	BURDWAN REMODELLING OF YARD PHAS-I, STAGE-II	RAILWAY	26.92	31.35
132.	MODERNISATION OF WORKSHOP, AJMER	RAILWAY	26.05	33.64
133.	DIESEL COMPONENT WKS, (DCW) PATIALA	RAILWAY	133.84	235.78

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
134.	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY- MODERNISATION, PERAMBUR	RAILWAY	37.00	79.75
135.	MODERNISATION OF WORKSHOP- PONMALAI	RAILWAY	21.00	28.48
136.	MODERNISATION OF WORKSHOP JAGADHRI	RAILWAY	19.02	37.82
SURFACE TRANSPORT				
137.	ACQUISITION OF VESSELS, CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION (CIWTC)	IWT	63.80	68.80
138.	CALCUTTA-PORT DRAUGHT IMPROVEMENT	PORTS	40.50	62.00
139.	CALCUTTA-PORT-CENTAINER HANDLING FACILITIES	PORTS	10.36	57.00
140.	TUTICORIN PORT-CONSTRUCTION OF 4 ALONGSIDE BERTH	PORTS	21.76	97.00

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
141.	COCHIN PORT-PROCUREMENT OF A DREDGER	PORTS	21.29	80.00
142.	COCHIN CONTAINER FACILITIES, PHASE-II	PORTS	53.11	83.50
143.	NHAVA SHEVA PORT PROJECT	PORTS	506.00	1056.00
144.	KANDLA PORT-CONSTRUCTION OF SEVENTH GENERAL CARGO BERTH	PORTS	29.80	69.70
145.	AHMEDABAD-VADODARA EXPRESSWAY	GPWD	137.20	207.00
146.	II HOGGHLY BRIDGE	HRBC	57.00	340.00
147.	4 LANE-WIDENING OF ANKAPALLI-VISAKHPATNAM	RAOD	51.99	64.42
148.	ACQUISITION OF 3LR-II TANKERS	SCI	111.30	138.41
149.	ACQUISITION OF D2 BULK CARRIER	SCI	46.57	52.06
150.	ACQUISITION OF 3 BUKL CARRIER	SCI	22.51	24.56

S.No.	Project	Agency	Cost	
			Original (Rs. Cr.)	Escalated (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
151.	AQUISITION OF 3 PASSENGER CUM CARGO VESSELS	SCI	50.00	80.00
TELE-COMMUNICATION				
152.	ELECTRONIC SWITCH SYSTEM	ITI	149.19	219.36

LEGEND

- U.G. — Under Ground
- O.C. — Open Cast
- D.D. — Door Darshan
- TPP — Thermal Power Proj.
- TR. LINE — Transmission line
- HEP — Hydro electric Project
- ST — Stage
- MOD — Modernisation
- DOUBL — Doubling
- CPP — Captive Power Project
- EXPN. — Expansion
- RD — Road
- CON — Conversion
- ADL — Additional

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Schemes of Bihar

4402. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes launched during the last three years in the Godda, Dumka, Deudhar, Bhagalpur and Munger districts of Bihar in order to make available drinking water to the rural people;

(b) the amount spent on the schemes and the number of the villages benefited therefrom;

(c) whether the funds are being sanctioned to the farmers of lower and backward categories of these areas to sink wells under the 'Jaldhara' scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

New Sugar Factories

4403. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the capacity of sugar industry to be created in the country by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed number of licences to be issued for

setting up new sugar factories during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The targets of licensed and installed capacity by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97) have been fixed at 155.66 lakh tonnes and 198.67 lakh tonnes respectively. It is proposed to issue additional licences to reach the target of 198.67 lakh tonnes by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Scheme from Maharashtra to Issue Public Bonds

4404. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a scheme to the Union Government for realising Rs. 750 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 1500 crores during the Ninth Plan by issuing public bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) It has been stated in the proposal that Maharashtra has ultimate target of about 70.61 lakh hectares to be brought under irrigation. About 50% of this irrigation potential, estimated in 1962, has been achieved with an investment of about Rs. 4260 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan. Of the

balance cost of Rs. 4800 crores, the Government of Maharashtra provides an outlay of Rs. 300 - Rs. 350 crores annually. Augmentation of resources through alternative ways such as public borrowings has become imperative, according to the proposal. The Government of Maharashtra considers that a minimum of Rs. 750 crores will have to be raised during the Eighth Plan and the efforts can be stepped up further during the IX Plan to raise another Rs. 1500 cores or so for this purpose.

(c) Since the total investible resources for the market borrowing programme, both for Central and State Governments, are limited, presently the proposal for bonds has not been considered favourably and there is no scope for allowing any additional allocation to Maharashtra Government over and above the borrowing programme already approved.

Setting up of Public Undertakings in Neighbouring Areas of Delhi

4405. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some public and semi-public undertakings in the neighbouring areas of Delhi; and

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

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

THUNGON): (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to set up a new public section under takings in the neighbouring areas of Delhi during the remaining period of the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Sickness in Bihar and Gujarat

4406. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale industrial sickness in Bihar and Gujarat;

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the guidelines being issued to State Governments by the Union Government for removing industrial sickness and the details of the resources/assistance provided thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the RBI data, the details of sick industrial units in the States of Bihar and Gujarat, as at the end of September, 1989, are as follows:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of sick units in small scale sector</i>	<i>No. of sick units in Non-Small scale Sector</i>
Bihar	5,250	42
Gujarat	6,302	154

A number of causes, both external and internal, are responsible for industrial sick-

ness. The major causes, as reported by the banks, relate, marketing, financial, labour

and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) As far as sick units in the Non-Small Scale Sector are concerned, no finance is provided to the State Governments by Central Government. Under the Margin Money Scheme, the Central Government. Under the Margin Money Scheme, the Central Government provides funds to the State Governments for revival of the sick units in the small scale sector. As at the end of March, 1991, the total amount sanctioned to the Government of Bihar by the Central Government under the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs. In respect of Gujarat, no request has been received by the Ministry of Industry from the Government of Gujarat to sanction any amount under this scheme.

Food Processing Industries in Uttar Pradesh

4407. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up fruit and vegetable based industries at Man and Aazamgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such industries functioning in Uttar Pradesh and the details of assistance given to them during the last three years;

(d) whether any proposal to set up such industries in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government for approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 335 fruits and vegetable processing units licensed under Fruit Products Order in Uttar Pradesh. No assistance has been sought from Central Govt. for setting up fruits and vegetable units by Uttar Pradesh Government in the last 3 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Upgradation of Standards of All Products

4408. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to amalgamate the ISI, Agmark, Woolmark ICAR and CSIR and CSIR in order to formulate policies and guidelines for upgradation of all domestic, industrial and agricultural products conforming to the international standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of suggestions received from the European Economic community?

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

(b) No suggestions have been received from the European Economic Community in this connection.

Alleged Irregularities in DDA

4409. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "DDA has many houses built on paper only" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated September, 14, 1991;

(b) if so, the salient points brought out in the news report and the extent to which the same have been found to be correct;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether no construction work was done during 1990-91 but Rs. 90 crore was shown as having been spent on development work and Rs. 250 crore on construction?

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

(b) to (d). The salient points brought out in the Newspaper report are the following:-

- i) Though money has been spent, houses have not been constructed.
- ii) Details of expenditure of nearly Rs. 30 crores from the workers Providend Fund are not available.
- iii) Allotments have not been made under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana and registration fee has not been refunded to those who were not given allotment.
- iv) DDA Rules were being changed to provide for direct recruitment from

outside upto the level of Asstt. Director, affecting promotion opportunities.

- v) A CBI Enquiry be made into the matter of "misappropriation". The issues mentioned in the news report are being looked into.

Floor Cleaning Machines

4410. SHIR R. SRIDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether floor cleaning machines are produced in India for domestic market;

(b) if so, the firms that are involved in this production; and

(c) the availability of foreign market for these goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Vacuum cleaners are being manufactured but floor scrubbing machines are not being manufactured.

(b) M/s Eureka Forbes Ltd., Bhimtal and M/s Facit Asia, Madras are manufacturing vacuum cleaners.

(c) There are prospects of exports of vacuum cleaners to the neighbouring countries.

Increase in Rate of Interest on Provident Fund

4411. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the rate of interest on the provident fund contributions of the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The Central Government on the recommendation of the CBT, EPF periodically declares the rate of interest to be credited to the accounts of PF Subscribers. The rate of interest at present is 12% per annum. Keeping in view the overall interest of national economy the present interest rate is considered adequate.

Closure of Durgapur unit of HFC

4412. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down the Durgapur Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to revive this unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In 1988, the consultants had recommended revamp/rehabilitation of the operating units (except Namrup-III) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation. For the Durgapur unit, the cost involved was Rs. 171.38 cores, which was updated to Rs. 213.51 cores as in February, 1990. Since very large investments were involved, no final decision was taken.

Reprocessing Technology for Plutonium

4413. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plutonium is to be separated from nuclear waste and this process involve very high cost;

(b) whether this reprocessing technology cannot be kept secret from the rest of the world;

(c) if so, the names of the countries in the world which at present have this facility;

(d) whether Iran also has such a technology; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not supplying a 10 MW reactor by India to Iran and thereby entering into high technology exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) For any application requiring use of Plutonium, reprocessing of spent fuel discharged from the Nuclear Reactors, is a pre-requisite. Indian experience in reprocessing shows that the costs in India are significantly lower than those quoted in developing countries pursuing this technology.

(b) In view of proliferation concerns related to plutonium, the reprocessing technology is not open to international cooperation though the basic chemical process flow-sheet itself is well known.

(c) Very few countries in the world are known to be having large scale commercial reprocessing technology. Besides India, USA, UK, France, USSR, Germany, Japan, Belgium and Italy are known to be having

this technology though not all of them are actively pursuing it.

(d) Iran has not declared capability in this technology.

(e) Supply of research reactor to Iran is at an exploratory stage and is not related to reprocessing technology.

Flats/Plots to SCs/STs

4414. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a backlog in the allotment of plots and flats including S.F.S. flats in the 25 per cent quota of reservation in all the schemes, category-wise separately, including registrations;

(b) if so, the total number of backlog in the allotment of residential plots, flats including the Rohini Residential Scheme and S.F.S. flats etc. scheme-wise, category-wise separately;

(c) whether the Government have issued instruction in April, 1989 to the DDA to cover up the backlog in residential plots, flats and other S.F.S. flats, etc;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether the DDA has followed these instructions and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the Government will be able to get these instructions implemented through the DDA.

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

Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). In April, 89 the Government had decided and conveyed to the DDA that the DDA should invite applications only from the members of SC/ST in respect of such schemes for flats and plots whereby full reserved quota has not been utilised for want of sufficient number of registrants belonging to these categories. This decision of the Government was to be applicable to all categories of housing schemes i.e.e Janata, LIG and MIG and SFS.

(e) and (f). For covering the backlog under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 the DDA had invited applications in November-December, 89 exclusively from persons from SC/ST categories for allotment of 20,000 flats of Janta, LIG and MIG category under a Scheme called Ambedkar Awas Yojana. The reasons for not covering the backlog under other housing schemes are being ascertained from the DDA and the same will be placed on the table for the House in due course of time.

Closure of Public Sector units in West Bengal

4415. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to close down or off-load seven public sector units in West Bengal;

(b) whether the sale of these units to private agencies is being contemplated;

(c) if so, whether any consultations with the State Government or workers' representatives in the matter have been held; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Utilisation of Salt Cess

4416. DR. MAHAVIRSINH HARISINHJI
GOHIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has
made any demand in regard to the cess
charged on salt;

(b) if so, when and the income earned
from Gujarat in respect of the cess charged
on salt;

(c) the amount of income deposited and
the total amount of cess invested by Govern-
ment of Gujarat in the State Schemes with
the prior permission of the Union Govern-
ment;

(d) whether any guidelines have been
issued to ensure equal distribution of the
State share of cess on salt;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether Union Government
propose to issue guidelines for equal distri-
bution of the amount of cess charged on salt
between the State and the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
KURIEN): (a) to (f). The Government of
Gujarat have been regularly seeking assis-
tance from the Salt Cess proceeds for the
execution of development, labour welfare
and community development work in the
State. The average annual collection of Salt

Cess from Gujarat is about Rs
1,46,83,735-.

The Cess proceeds are not apportioned
*between the Centre and the States nor such
apportionment is contemplated. However,
financial assistance is also extended from
the Cess proceeds to the State Govern-
ments for the purposes specified under
Section 4 (a) & (b) of the Salt Cess Act, 1953
on the basis of the recommendations of the
Central and Regional Advisory Boards for
Salt and the Code of Principles framed by
the Government of India from time to time*

[English]

Employment to Displaced Persons of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

4417. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have
provided regular employment in Tarapur,
Maharashtra, to all those persons who were
displaced by the Setting up of Tarapur Atomic
Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure
immediate employment to the displaced
persons in Tarapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) Project Affected
Persons (PAPs) due to setting up of Tarapur
Atomic Power Plant and other projects of
Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) at
Tarapur have been given preference and
were employed based on availability of posts
and meeting to minimum norms of qualifica-
tions and experience.

(b) and (c). A total of 451 PAPs have been employed in the various establishments of DAE including Tarapur Atomic Power Station 1&2 and Tarapur Atomic Power Project 3&4 at Tarapur.

(d) The land acquisition and rehabilitation proceedings of Tarapur Atomic Power Project Units 3&4 are in the initial stages and have not been completed. Preference will be given in employing persons affected due to setting up of Tarapur Atomic Power Project Units 3&4 subject to availability of posts and meeting minimum norms of qualifications and experience. In respect of other plants and projects of DAAE at Tarapur, land acquisition and rehabilitation have already been completed and question of any further employment does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Urban Road and Towns of Madhya Pradesh

4418. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought any financial assis-

tance for the development of urban roads during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide any financial assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Under the on-going scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town (IDSMT), Govt. of India provides loans (with a maximum of Rs. 46 lakhs) on matching basis on soft terms for infrastructure developments which includes traffic and transportation/road developments every year to the State Govts. The towns are selected annually based on the receipt of prioritized list of towns to be assisted during the year alongwith detailed project reports depends on the annual budgetary provisions available for this purpose with the Government. During 1990-91 the following towns were assisted in Madhya Pradesh under IDSMT:

<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
	<i>Total approved outlay</i>	<i>Traffic Trans portation component</i>	<i>Central Release</i>	
1	2	3	4	
1. Betul	96	53	15	
2. Obedullaganj	63.8	14.40	25	
3. Neemuch	114.07	46.2	27.5	
4. Bhind	87.96	Nil	27.5	
5. Damoh	124.15	83.46	87.5	
6. Sehore	85.79	27.35	25.0	
7. Vidisha	90.08	20	10	
8. Panna	101.33	11.04	27.5	
	763.18	255.45	185	

The decision on selection of towns for the current year is yet to be taken.

[English]

**Chairman and Managing Director of
Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

4419. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item, appearing "JANSATTA" of December 2, 1991 about the alleged corruption charges against the Chairman and Managing Director of Maruti Udyog Ltd;

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

(c) whether any enquiry is proposed to be conducted into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) to (d). Government had earlier received the allegations contained in the news-items published in the 'JANSATTA' of 2.12.91 and enquired into them. Action on some of them is under process.

Disease in Bee-Hives

4420. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that bee-hives are empty due to a severe disease known as "European Foul Brod"; and

(b) the steps proposed for abatement of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) The disease "European Foul Brood" was noticed for the first time in

Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra in 1970 and then it spread to Castle Rock in the State of Karnataka, Recently a survey by KVIC has revealed that certain parts of Kerala have been affected by the above disease.

(b) This disease can be cured by the use of terramycin given through sugar syrup and it is found to be the most effective medicine for the purpose. The disease can be further contained by taking the following steps:

- (i) Uniting the weak colonies to augment strength.
- (ii) Proper care during dearth, like feeding the colonies with artificial sugar syrup or migration of colonies to rich forage areas, etc.
- (iii) Dequeening for a few days following by requeening with healthy queen, thus giving an opportunity to the bees to clean their colonies.
- (iv) Isolation of infected colonies.
- (v) Restrictions on exchange of combs or equipment.
- (vi) Bees should not be fed or exposed to honey in the raw form.
- (vii) For feeding the honey from diseased colonies to the bees of other colonies it is necessary that it should be properly heated for atleast thirty minutes in water bath at 90 Deg.C.
- (viii) Sterilising the equipment by using formalin or carbolic acid (phenol) and drying them before use.
- (ix) Restrictions on indiscrete movement of colonies from affected areas to other parts.
- (x) Check on Robbing, Drifting, etc. by

spreading the colonies properly and feeding them timely and properly.

Closure/merger of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4421. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close Heavy Engineering Corporation or to merge it with the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Consultation Regarding Finalisation of Eighth Plan

4422. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed the consultations with the State Governments about the strategy and the programmes of Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether in the process of finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, suggestions have also been invited from some specialised organisations and institutions functioning in our country in the field of economics, industries and development;

(c) whether the Planning Commission is considering to give greater priority and financial allocation for the development of science and technology in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the process of the preparation of the Plan, there is interaction with organisations in different fields. The objectives, thrust and macro-economic dimensions of the 8th Plan would be considered by the National Development Council (NDC) at the meeting scheduled for 23rd and 24th December, 1991 and in the light of its directions the 8th Plan will be prepared.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission accords priority for the promotion of Science & Technology. As regards the financial allocations, the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Publications by Survey of India on Assam and Gujarat

4423. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of publications brought out by the Survey of India on Assam and Gujarat;

(b) whether revised editions of the political maps of India as well as the States of Assam and Gujarat have recently been published by the Survey of India; if so, when and the details thereof including their selling price and places of availability;

(c) the details of city/tourist maps brought out by the Survey of India on the various cities/towns in Assam and Gujarat; and

(d) whether the Government propose to publish a city map of Dibrugarh, the second most important town of Assam; if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A list showing the publications of Survey of India is given in the attached Statement-I

(b) The revised editions of the maps are as given in Annexure 1. The selling price of each map is mentioned against each. Maps published by the Survey of India are available for sale with the authorised Map Sale Agents in important Cities and towns and can also be obtained from the Survey of India Offices mentioned in the attached Statement-II.

(c) Details of State/Tourist Map brought out by Survey of India on various cities/towns in the States of Assam and Gujarat are given in the attached Statement-III.

(d) and (e). Presently the Government do not propose to publish city maps for example of Dibrugarh, for reasons of scarcity of resources.

STATEMENT-I.

Details of Publications of Survey of India in the States of Assam and Gujarat are given below:

(i) Political Map of India on scale 1: 4 Million, English 3rd Edn. 1988, Hindi, 1st Edn. 1989 and Gujarati, 1st Edn. 1990. Price Rs. 8.00

Political Map of India in Assamese is under final printing.

(ii) India and Adjacent countries on scale 1: 2.5 million in 4 parts, English (1.8 m x 1.7. m), 2nd Edn. 1990. Price Rs. 38.00

(iii) India and Adjacent countries on scale 1: 12 million Hindi, 1st Edn. 1976 and English, 5th Edn. 1990 (0.5 m x 0.5 m). Price Rs. 1.75/5.00 respectively.

(iv) India and Adjacent countries on scale 1:16 million Hindi, 4th Edn. 1988 and English, 7th Edn. 1988 each (0.4 m x 0.4 m) Price Rs. 2.00

(v) India and Adjacent countries on scale 1: 8 million, Hindi, 2nd Edn. 1988 and English, 2nd Edn. 1989 (0.7 m x 0.6 m) Price Rs. 6.00

(vi) India Physical on scale 1: 15 million, English (0.3 m x 0.4 m) Price Rs. 1.00 (copies out of stock)

(vii) Physical Map of India on scale 1: 4.5 million, Hindi, 1st Edn. 1977 and English, 1st Edn. 1979 each (0.9 m x 0.9 m) Price Rs. 4.00 (copies out of stock)

(ix) Railway Map of India scale 1: 3.5 million, Hindi, 13th Edn. 1989 and English, 14th Edn. 1989 each (0.9 m x 1.2 m) Price Rs. 10.00

(x) Road Map of India on scale 1: 2: 5 million in 2 parts English, 7th Edn. 1988 (1.2 m x 1.5 m) Price Rs. 15.00

(xii) Plastic Relief Map -India Political on scale 1: 15 million, Price Rs. 20.00

(xiii) Hill Ranges and River on 1: 5 million scale under Discover India Series. Price Rs. 12.00

(xiv) National Parks and Sanctuaries on 1: 5 million scale under Discover India Series Price Rs. 12.00

- (xv) India Physical on 1: 15 million scale (showing sea depth) Price Rs. 22.00
- (xvi) 1:1 million IMW Series maps covering whole of Assam and Gujarat. Price Rs. 10.00 to 20.00
- (xvii) 1:1 million WAC (ICAO) series maps covering whole of Gujarat, Price Rs. 10.00 to 20.00
- (xviii) 1:250,000 scale topographical maps covering whole of Assam and Gujarat. Price Rs. 10.00
- (xix) 1:50,000 scale topographical maps covering whole of Assam and Gujarat. Price Rs. 10.00

State Maps

- (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat and Maharashtra (English) 1st Edn. 1977 (1.5 m x 1.2 m) Price Rs. 8.00
- (ii) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura (English), 2nd Edn. 1984 (0.8 m x 1.0 m) Price Rs. 4.00

State Map Series

- (iii) Gujarat (English), 1st Edn. 1990. Price Rs. 12.00

Tourist Map Series on 1: 50,000 scale

- (iv) Ahmedabad, 1st Edn. 1990, Price Rs. 12.00

Guide Maps

- (v) Nagaon, 1st Edn. 1980 Price Rs. 11.00

STATEMENT-II

1. Officer-in-Charge, Map Record and

Issue Office, Map Publication Directorate, Survey of India, Hathi-barkala Estate, New Cantt Road, Dehra Dun 248001 (Main supplier of maps)

2. Office Superintendent, Map Sales Office, Survey of India, Janpath Barrack 'A' First Floor, New Delhi-110001.
3. Incharge, Map Sales Office, Southern Circle, Survey of India, 81, Richmond Road, Bangalore 560025.
4. Director, Eastern Circle, Survey of India, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta-700016.
5. Incharge, Map, Sales Office, Survey of India, 'B' Block, Ruda Complex Taranaka, Hyderabad - 500007
6. Incharge, Map Sales Office, C/o 76 (P) Party (SEC), Survey of India, Lews Road, Bhubaneswar - 751014.
7. Incharge, Map Sales Office, C/O 89 (p) Party (cc), Survey of India, E-61, Area Colony, Bhopal-468014.
8. Incharge, Map Sales, Office, C/O 9 D.O. (NWC), Survey of India, SCO No. 48, Sector 26. Chandigarh-160026.
10. Incharge, Map Sales Office, C/O DC No. 83 Party (WC) Survey of India, 34 Muktanand Nagar, Gopalpura, bye-pass, Jaipur-302015.
11. Officer-in-Charge, 21 Party (SC). Survey of India, No. TG31506, Vallak Kadavu, P.O. Trivandrum

-695008.

12. Incharge, Map Sales Office, C/ Director, North Eastern Circle, Survey of India, P.B. No. 89, shillong-793001.
13. Incharge, Map Sales Office, C/O O.C. No. 31 Party Survey of India, Phule Nagar, Alandi Road, Pune-411006.
14. Incharge, O.C. No. 94 (AM) Party (Svy. Air), 'A' Block, 2nd Floor, Pushpa Bhawan, Madamgir Road, New Delhi-110062.
15. M/S Balgovind Kuber Das & Co. Sales Division 273 Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad-380001.
16. New Order Book Co, Aellise Bridge, Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT-III

Details of State/Tourist Map brought out by Survey of India on various cities/ towards in the States of Assam and Gujarat.

State Map

- (i) Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat and Maharashtra (English) 1st Edn. 1977 (1.5 m x 1.2 m) Price Rs. 8
- (ii) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura (English), 2nd Edn. 1984 (o.8 m x 1.0 m) Price Rs. 4.00

State Map Series

- (iii) Gujarat (English), 1st Edu. 1990. Price Rs. 12.00

Tourist Map Series on 1: 50,000 scale

- (iv) Ahmadabad, 1st Edn 1990. Price Rs. 12.00

Guide Mps

- (v) Nagaon, 1st Edu. 1980 Price Rs. 11.00

[Translation]**Allotment of S.F.S. Flats by DDA**

4424. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being followed by Delhi Development Authority for making allotment of flats under the Self-Financing Scheme;

(b) the procedure for the cancellation of allotted flats;

(c) the number of allotted flats cancelled and reallocated during the last two years under the Self-Financing Scheme (SFS) and the number of complaints received in this regard; and

(d) the efforts being made to solve these complaints and to remove corruption in allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The allocation of flats under the Self Financing Scheme is made through draw of lots for every separate release of flats keeping in view the seniority of the eligible registrants in each scheme and on the basis of choice of locality indicated by the registrants in the application form for the allocation of Self Financing flats.

Demand cum allocation letters are issued to successful registrants for making payment and completing their formalities. After completion of flats, the allottees who have made the payment and completed other formalities, are considered for the specific allotment of flats.

(b) The allotments are cancelled on account of non-payment of instalments in time and non-compliance of stipulated provisions/formalities by the allottees. The restoration of allotment is considered by the competent authority on the merits of each case. However, in the normal course, the restoration cannot be made in case the allottees has failed to make the payment of 5th and final instalment within the stipulated period.

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

[English]

Amendments to Housing by-Laws of DDA and MCD

4425. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing By-laws of Delhi Development Authority and M.C.D. have been revised and amended with a view to allow larger covered area and also to compound small defaults by the house owners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The MCD has emanded Appendix 'Q' of Building Bye-laws 1983 vide its Notification No. F.8/2/90-LSG dated 13th December,

1990 allowing excese coverage upto 20% per floor (upto maximum of 450 sq. ft.) and infringement of setbacks upto maximum of 2ft. to be compounded on payment of fee to be laid down of the Commissioner. However, the amendments brought out by the MCD are being reviewed.

INSAT Based Disaster Warning System

4426. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up or propose to instal INSAT based Disaster Warning System receivers in the cyclone prone coastal regions of West Bengal and Orissa;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) how many of them have already been installed and the places where these have been installed?

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

(b) and (c). It is planned to install 15 Disaster Warning System (DWS) receivers in West Bengal and 15 in Orissa by mid-1992. It is also proposed to install 25 Disaster Warning System receivers each in West Bengal and Orissa during the VIII Five Year Plan Period.

Early Clearance to Projects Pending for Clearance

4427. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to adopt a mechanism for shortening the delay of various projects which are pending for clearance with various Ministries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). There is already a mechanism which is being followed for clearance of projects by such Ministries as Surface Transport, Commerce, Water Resources etc.

Ministry of Surface Transport has delegated powers to the Public Sector Undertakings who have signed the MOUs with the Department. Ports have been delegated powers to the extent of Rs. 5 crores of taking investment decisions. For externally aided projects in the road sector, a procedure has also been adopted to approve proposals in consultation with the Finance Ministry without obtaining Cabinet approval. Ministry of Commerce has introduced the Working Group Mechanism to provide One Window Clearance. Ministry of Water Resources have revised their guidelines for submission approval and clearance of Irrigation Projects in February, 1990. All such measures are intended to expedite clearance of various projects in the concerned Ministries.

Licences for Setting up of Sugar Factories in Bihar

4428. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRSAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued

for setting up of co-operative sugar factories in Bihar during the last three years, category-wise;

(b) whether financial institutions like RBI, IDBI and ICICI have refused to grant loans for the setting up of these factories stating that these factories are neither feasible nor viable;

(c) if so, whether any probe on the reasons for granting licences for these factories has been ordered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence has been issued for setting up of a Cooperative sugar factory in Bihar during the last 3 years.

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

Prices of Bulk Drugs

4429. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government notify the prices of bulk drugs;

(b) whether the notified prices of bulk drugs has recently been changed;

(c) if so, the norms laid down for effecting such a change; and

(d) the period after which the corresponding change in drug-formulation get effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTIL-

IZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Revision/fixation of prices of bulk drugs and formulations/ is an on-going process under the provisions of DPCO, 1987, and are done on the recommendations and in consultation with BICP. These are notified/fixed after due examination from time to time.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries in Bihar

4430. **SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:
SHRI LALIT ORACN:**

Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESS-
ING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries functioning in Bihar at present;

(b) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government for setting up new food processing industries in Bihar during 1991-92; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR
GOMANGO):** (a) There are 29 fruit and vegetable processing units and 10 Sweetened Aerated Water units licenced under Fruit Products Order (FPO) in Bihar. There are 41 Roller Flour Mills, 4872 Rice Mills including modern/modernised Rice Mills, Hullers, Shellers, Huller-cum-Shellers in Bihar. One large scale Bread manufacturing unit and a Pork processing plant (Bacon factory) is functioning at Ranchi in Bihar. Information in respect of other food processing industries is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A proposal seeking assistance for development of infrastructure for mushroom cultivation and processing by tribal villages has been approved. Another proposal seeking assistance for development of infrastructure for food, fruit and vegetable processing in tribal areas of Chota Nagpur is under examination. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. is examining a proposal for setting up of Poshahar/Energy food plant in Bihar. This Ministry has also suggested to Bihar Government to set up an additional port processing line in the Bacon factory at Ranchi.

Applications from Orissa for Industrial Approval

4431. **SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government from Orissa during the last three years seeking industrial approval;

(b) the number of applications accepted or rejected;

(c) the reasons for the applications lying pending for a long time; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government so far for the early disposal of pending applications for industrial approval?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
KURIEN):** (a) and (b). During the period from 1988 to 1991 (upto 30th November), a total number of 180 applications seeking Letters of Intent for setting up of industrial units in Orissa have been received. Out of these, 45 have been approved and 93 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of.

(c) and (d). Under the New Industrial Policy announced on 24th July, 1991, requirement of an industrial licence has been done away with except for a short list of industries on strategic, security and social considerations. For items requiring an industrial licence, specific proposals received by the Government.

[*English*]

Continuance of Contracts for Godowns

4432. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing agreements with various private parties are likely to be continued in respect of godowns taken on hire; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the existing terms of hire charges etc. in respect of private godowns currently used by the Union Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The hiring and de-hiring of godowns by the two main central agencies viz, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central warehousing Corporation (CWC), is a continuous process and is determined by the requirements of storage capacity at any given stage and the capacity already available.

(b) FCI and CWC do not have any proposal to revise the hire charges in respect of hired godowns during the currency of existing agreements.

Encroachment on Public Land

4433. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the encroachment on public land in D.B. Block Market, Hari Nagar, G-8 Area, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also received complaints against this encroachment; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). These encroachments were detected by the Delhi Development Authority during a survey carried out by it in April, 1991. Delhi Development Authority has reported that show cause Notices have been issued to the allottees/lessees to remove the encroachments and in case the encroachment continues, the allotment/lease will be cancelled.

Foodgrain Buffer Stock

4434. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a 1.9 million tonne shortfall in the foodgrain buffer stock;

(b) if so, how far it is below the level prescribed under the Government's buffer-stock policy; and

(c) the steps being taken to make good the shortfall in the stocks of various foodgrains and bring them to the level stipulated by the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) and (b). The stocks required to

be maintained by the public agencies as per the buffer stocking policy adopted by the Government are as under:

(Million Tonnes)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st October	6.0	10.6	16.6

The stock of foodgrains with public agencies as on 1.10.1991, was of the order of 15.6 million tonnes, comprising 7.00 million tonnes of rice and 8.6 million tonnes of wheat.

(c) Although, the present stocks of wheat and rice are considered to be sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of Public Distribution System, all possible efforts are being made, in corporation with the State Governments, to maximise procurement for the central pool.

Drought-Prone Area Programme

4435. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the Drought Prone Area Programme launched in the country in terms of maximising the agricultural production in good rainfall years and minimising the crop losses when the rainfall is not adequate by adopting suitable low-cost soil and moisture conservation measures on a scientific basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the above programme is likely to be continued and if so, the Central assistance given to the States concerned financially and technically since the start of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) A final decision on the Report of the National Committee recommending transfer of the Drought Prone Areas Programme to the States has not yet been taken. The Central Assistance given to the States concerned since the start of the programme and upto March 91 amounts to Rs. 619.21 crores.

Setting up of Expert Committee to Recommend Norms for Fixation of Water Rates

4436. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up an expert Committee to recommend the norms for fixing water rates in a bid to rationalise irrigation water tariff;

(b) if so, by what time the Committee is likely to submit its interim report; and

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has constituted a Committee on pricing of irrigation water on 23.10.1991.

(b) The Committee will submit the final report within four months from the date of notification.

(c) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are contained in the attached statement.

STATEMENT*Constitution of Committee on Pricing of Irrigation Water*

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- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| 1. Dr. A Vaidyanathan, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras, 79, Second Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Madras – 600 02 | | Member |
| 2. Shri Ramaswamy R. Iyer, Visiting Professor, Centre for Policy Research, Dhrama Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi – 1100 021. | ..... | Member |
| 3. Shri V.B. Patel, Former Chairman, C.W.C. 11 Chandra Moulli Society, Nava Vadaj, Ahmedabad – 380 013 | ..... | Member |
| 4. Shri R.L. Pardeep, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Shram Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi. | .... | Member |
| 5. Shri B.N. Navalawala, Adviser (I & CAD), Planning Commission, New Delhi. | ..... | Member |
| 6. Shri M.S. Reddy, Member (WP), CWC, Sewa Bhavan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. | ..... | Member |
| 7. A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary | ..... | Member |
| 8. Shri Dharamvir, Director General, Central Revenues (I), I.P. Estate, New Delhi – 110 021. | ..... | Member |
| 9. Secretary, Irrigation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. | ..... | Member |
| 10. Secretary, Irrigation Department, Government of Assam, Guwahati – 781 001. | | Member |
| 11. Secretary, Irrigation, Government of Uttar Pradesh Lucknow. | | Member |
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- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------|------------------|
| 12. | Secretary, Irrigation, Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Bombay – 400 001 | | Member |
| 13. | Secretary, Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal, Writers Building, Calcutta – 700 001. | ..... | Member |
| 14. | Dr. V.J. Patel Jivaraj Patel, Agro-forestry Centre, "Surendra Baugh", Kardej – 364 061 Distt. Bhavnagar (Gujarat) A farmers' representative) | ..... | Member |
| 15. | Shri M.L. Lath, Chief Engineer (WM), Ministry of Water Resource, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi | | Member Secretary |
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Terms of Reference of the Committee

ate irrigation water rates by the States.

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------|---|
| (i) | To review the existing water rate structure and the extent of subsidy in Govt. and public sector irrigation projects. | (iii) | To evolve a rational water rate structure for both surface and ground water to promote conjunctive use |
| (ii) | To suggest: | (iv) | To review the present status of maintenance of irrigation projects in different States. |
| (a) | the norms for fixing water rates; | (v) | To review the norms of maintenance as recommended by earlier Committees and different Finance Commissions. |
| (b) | the norms for cost escalation in O&M component of economics water rates; | (vi) | To suggest the norms for fixing maintenance charges including stipulating the upper ceiling per hectare of command for the expenditure on staff establishment for various irrigation systems in different States. |
| (c) | the norms for conversion of volumetric supply of water rates of crop-wise/ area-wise water rates for different agro-climatic zones; | | |
| (d) | the organisational measures including mechanism for efficient recovery of economic water rates; and | | |
| (e) | operating controls for ensuring levy of appropri- | | |

Committee for Sugar Projects

4437. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Finance Ministry has set up a Committee to go into the woes of the new sugar cooperative projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and whether the Union Ministry of Industry has granted letters of intent to thirty six projects in 1989;

(c) if so, whether twenty six units which have already invested Rs. 100, crores have not been able to proceed further as the term lending institutions expressed their inability to lend finance;

(d) whether any recommendation has been made by the Committee in this regard; and

(e) if so, to what extent the Committee has recommended steps to meet the woes of the sugar cooperative projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a). No, Sir.

(b) Central Government have issued 36 Letters of Intent for establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra during the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which 20 Letters of Intent were issued during 1989.

(c) At present, 27 applications for grant of financial assistance from Maharashtra State are pending with the financial institutions. The Financial Institutions have expressed doubts about the viability of a sugar factory primarily on account of the sharp increase in project cost. As such, they have not been able to provide finances to some new projects.

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

Financial Powers to Municipalities

4438. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give more financial powers to municipalities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The subject of local Government that is to say, their constitution and powers, etc. falls within the State List. Hence, it is for the State Governments to grant more powers to the institutions of Local Self Government. However, with a view to strengthen the urban local bodies, the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Bill, 1991 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.9.1991 provides that the Legislative of a State may by law

(a) authorise a Municipality to levy, collect, and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;

(b) assign to Municipality such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits,

(c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Municipality from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

(d) provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all money received respectively, by or on behalf

of the Municipality and also for the withdrawal of such money therefrom, as may be specified in the law.

The Bill also provides for setting up of a Finance Commission in every State within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1991 and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year to review the financial position of the Municipalities and to recommend the principles for:

- (i) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fee leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this party and the allocation between the Municipality at all levels of their respective skier of such proceeds;
- (ii) the determination of the taxes, duties tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by the Municipalities.
- (iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidate Fund of the State;
- (iv) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

World Bank Assistance for Drainage System in Hyderabad

4439. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh sought World Bank assistance for

modernising the drainage system in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir, However, under the ongoing World Bank aided Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project, there is a component for rehabilitation and strengthening of the existing sewerage system at a cost of Rs. 66.68 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation to Bihar Under Gadgil Formula

4440. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modified Gadgil formula for plan allocation to States has resulted in one of the lowest per capital investments in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under modified Gadgil Formula, backward States including Bihar, got favourable treatment as the formulae included the criteria of population, per capita income and special problems which together accounted for 90 to 95% weightage out of the total. Among non-special category States, per capita assistance allocated to the State of Bihar during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was higher than nine State out of fifteen States as may be seen from Statement I attached. Furthermore the State of Bihar among non-special

category States got the highest increase of Rs. 141 Crores during 1991-92 over 1990-91 allocations as is evident from Statement II attached.

2. Allocations of Central investable funds (gross block) in Bihar State constituted 8.5% of total Central investment as on 31.3.1990. In absolute terms, amount allocated was Rs.

9637.74 Crores indicating an increase of Rs. 3804 Crores during the Seventh Plan period alone. Bihar obtains fourth place in ranking (from above) of Statewise distribution of gross block investment. These allocations as for all other States/Regions are primarily on the techno-economic feasibility of the projects. But, they also take into account the regional backwardness of the States.

STATEMENT-I

Per Capita Allocation of Criteria – Based Normal Assistance to States during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(Rupees)

States	1990-91*	1991-92*
A – SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES		
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3519	5021
2. Assam	430	514
3. Himachal Pradesh	637	746
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1212	1550
5. Manipur	1454	1819
6. Meghalaya	1465	1759
7. Mizoram	3160	4578
8. Nagaland	2425	3202
9. Sikkim	3243	4210
10. Tripura	1053	1257
B – NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	103	125
2. Bihar	114	139

(Rupees)

<i>States</i>	<i>1990-91*</i>	<i>1991-92*</i>
3. Goa	1258	560
4. Gujarat	76	88
5. Haryana	103	118
6. Karnataka	80	92
7. Kerala	124	141
8. Madhya Pradesh	104	124
9. Maharashtra	70	85
10. Orissa	129	156
11. Punjab	85	129
12. Rajasthan	134	149
13. Tamil Nadu	98	109
14. Uttar Pradesh	118	124
15. West Bengal	71	86

*Based on modified Gadgil formula. ** Based on NDC' Consensus' formula

Note: Per capita allocations based on 1971 population.

STATEMENT-II*Increase in Normal Central Assistance (Gross) in 1991-92 Over 1990-91*

<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
A- SPECIAL CATEOGRY STATES	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	70.31
2. Assam	122.17
3. Himachal Pradesh	37.75

<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
4. Jammu & Kashmir	155.98
5. Manipur	39.12
6. Meghalaya	29.83
7. Mizoram	47.08
8. Nagaland	40.08
9. Sikkim	20.30
10. Tripura	31.79
Total	594.41

B- NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES

1. Andhra Pradesh	98.16
2. Bihar	141.07
3. Goa	-55.50
4. Gujarat	32.26
5. Haryana	15.09
6. Karnataka	35.12
7. Kerala	37.05
8. Madhya Pradesh	85.80
9. Maharashtra	77.60
10. Orissa	59.15
11. Punjab	58.90
12. Rajasthan	38.44
13. Tamil Nadu	45.47

<i>States</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
14. Uttar Pradesh	46.84
15. West Bengal	68.77
Total	784.22
Grand Total (A+B)	1378.68

Relief to Earthquake Victims of Uttarkashi by HUDCO

4441. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has given any material relief to the earthquake victims of Uttarkashi for reconstruction of their damaged houses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). HUDCO has sanctioned loan of about Rs. 30 crores for the reconstruction of 20,000 houses fully damaged due to earthquake in the Garhwal region (Uttarkashi, Tehri, Chamoli and Dehradun Distts.) The assistance will be disbursed to the beneficiaries through U.P. Rural Housing Board. First instalment of the loan amounting to Rs. 14.25 crores has already been released to the State agency.

In addition, HUDCO has extended technical assistance for setting up of 3 Building Centres and 6 Sub-Centres in the region for transfer of appropriate technology, skill upgradation and training of artisans and making available building components and

elements for the reconstruction of earthquake resistant houses. Appropriate designs for earthquake resistance houses have also been provided by HUDCO to State Government.

Transport Subsidy to Andaman and Nicobar

4442. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the claims for granting transport subsidy from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration upto 31st October, 1991 and

(b) if so, when the funds are likely to be released and the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands had submitted a transport subsidy

claim for Rs. 2,04, 83,318. The claim has been returned to the Administration for correcting certain discrepancies. Eligible claims will be reimbursed on receipt of the clarifications from the Union Territory Administration.

Eighth Plan Draft for Autonomous Districts Council of Assam

4443. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Autonomous District Council of Tripura was allowed to prepare the draft Eighth Five Year Plan for their area;

(b) whether similar steps were taken in the case of Karbi; Anglong and North Cachar Hill Autonomous District Councils of Assam by allowing them to prepare the draft Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the Autonomous District Councils of Assam to prepare their respective draft Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) and (b). Their Plans are already included in the Draft Eighth Five Year Plans submitted by the State Governments to the Planning Commission.

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

VCR/VCP Project in Orissa

4444 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any proposal to the a Union Gov-

ernment to consider the setting up of VCR/VCP project in collaboration with Konark TV and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The Government of Orissa vide communication dated January 23, 1989 approached the Central Government regarding setting up of the VCR/VCP manufacturing Project by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) – (a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics) in Orissa. The proposal of ET&T for setting up of VCR/VCP manufacturing project has not been approved by the Government.

Foreign Matter in Rice, Sugar etc.

4445. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is statutory sanction for the existence of foreign matter in rice, sugar, paddy and spices etc.; if so, the percentage thereof;

(b) whether taking advantage of this traders are mixing stones and other like material in consumable articles; and

(c) whether the Government propose to prohibit the existence of foreign matter in those items by declaring that such acts of deliberate mixing would be an offence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) A maximum limit of foreign matter including stones and other like material has been laid down in the standards of rice, sugar, paddy and spices under the PFA Rules, 1955. These are as follows:

- (i) Rice – Not more than 3 percent by wt., out of which inorganic matter such as stone and other like material shall not exceed 1.0% by weight.
- (ii) Sugar – Not more than 0.1% by weight.
- (iii) Paddy – Not more than 6.0% by weight out of which inorganic matter such as stone and like material shall not exceed 1.0% by weight.
- (iv) Spices – The maximum limit of foreign matter is in the range of 2.0% to 8.0% by weight depending on nature of each spice.

(b) and (c). Sale of food articles containing foreign matter exceeding the prescribed limit is a punishable offence under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954. The Food/Health Authorities of States/U.Ts. have been urged upon time and again to keep a strict vigil on quality of food stuff at manufactures/wholesalers and retailers levels.

Price of Molasses

4446. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big difference in prices of Molasses in the regulated and in the open market as a result of which the cooperative sugar factories are incurring losses;

(b) if so, whether the Government pro-

pose to allow the sugar factories to dispose of their molasses in open market;

(c) if so, the time by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTAMOHAN): (a) The prices of molasses are governed by Molasses Control Order, 1961. No cases of violations of the provisions of the Control Order have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

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

Small Industries in States

4447. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be invested for establishing medium and large scale industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the current year and during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on setting up of small village industries in the State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission provides Central assistance to the States in the form of block loans and grants to finance their Annual Plans which also includes allocation for industries. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992–97) has not yet been finalised. However, in the Annual Plan of Madhya Pradesh for 1991–92 the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs for medium and large industries and Rs. 5322.00 lakhs for village and small industries.

[*Translation*]**Cases against Civil Service Officers**

4448. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected by the Vigilance Department against the Civil Service Officers during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken against these officers by the Government?

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

**Directives to States for Filing up
Reserved Posts for SCs/STs**

4449. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have requested the State Government to launch special recruitment drives for filling up the vacant reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments have been requested to place the matter before the State Governments and issue suitable instructions for carrying out a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as early as possible.

[*English*]

**Investment per Industrial Licences in
Karnataka**

4450. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Licences approved in Karnataka in 1990.

(b) the total investment in those industrial licences;

(c) the average investment per industrial licence in the State during the above period; and

(d) the number of projects implemented in Karnataka during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) 30 Industrial Licences have been granted during the year 1990 for setting up of industries in Karnataka.

(b) and (c). Data regarding actual investment made in the industries is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) Monitoring of the progress of implementation of Industrial Licences is done by the concerned State Government and the Administrative Ministry/Department. Information about the actual number of industries established is not, therefore, centrally maintained.

**Exploitation of unemployed Youths in
Delhi**

4451. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private companies/business houses are exploiting the unem-

ployed youths in Delhi by employing them at low wages and taking work from them for more than eight hours a day without any extra remuneration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to deal with Institutions/persons who are taking advantage of the large scale unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As per Delhi Administration no such case has come to their notice. However, from time to time complaints are received from workers/unions alleging that some of the employers are paying less than the rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act by the Delhi Administration and also taking work from them for more than eight hours a day, without paying any extra remuneration.

(b) As and when such complaints are received, enquiries are made by the Delhi Administration and employers are persuaded to rectify the short comings. Still if the Management does not rectify the same even after the persuasion, prosecutions are launched against the defaulting employers under the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Reopening of Ashok Paper Mill

4452. SHRI UDDHAB BAR

MAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the re-opening of the Ashok Paper Mills at Jogighopa, Assam as per Assam Accord;

(b) the amount released so far;

(c) the purpose for which the said amount has been released; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) An amount of Rs. 67.08 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India under the Rehabilitation Package drawn up for revival for Ashok Paper Mills, Jogighopa.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 10.69 crores has been released to the Government of Assam in the shape of grants-in-aid as a part payment to cover 50% of the liabilities by way of promoters contribution and total outstanding statutory payments on account of wages etc. (Rs. 2.30 crores plus Rs. 8.39 crores) as provided in the Rehabilitation Packages.

(d) The release of the rest of the amount will be contingent on actual disbursement and requirement.

'No Industry Districts' in Assam

4453. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Assam including in the list of no-industry districts;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up industrial units in those districts;

(c) if so, by what time the industrial units are proposed to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills are the No-industry districts in Assam.

(b) to (d) Industrialisation of a specific

districts/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts to the extent possible.

Norms for Registration of Small Industrial Units

4455. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently laid down any new norms for registration of small industrial units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Findings of Research Team of International Commission on Peace and Food

4456. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research team of the International Commission on Peace and Food has come to the conclusion that a minimum of 100 million new jobs are needed by the year 2000 in the unorganised sector to achieve full employment and eradicate poverty as reported in the Economic Times dated November 19, 1991;

(b) if so, the other findings of the team;

(c) whether the Government have examined these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The International Commission on Peace and Food is an international non-Governmental organisation headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. The said report has been presented in a seminar organised by Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand, in November 1991. The findings of the team are in the form of a strategy statement which emphasises that there is potential to increase employment with emphasis on higher productivity, income through extension of irrigation and Green Revolution to areas not hitherto covered and having enough potential, waste land development, and diversification of agriculture to other productive activities like horticulture, aquaculture, sericulture, and agroprocessing, etc. The thrust areas for agriculture during the Eighth Plan, which is under formulation, adequately deals with the above aspects.

Funds for Public Sector Undertakings

4457. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government may not be able to provide any additional fund for the Public Sector during the Eighth Five Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also taken a decision that no public sector undertaking would expand in the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Public Sector Undertakings have been urged to make profits;

(e) whether the Government propose to consider the public undertakings which incurred losses as sick; and

(f) if so, how many public sector undertakings have so far made profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) No, Sir. Government have not decided that it may not be able to provide additional fund for Public Sector and the Eighth Five Year Plan is under finalisation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. As per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, sickness has been defined as "sick industrial company" means an industry (being a company registered for not less than seven years) which has, at the end of any financial year accumulated losses equal to, or exceeding its entire net worth, and has also suffered cash losses in such financial year, and the financial year immediately preceding such financial year. Only those enterprises which could be classified under the above definition shall be considered as sick as per the above Act.

(f) 131 Central Public Sector Enterprises have made profits during 1989-90, upto which period only the information is available.

Demands of Sangharsh Samiti Mumbai

4458. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the demands of the Seva Vetan (Gratuity) Sangharsh Samiti, Mumbai (Bombay) forwarded to them by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, New Delhi on the August 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the demand made by the Sangharsh Samiti; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No representation containing the demands of the Seva Vetan (Gratuity) Sangharsh Samiti, Mumbai (Bombay) has been received in the Ministry of Labour.

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

Review of Drug Policy

4459. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Committee of Secretaries to review the Drug Policy;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee; and

(e) if not, the time by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (e). The Government had constituted a Standing Committee to consider all matters connected with the review of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1987 and the representations made on various policy issues concerning DPCO, 1987 including inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the Scheduled categories. The Committee comprised of Secretary (C&PC) as

Chairman and Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, DGHS, and Senior Officers of DGT, BICP, CSIR, Director, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow etc. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

Scope of Biotechnology

4460. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope to use our bio-technology to increase agricultural production in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilise and improve our bio-technology to raise agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Biotechnology has a very important role to play for increasing agricultural productivity.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology has initiated several focussed R&D programmes in crop biotechnology since March 1989. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been closely associated with these programmes. These programmes aim to evolve plant breeding aids and pre-breeding genetic stocks to accelerate existing plant breeding efforts. The various programmes are:

- (i) Four nationally important crops e.g. rice, mustard, chickpea and wheat are being addressed with genetical and biotechnological approaches to develop pest and disease resistance high yielding varieties.

- (ii) Six centres for plant molecular biology (CPMB) have been set up since March 1990 in the existing institutions throughout the country for generating biotechnology research capability as well as trained manpower. Each CPMB is entrusted with a few crops having problem oriented basic and applied research programmes.

- (iii) Department of Biotechnology has initiated a network programme on biological control of pests and diseases under integrated pest management.

- (iv) Department of Biotechnology has launched the oil palm demonstration project in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These projects aim to demonstrate the feasibility of oil palm cultivation under irrigated condition over an area of the about 1000 has in each state.

- (v) The tissue culture cardamom demonstration product project was launched by the Department in 1989.

- (vi) The Department of Biotechnology has launched a major programme on technology development and demonstration of Biofertilizers.

- (viii) Field activities and demonstration programmes of many of the projects are well advanced and the results can be seen during the VIII Plan period.

Performance of Industrial Sector

4461. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the poor performances of industrial sector in the country during last three years;

(b) the measures proposed to be taken for the growth of industrial sectors during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any economic reforms are proposed to be brought in to achieve the objectives of industrial growth in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) According to the Index of Industrial Production from CSO, the average rate of growth during the last three years (1988–89 to 1990–91) was 8.6%. This was marginally higher than the seventh plan average growth of 8.5% and sixth plan average growth of 6.5%.

(b) to (d). The provisions in the new Industrial and Trade Policies are aimed at boosting industrial production. The changes in the policy regime are made from time to time depending upon the needs and circumstances.

Construction of MCC Building by BHEL

4462. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.C.C. Building of Pretreatment Plant, constructed by BHEL in Tenughat Thermal Power Project, Lalpania in District Bokaro, has got cracked at several places due to settlement of soil;

(b) if so, the reason why the bearing capacity of the strata was not checked;

(c) whether complaints have been lodged in this regards;

(d) whether the whole structure has to be rejected;

(e) whether no such rejection took place and payment was made to the contractor for defective work; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those found guilty?

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

(b) The bearing capacity of the compacted soil was considered in design and the compaction tests were carried up before taking up construction.

(c) Contractor has been asked to carry out rectification work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The payment to the Contractor was made after the construction of the building. Some cracks were noticed approximately eight months after the construction. The Contractor has agreed to carry out rectification works. Therefore, no disciplinary action is called for.

Ash Bund Construction work Done by BHEL

4463. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding poor quality of material utilised and work done at Ash Bund construction by BHEL at Tenughat Thermal Power Project have been lodged;

(b) whether the compaction of Ash Bund

was done as per specification and sufficient machinery deployed for compaction;

(c) whether pervious and impervious soil used in Ash Bund is as per specification;

(d) whether the filter material utilised in the Ash Bund is as per specification and of required thickness;

(e) whether no such rejection took place and payment was made to the contractor for defective work; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those found guilty of passing these materials which resulted in poor quality of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON (a) No complaint has been received.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The work is being executed as per the specifications. No. payment has been made to the contractor for defective work.

(f) Does not arise.

Honey Combs in Structures Constructed by BHEL

4464. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether honey combs developed in the roof slab of the canteen building of Tenughat Thermal Power Station constructed in BHEL Ltd;

(b) whether complaints have been lodged in this regard;

(c) whether the whole structure has to

be rejected as per clause No. 15.7 of IS 456 of 1978;

(d) whether no such rejection took place and payment was made to the contractor for defective work; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON (a) Minor honey combs which are not uncommon in civil structures developed in one block of canteen building.

(b) The contractor was asked to rectify the defect at his cost.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As the block in which honey combs developed was found acceptable after rectification of the defects by the contractor, the payment was made to the contractor. No payment has been made to contractor for defective work.

(e) Does not arise.

Defects in Bunker Beam Constructed by BHEL

4465. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.M.D. Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. has complained to BHEL authorities on August 16, 1991 regarding defects in bunker beam and poor quality of job in RH-4 constructed by BHEL resulting in heavy seepage in RH-3 and RH-4;

(b) if so, the details of various complaints made by CMD, TVNL to BHEL;

(c) the details of enquiries ordered

into the matter and the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON (a) to (d). CMD Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (TVNL) made some observations on the finish of fabrication work of bunker beam and civil works of RH-3 and RH-4. The matter was examined by independent quality control agency M/s. RITES INDIA LTD. and TVNL. Remedial action to remove the defects was taken and TVNL was intimated.

As the defects were rectified the question of any disciplinary action does not arise.

Alleged Illegal Constructions and encroachment in South Delhi

4466. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court in Delhi had asked to Municipal Corporation of Delhi to investigate into illegal constructions and encroachments in South Delhi some time back;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the M.C.D. thereon;

(c) the number of buildings which had constructions in excess of the sanctioned plans and the number of these that are being illegally used or commercial purpose; and

(d) whether coming up to commercial complexes in residential areas is allowed

under the rules; if not, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). On the basis of the cases filed by various residents associations of Kaliash Colony, Defence Colony and Chittaranjan Park the High Court of Delhi had ordered the inspection of certain properties and submission of reports of unauthorised constructions/deviations carried out in these properties. The properties listed in the High Court are as under

Defence Colony – 27 XYZ

Chittaranjan Park— 30

Kailash Colony – 7

The MCD has intimated that it was noticed that in 54 properties excess coverage had been carried out and 11 properties are being illegally used for commercial purposes. Commercial complexes in residential areas are not allowed as per the provisions of Delhi Master Plan/Master Plan for Delhi –2001. However, unauthorised commercial complexes are constructed in some residential/areas/pockets for which action under the provisions of DMC Act is taken whenever such violations come to the notice of M.C.D.

One type higher Government Accommodation to Government Employees

4467. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government employees have been given on type higher accommodation on usual rent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Governemnt had issued orders in the past to charge three times the normal rent from such persons;

(d) if so, whether the orders are being implemented; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to recover the three times rent from Government servants and persons other than Government servants and Members of Parliament to whom such Government accomodation has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Some allotments have been made of the type higher accomodation to Govt. employeess.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, but with some exception like personal staff of Ministers.

(e) The orders mentioned above are not applicable to Members of Parliament and persons other than Govt. Servants, as they are covered by a separate set of rules.

Delivery of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

4468. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers Limited (ECBBE), Kakinada, A.P. has failed to deliver 20 Nos. deep sea fishing trawlers for 17 Indian fishing companies since 1986 despite the fact that it has drawn nearly 80 per cent (Rs. 10 crores) of the cost of trawlers from the SDFC/SCICI;

(b) whether M/s. ECBBE legalised the

matter involving arbitration clause through court of Law for the escalation of price, despite the fact that it is a fixed rate contract; and

(c) the action the Government propose to take for the delivery of 18 Nos. trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) Yes, Sir. For the 20 undelivered vessels a subsidy amounting Rs. 3,36,00,919/- have been released to M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers (ECBBE) since 1986. In addition, an amount of Rs. 6,09,79,769.25 has also been released to M/s. ECBBE out of the loan sanctioned to the 17 fishing companies in respect of the above vessels by SDFC/SCICI.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As regards escalation M/s. ECBBE has filed suits for Arbitration. M/s. ECBBE has also filed a Writ Petition in Delhi High Court against the SCICI, Fishing Companies and Governemnt of India and the matter is now subjudice.

Irregularities in DDA

4469. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
DR. G.L. KANAUIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "DDA's Rs. 50 crore goes down the drain" appearing in the Times of India dated August 7, 1991; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken to check irregularities in DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI N. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news item relates mainly to certain plots auctioned by DDA in the Commercial Centres at Jhendenwalan, Laxmi Nagar and Bhikaji Cama Place. The matter has been looked into and it is found that in respect of the plots in Nehru Place, Jhanderwalan and Bhikaji Cama Place, the auction purchasers have failed to comply with the terms of auction and also had gone to the Court against the DDA. These cases are defended by DDA in the courts and the matter is sub-judice. In respect of the plots in Laxmi Nagar at the time of the auction the plots were not developed and the auction purchasers had expressed some difficulties in making payment of the bid amount. The matter is being examined.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of DDA Plots/Flats to Members of Parliament

4470. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted DDA flats or plots to Members of Parliament on priority basis during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criterion regarding such allotment?

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

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

[*English*]

Allotment of Flats on Fake Challans

4471. SHIR GURUDAS KAMAT:

SHRI MANDAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPEMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted a large number of flats on fake challans;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such flats allotted during each of the last three years; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found guilty.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPEMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). 6 cases have come to the notice of the DDA in which possession letters had been issued on the basis of fake bank challans. Two officers have been placed under suspension. The cases have been referred to Police for further investigation.

Construction of Rural Roads

4472. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central allocation made and actually utilised on the construction of rural roads during Seventh Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages connected by all-weather roads in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the financial assistance to be provided therefor during the Eighth Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the number of villages likely to be covered during that period in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RUAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Construction of roads including rural roads is state subject under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and funds for the same are being provided in the State Plan/Budget.

(b) As construction of roads is a state subject, the Central Government is not maintaining any statistics regarding construction of roads at District level.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan is still under formulation and yet to be finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

Research and Development by small scale entrepreneurs

4473. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any policy to encourage Research and Development even by the small entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the incentives offered to them for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government are aware about the refusal of Chandigarh Administration to permit even minor changes in the construction of their industrial sheds by small, young and dynamic entrepreneurs;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Government has been encouraging the Research and Development activities in the industry including the small scale entrepreneurs. The incentives offered to industry in this direction include: the scheme initiated by the Government for according recognition to the In-house Research and Development units in industry; import of equipment and raw material including pilot plant for research and development under Open General Licence; Income Tax concessions on expenditure incurred on scientific research and investments made on scientific equipment and capital assets; awards to industrial R&D units on their outstanding achievements; enhanced accelerated depreciation on the plant and machinery installed based on the indigenous technology.

(c) to (e). Permission for changes in the construction of the Industrial sheds or refusals thereof are being done as per the terms and conditions of the allotment and the building bye laws of Chandigarh Administration.

Refund of Booking Amount by Scooter Manufacturing Companies

4474. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scooter manufacturing companies have accepted deposits against orders booked on them; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to ensure that these deposits are returned with interest to the concerned depositors well in time on demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The acceptance of advance money against booking is considered a contractual obligation between the customers and the company. However, with a view to safeguarding the interest of the customers, Government have issued revised guidelines for acceptance and deployment of advance money against booking received by the automobile manufacturers.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Maruti Udyog Limited

4475. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that even after so many years after the commissioning of Maruti Udyog Limited, the foreign exchange outgo is 2 1/2 times of inflow and the exports are merely 6 per cent of the total production in terms of quantity;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange inflow and the outgoing foreign exchange of Maruti Udyog Limited during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) has earned more foreign exchange during the first half of the current financial year than what it spent for import of components, including those for export vehicles, the figures being Rs. 122.78 crores and Rs.101.12 crore respectively. During the same period, the production was 62,000 vehicles and export was 10,729 vehicles, which is around 17%.

(c) The details regarding the foreign exchange earned and the foreign exchange spent for import of components during the last three years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>F.E.spent for components imported (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>F.E. Earned (Rs.in crores)</i>
1988-89	162.59	13.78
1989-90	171.99	39.89
1990-91	171.14	72.91
1991-92*	101.12	122.78

*Provisional
(till 30-9-91)

Forest based Industry in Tamil Nadu

4476. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for

setting up of forest industry in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken by the union Government thereon; and

(c) the number of applications received

in this connection and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):
(a) to (c). The following proposals for setting up projects fully or partially based on wood in Tamil Nadu were received by the Ministry of Industry in the recent past:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the party and date of application</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Tamil Nadu newsprint and Papers Ltd. (Date : 18.10.89)	Newsprint and Writing/Printing paper	The company has been granted a Letter of Intent on 6.11.90.
	M/s. Vijay Plywood Pvt. Ltd. (Date : 16.7.90)	Plywood, Block Board Country wood flush door	Rejected due to raw material constraint.
3.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd. (Date : 12.1.91)	Substantial expansion of capacity for the manufacture of Newsprint and Writing/Printing Paper.	The company has been advised on 16.9.1991 to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum as the proposal is not covered under compulsory licensing.
4.	M/s. M.K.V.K. Plywood pvt. Ltd. (Date : 23.9.91)	Plywood of rubber wood sandwiched by TWP Veneer sheets, plywood, particle board & Other similar board of wood, veneered panels, densified wood in blocks and block boards.	Rejected due to raw material constraint.

DDA Amount due from Builders

4477. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees are to be collected by the Delhi Development Authority from large number of builders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when are these sums due and the reasons for not realising them;

(d) whether the High Court of Delhi has adversely commented upon the DDA in one of its recent judgements;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(f) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Court tells Ansals to pay 15 crore to DDA" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated November 1, 1991; and

(g) if so, the salient points over which the High Court has given judgement and the steps taken to implement the same?

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

(d) to (g). In a case relating to one of the auctioned plots in Nehru Place the High Court is reported to have observed that the DDA had been extremely indulgent to the petitioners. This judgement of the court was reported in the Hindustan Times of 1st Nov., 1991. Similarly in another case relating to Jhendenwalan tower plot also the Delhi High

Court had made certain observations regarding recovery of dues from private builders. The DDA have since recovered a sum of Rs. 8 crores from the builders on the basis of the decision of the High Court. Before further action could be taken the affected party has filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court and the case is to be listed by the Court in Jan., 1992.

Construction of Wells Under I.R.D.P.

4478. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed under IRDP during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the classification of wells State-wise and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the number of wells which have since been collapsed or became useless;

(d) the performance report of the wells already constructed; and

(e) the total number of wells proposed to be constructed during the current financial year, State-wise and the expenditure likely to be involved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHARI H. PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not collect yearwise and State-wise information on wells constructed under IRDP.

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

Liberalisation of New Industrial policy

4479. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held discussions with various trade union leaders in the country on the question of effects of liberalisation of new industrial policy;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the details and concrete effects of the changed policy on existing industry under public sector on the question of employment generation programme of the Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Union Finance Minister had a meeting with Trade Union leaders on 17-8-1991 in which the new Industrial Policy was discussed. The Government in Ministry of Labour has recently constituted a special Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations, employers' organisation and Central Government Departments to consider the impact of the new industrial policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations.

[*Translation*]

New Sugar Mills

4480. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government for setting up new sugar mills and for the expansion of the mills, separately;

(b) the time by which these applications are likely to be approved as per the new guidelines laid down in this regard; and

(c) the number of applications from Gujarat for setting up new sugar mills and for expansion pending with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) As on 30.9.1991, 642 applications have been received by the Ministry of FOOD for setting up of new sugar factories and 53 applications for expansion of capacity in the existing sugar factories.

(b) The Screening Committee will be holding its meetings from time to time to scrutinise the pending applications.

(c) As on 30.9.1991, 10 applications were pending for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of new sugar mills and 2 for expansion in the existing sugar factories in the state of Gujarat.

[*English*]

Shortage of Pesticides

4481 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of pesticides in the country for a long time;

(b) of so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage

by raising the indigenous production;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up some more petrochemical industries in the country in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the sites selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). The Government are continuously monitoring production and availability of pesticides and taking steps like additional licensing, better availability of raw materials, etc. for enhanced production of pesticides. In order to ensure timely and adequate supplies of pesticides, Department of Agriculture & Corporation convenes meetings with States/ Union Territories. In the event of short supplies of any pesticides, concerned manufacturers are advised to ensure supplies of these items to the concerned State to overcome the problem.

(d) and (e). Setting up of petro-chemical units in the country is an on-going process and proposals are recommended based on techno-economic considerations. Under the new industrial licensing policy, a large number of petro-chemicals items are now exempt from licensing provisions. In such cases entrepreneurs need only to file a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government.

Petro-Chemical Industries in Maharashtra

4482. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to set-up petro-chemicals industries in public and private sectors at various places in Maharashtra are lying pending at various stages with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the stages at which these proposals are lying pending; and

(d) the measures being adopted for according speedy approval to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (d). Applications for industrial licence for the manufacture of various petro-chemicals which still require licensing, including those of projects proposed to be located in Maharashtra, are received from time to time. These are examined and decided upon on techno-economic considerations, in line with existing policies, as a continuous process.

[*Translation*]

Increase in the Price of Arhar

4483. SHRI VILASRAO NAGANTHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continuous increase in the price of Arhar; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for reducing the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) and (b). The increase in prices of Arhar is mainly due to the fact that domestic production has not kept pace with the domestic demand. Necessary measures have been taken to increase production of pulses in the country. Their availability is also being augmented by imports, pulses being on Open General Licence.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Public Sector Units

4484. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prohibited further allocation of funds to the developing public sector industries;

(b) whether as a result thereof some of such Public sector units have decided to retrench workers or to handover their fields of activities to some well-known groups of private sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Growth Centres in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

4485. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have submitted the project reports of growth centres to the Union Government;

(b) the details of proposals for growth

centres sent by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to the Union Government;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the amount provided by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J.
KURIEN): (a) So far, project reports have been received from the governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Under the New Growth Centre Scheme, the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were allotted 8 and 6 Growth Centres, respectively. The final selection has been made in consultation with the State Governments. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh had sent 13 proposals which were Agra, Aligarh, Barabanki, Bulandshahr, Basti, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Kanpur Dehat, Moradabad, Pauri Garhwal and Shahjahanpur. From out of these, the Districts of Bulandshahr, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Moradabad, Pauri Garhwal and Shahjahanpur were selected.

The government of Bihar had sent 14 proposals which were Arrah, Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Bihar Sharif, Chapra, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hajipur, Hazaribagh, Jamalpur, Katihar, Muzaffarpur and Purnea. Out of these the Districts of Aurangabad, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Purnea were selected after detailed discussions with the State Government. For location of the 6th Growth Centre in Bihar, the State Government are yet to send their final Proposal.

The Central Government have released Rs.50 lakhs each during the year 1990-91 for the growth centres to be set up in Gorakhpur and Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh whose Project Reports were received before 31, March, 1991. The Government of Bihar have not sent the Project reports for the selected Growth Centres.

Corruption Cases in UPSC and SSC

4486. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected in the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission during each of the last three years;

(b) the nature thereof;

(c) number of officials found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(d) the relief given to the affected candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Both in Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission, one case each of corruption has been detected during the last three years.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) As investigation by the CBI in both the cases is not complete, no action has been taken against any official.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION

During 1990, complaints were received in the Commission alleging that some candidates selected from Inspector of Income Tax/Central Excise etc. Examination, 1988 had used unfair means in connivance with some officials working in the Commission. CBI has registered a case and it is under investigation.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CBI has registered a case in April 1991 against one Desk Officer for possession of assets disproportionate to know source of income. The case is under investigation.

[English]

Taking up of Fishing Activities by American Fishing Industry in India

4487. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited the American fishing Industry to take up some of its business in India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down;

(c) whether those conditions are acceptable to the American Fishing Industry; and

(d) if so, the response of the American Industry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Three Point Levy System for Coconut Husk

4488. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced a three points levy system for coconut husk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this new levy system has been suggested by the special task force appointed to look into the problems of the coir industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J KURIEN): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of Shri Ashim Chatterjee Committee Report, validity of Three Point Levy Scheme which had expired on 30th September, 1990 has been allowed to continue upto 31st October, 1992. The modified Three Point Levy Scheme shall be operated in Kerala, other than the Districts of Trissur, Malapuram, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod. Shri Ashim Chatterjee Committee while examining the question of continuance of Three Point Levy Scheme has also referred to the "Report of the Task Force" set up by the Government of Kerala.

Demand and Production of Castor Oil

4489. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is big demand for Castor oil in the international market;

(b) whether, despite being at the top in castor oil production, India lags behind in the international market;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLEIS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our country is the largest producer of castor oil. We are not lagging behind in international market as our share is 65% of total world trade. However, we are increasingly facing competition from Brazil, China and Thailand.

(d) In order to increase production of castor oil, the following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken:-

- i) Registered Users Certificate (industrial) are issued under Solvent Extracted Oils, Edible Floor Control Order, 1967 so as to ensure that castor oil is used for industrial purposes.
- ii) Assistance to the States for production and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measure including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments for organising demonstration of advance technology are being made through Oilseed Production Programme (OPP).
- iii) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds.
- iv) Setting up of necessary proc-

essing and infra-structural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseed.

- v) Financial assistance is given to Institutions/Universities for R & D Schemes on detoxification of oilcakes from castor.

Oil extraction Unit in Joint Sector

4490. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil extraction unit is being set up in the joint sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUD-DIN AHMED):(a) As per information available, no application has been received for setting up oil extraction unit in joint sector.

(b) question does not arise.

Plutonium Technology

4491 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plutonium technology is the real answer to the present energy crisis;

(b) if so, the steps taken and the progress made in developing this technology for production of plutonium in reactors and its isolation and its utilisation as a fuel in the power reactors; and

(c) the future plan to use plutonium as a fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Use of plutonium is an important step in use of atomic energy for meeting future energy needs. The first stage of our nuclear programme is based on pressurised heavy water reactors which will produce plutonium. This plutonium would be used in Fast Breeder Reactors for which research is being carried out at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam.

(b) and (c). The Plutonium plants have been established at BaRC and at Tarapur, which reprocess the spent fuel from our research reactors at BARC and from power plants at Tarapur and Rajasthan. Presently third plutonium plant is being established at Kalpakkam to process spent fuel from Madras Atomic Power Station and Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam. Considerable R & D work is being carried out at BARC on the fabrication of plutonium based nuclear fuels like the mixed monocarbide of uranium and plutonium for use in Fast Breeder Reactor. The advanced fuel fabrication facility is being set up at Tarapur for the production of mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel using plutonium.

The research reactor PURNIMA-I which became critical in 1972 was the first Indian Reactor to use Plutonium as fuel. In 1985 FBTR went critical at Kalpakkam. Plutonium has been found to be a highly efficient fuel for Fast Breeder Reactor. The next generation of Fast Breeder Reactors using plutonium, is likely to be introduced in the early next century starting 500 MW prototype Fast Breeder Reactor.

Conference on electronics and Telecommunications

4492. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference on Electronics and telecommunications in India by 2000 A.D. was organised in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the objectives of the said conference;

(c) whether some apprehensions about the potential of electronics and telecommunications have been felt in the conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to take steps to remove such apprehensions for smooth development in these fields in future;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Capital foundation society (regd.) a private organisation organised a national conference on telecommunications in Indian-2000 in November, 1991 in Delhi. According to the letter of the organiser addressed to the Department of Electronics the objective of the said conference was to deliberate on issues of national importance to articulate public opinion and help policy formulation.

(c) to (g) There was a view that radical changes in the customs and excise duty structure was needed to give a much needed fillip to the electronics and telecommunication industry.

Government are constantly reviewing the requirements of different industries including electronics and telecommunication

and the tariff for the different items are also modified from time to time after an appreciation of all factors.

Prices of Vitamin "A" In Kerala

4493. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested to enhance the price of Vitamin "A" manufactured in the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.;

(b) whether the State Government has also requested to withdraw the import duty of the raw materials required for the manufacture of vitamin "A" in Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Alleppey; and

(c) if so, the action taken on these requests so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This Ministry has not received such requests from the Government of Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

Polio Vaccine

4494. SHRI. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether polio vaccine is being produced in the country;

(b) if so, whether the quantity of the vaccine produced is adequate to meet the demand of the country; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to increase the indigenous production of polio vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Indigenous production of polio vaccine in the country is not yet achieved to meet the needs of the country. However, the country has oral polio vaccine blending facilities from imported bulk.

(c) A project to manufacture Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) indigenously has been taken up by Govt. of India in 1987. A public sector company namely 'Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL)' has been incorporated under the Companies Act. The company is setting up a Manufacturing cum R&D Unit to produce 100 million doses of OPV per annum at Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh. The civil construction of the plant and accessory facilities is nearing completion. Indigenous production by this unit would commence during 1992.

Facilities are also being created at Haffkine Biopharmaceuticals Corporation Limited, Bombay for indigenous production of OPV. This unit will have a capacity of 30-50 million doses per annum.

Marketing of Drugs without Approval

4495. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of drugs and formulations are being manufactured and marketed in the country without valid approval;

(b) if so, the particulars of the drug companies found guilty in this regard during 1991 so far; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) No such violation of (D & R) Act by drug manufacturers has come to the notice of the Department.

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

Flour Mills in Karnataka

4496. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roller flour mills in Karnataka;

(b) the total quantity of wheat required by these roller flour mills every month;

(c) the quantity of wheat allotted to each roller flour mill from January, 1991 to the end of October, 1991;

(d) whether there is cut in the supply of wheat to these roller flour mills;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government propose to allot the required quantity of wheat to these roller flour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Roller Flour Milling Industry was de-licensed in 1986. Therefore, the details of the new Mills established thereafter or the Mills which closed down are not known to this Ministry.

(b) to (f). The roller flour milling industry being de-controlled and de-licensed, the Central Government has no obligation to

supply wheat to the RFMs. There is, therefore, no question of allotments being made in favour of RFMs. The mills have to make their own arrangements for purchase of wheat from the open market and are free to sell the products at prevailing market prices. However, the FCI does occasionally sell some quantities of wheat in the open market, including to the REMs, if they have stocks over and above the requirement of the PDS in order to exert a healthy influence on the open market prices of wheat.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Growth Centres in Madhya Pradesh

4497. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the details of the Industrial Growth Centres set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up Industrial Growth Centres at Block level in the backward tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Madhya Pradesh has been allotted six growth centres, locations of which have already been selected and announced. These are in the districts of Durg, Guna, Bhind, Dhar Raisen and Raipur. Among these, Durg, Dhar and Raipur are areas of tribal concentration. The selected Growth Centres would be provided with basic infra-structural facilities like power, water, telecommunication, roads, banks etc. at a cost of Rs.

25-30 crores each. The scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five year Plan period.

Industrial Project of Madhya Pradesh

4498. SHRI MEDHADER KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of industrial projects of Madhya Pradesh pending for approval; and

(b) by what time these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A total number of 198 applications for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh are at various stages of processing. As a matter of policy, the details of cases are not divulged till they are finally disposed of.

(b) Under the new industrial policy, the requirement of industrial licence has been done away with except for a short list of 18 industries which are under compulsory licensing. There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time limit.

[*English*]

Allocation of Foodgrains to States

4499. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

allocate rice and wheat to various States as per their demand;

(b) the details of the allocations made from January, 1991 to October, 1991, vis-a-vis the demand State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for short supply, if any?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN

GOGOI): (a) and (c). Allocations are, apart from other things, limited by the procurement for the Central Pool, which is only about 12 to 18 percent of the total production of foodgrains in the country. Hence, allocations have to be necessarily supplemental in nature and it is not feasible to meet the entire demands of the State Governments.

(b) The required information is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT*Demand and Allotment of various states/UTs During January, 1991 to October, 1991.**(in '000 tonnes)*

States/UTs	RICE		WHEAT	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	2098.0	2088.0	380.0	300.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	88.4	93.9	10.0	8.8
3. Assam	6.30	380.0	427.0	285.0
4. Bihar	210.0	101.0	1050.0	472.0
5. Goa	51.0	46.0	45.5	38.0
6. Gujarat	310.0	265.0	975.0	817.0
7. Haryana	32.0	33.0	260.0	200.0
8. Himachal Pradesh	65.0	66.95	100.0	108.0
9. Jammu & Kashmir	365.0	380.5	200.0	200.0
10. Karnataka	750.0	501.0	500.0	420.0
11. Kerala	1600.0	1460.0	300.0	285.0

(in '000 tonnes)

States/UTs	WHEAT				
	RICE		WHEAT		
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5	
12. Madhya Pradesh	1200.0	253.0	1430.0	415.0	
13. Maharashtra	604.0	472.0	1335.0	1161.0	
14. Manipur	92.1	79.5	30.0	30.0	
15. Meghalaya	150.0	109.5	25.0	25.0	
16. Mizoram	84.0	89.5	12.5	12.50	
17. Nagland	129.25	119.5	84.75	64.25	
18. Orissa	345.0	283.5	350.0	280.0	
19. Punjab	15.0	16.5	160.0	140.0	
20. Rajasthan	45.0	35.0	1080.0	815.0	
21. Sikkim	47.5	48.0	6.6	6.0	
22. Tamil Nadu	875.0	772.48	290.0	300.0	
23. Tripura	138.5	148.5	25.0	25.0	

States/UTs	(in '000 tonnes)				
	RICE		WHEAT		
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5	
25. Uttar Pradesh	360.0	295.0	910.0		665.9
25. West Bengal	1400.0	709.0	1256.0		940.0
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.0	18.0	8.4		8.4
27. Chandigarh	5.0	8.8	29.5		22.8
28. D & N Haveli	5.0	6.5	2.0		2.0
29. Daman & Diu	6.0	6.15	2.0		1.50
30. Delhi	350.0	221.0	750.0		732.0
31. Lakshadweep	6.3	6.3	0.2		0.2
32. Pondicherry	30.0	23.0	8.0		7.50
Total	12105.05	9136.08	12042.45		8787.85

[*Translation*]

**Man-made polyester yarn and
Nylon Factories**

4500. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-made polyester yarn and nylon factories registered during the last three years;

(b) the installed capacity of those factories and the annual production thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to put an end to the monopoly of the factory-owners and to make the yarns available to the weavers at a genuine price?

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

[*English*]

**Far Eastern Bureau Hostel for
working Women**

4501 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI VIYAYKUMAR YADAV:
SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA:
SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Working girls" hostels sans safety" appearing in the Statesman of November 25, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Far Eastern Bu-

reau Hostel for Working Women at Kasturba Gandhi Marg is in dilapidated condition and there is inadequate security;

(c) whether representations have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the steps taken to construct a high boundary wall to remove security hazards;

(e) the other steps taken to improve the general condition of the Hostel;

(f) whether a public telephone is installed inside the Hostel premises which gives an excuse to the outsiders to enter the Hostel; and

(g) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Yes Sir, The building was constructed during 1943-44 as war time accommodation with specification of temporary structures. The Blocks were however strengthened during 1984-85 and are structurally sound and are presently in proper habitable condition due to the regular maintenance done by CPWD. As regards security there is a proposal to raise the parts of the compound wall around the campus for better security.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. Public Telephone installed inside the Hostel is for the bonafide use of the occupants of the Hostel and no outsider/visitor is allowed to use the facility of public telephone.

**Investment in Public Sector In Eighth
Plan**

4502. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether the investment outlay for the public sector in the Eighth Plan is likely to be reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. The amount of Public sector outlay for the Eighth five Year Plan (1992-97) is not projected to be lower than in the Seventh Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign equity

4503. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated the details of procedures for increasing foreign equity, preferential share allocation and share valuation in the case of foreign investors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decision contained in para 39 B of the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991. Government have laid down the procedure for increase in foreign equity upto 51% in existing companies having some foreign equity holding, requirement for preferential share allocation and issue of shares and share valuation vide Ministry of Industry's Press Note No. 17 (1991 Series) dated 19th November, 1991. Copies of this Press Note

have been made available to the Parliament Library.

Investment by N.R.Is.

4504. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Government have entered into agreements with some Non-resident Indians to establish industries in their respective States during the last two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of financial participation of foreign investors;

(d) whether the Union Government also proposed to participate financially in these ventures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). No proposal has been received by the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Special Approval Committee (NRI) from any State Government for setting up joint venture projects with NRI participation.

Conversion of Lease Hold Right to Free Hold in Chandigarh

4505 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 28 on November 20, 1991 and state:

(a) whether orders for conversion of lease-hold right into free-hold have been issued for Chandigarh also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for its implementation?

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

(b) and c). Do not arise.

**Science and Technology Council,
Chandigarh**

4506 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Science and Technology Council in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details of its functions;

(c) the number of meetings held during the last one year and the main recommendations made thereat;

(d) the follow up action taken on those recommendations by the Union Government;

(e) whether any representative from the Punjab University is taken on the Council; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) To advise the Chandigarh Administration on Promotion of Science and Technology for the development of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) During the last one year tow meet-

ings were held in which the following main recommendations were made:

Seven Research Projects were cleared for funding by the Chandigarh Administration.

Construction of a planetarium and a Science Park in Chandigarh.

To introduce other Science Popularisation activities.

(d) Seven research projects as recommended by the Council have been sanctioned by the Chandigarh Administration. The proposal for construction of a Planetarium and a Science Park has been included in the 8th five year plan of Chandigarh Administration under Science and Technology Sector. The other Science Popularisation activities namely Science Quiz, Awards, Exhibitions, Science Clubs etc. have been identified to be taken up during 8th plan.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. Depending upon the various Science & Technology activities to be taken up and level of participation in the meetings, the composition of the Council keeps on changing. However, a representative of the Punjab University has been included in the Sub-Committee of the Council which processes the Research Proposals for consideration by the Council.

**Maintenance of Government Quarters
at Chandigarh**

4507. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for the maintenance of Government quarters at Chandigarh;

(b) whether in many quarters plaster is peeling off, roofs seeps and white-washing has not been done for years; and

(c) the amount spent on maintenance of different categories of quarters/houses there during the last year?

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The norms for annual maintenance of quarters laid down on 21.9. 1983, which were based on the cost index prevailing in October, 1979, are as under:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

Civil maintenance

Service Charges	-	Rs. 2.40/S qm.
Annual Repairs	-	Rs.2.75/S qm
Special Repairs		
Age 0-20 years	-	Rs. 1.75/S qm
Age 20-40 Years	-	Rs.2.90/S qm
Age 40-60 Years	-	Rs. 4.05/S qm.

Electrical maintenance

Annual Repairs:-

Concentrated group	-	Rs 2 80/S qm.
Scattered group	-	Rs 3 25/S qm.
Special Repairs	-	Individual estimates to be prepared.

These rates are to be enhanced vis-a-vis the cost index prevailing at the time of preparation of the estimate. Funds for running of pumps are provided separately xyz

(b) Peeling of plaster and seepage in roofs were noticed in some of these quarters which were constructed about 15 years back. These defects were rectified. Preventive maintenance is also being carried out after inspection of the quarters memorandum

White-washing of these quarters could not be done for the last 2-3 years due to shortage of funds. This work has already been taken up in the current years and completed in about 70% of the quarters

(c) The expenditure on maintenance is

not booked type wise. Expenditure incurred on maintenance during the last financial year is as under.-

Civil	-	19,36, 420/-
Electrical	-	Rs. 13,49, 913/-

P.S. Us In Rajasthan

4508 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

- (a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) working in Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of profit and loss of each undertaking during the last three years and the number of P.S.U.s. which are on the verge of closure as a result of losses;
- (c) the main causes for their sickness.

and the steps taken to revive them and whether the interest of the workers/employees will be protected; and

(d) the details of the proposals for setting up of new public sector undertakings in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There are 6 Central Public Sector Enterprises which have their Registered Offices in the State of Rajasthan. The details of profits and losses for these enterprises for the last 3 years, upto 1989-90 for which period only the information is available is given in the attached statement. The Government have no proposal at present to close down any Central Public Enterprise.

(c) and (d). The reasons attributable to low

profitability of these enterprises are escalation in input costs, low capacity utilisation, outdated plant and machinery, shortage of power, excess man-power, demand variations et. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments. Some of the important measures taken are financial, managerial and organisational re-structuring, technological upgradation, modernistic, signing of MOU with the Government, etc. For the Public enterprises which are unlikely to be turned around, the new Industrial Policy envisages, for the formulation of reviving/rehabilitation schemes, referring to Board for Industrial and Financial Re-constructions created for this purpose. A social security mechanism will be created to protect the interest of workers likely to be affected by such rehabilitation packages. There is no proposal for setting up of any new Public Sector Undertakings in Rajasthan in the remaining period of the current year.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Name of the Enterprises</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Hindustan Salts Ltd.	(-) 0.45	(-) 0.54	(-) 0.18
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	2.59	29.99	70.49
Instrumentation Ltd.	2.63	1.95	0.43
Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.33	0.09	0.00
Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Ltd.	0.42	0.50	0.48
Sambhar Salts Ltd.	(-) 0.21	(-) 0.28	0.07

[*Translation*]**Examinations Conducted by U.P.S.C.**

4509. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidate who appeared in various examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission during the last year; and

(b) the medium of examination opted by them, the name of the examination and the number of candidates who opted for each medium?

THE MNINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRI-
VANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI
MARGARET ALVA): (a) 3,24 117.

(b) Only in the case of Civil services (Main) Examination, 1990 and Section Officers/stenographers (Grade 'B' / Grade I) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination 1990, there is option available to the candidates for choosing a medium of examination. In other examinations conducted by

UPSC either the question papers are of objective type or the same is required to be answered only in English.

For Civil Services (Main) Examination, other than the language papers, candidates have option to write answers in /English or in any of the languages included in the 8th Schedule to Constitution. Those who are called for interview on the basis of written part of Civil Services (main) Examination, have the facility of conversing either in English or in the medium opted by them for written test.

In respect of Section Officers/Stenographers (Grade 'B'/Grade) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, candidates have option to choose either English or Hindi as medium of examination in respect of certain specified papers. In this examination there is no interview.

The media chosen by candidates and their number in the Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1990 (written part as well as interview) and the number of candidates choosing Hindi or English on certain specified papers in Section Officers/Stenographers Grade 'B' / Grade I limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1990 are given below:

<i>Medium opted by the candidates.</i>	<i>Civil Services (Main) Exam, 90 No. of candidates</i>		<i>Section Officers/ Stenographers' (Grade 'B'/ Grade) Limited Departmental Competitive Exam, 90.</i>
	<i>Written part</i>	<i>Interview</i>	
Assamese	03	01	
Bengali	11	04	
Gujarati	35	12	

<i>Medium opted by the candi- dates.</i>	<i>Civil Services (Main) Exam, 90 No. of candidates</i>		<i>Section Officers/ Stenographers' (Grade 'B' Grade) Limited Departmental Competitive Exam, 90.</i>
	<i>Written part</i>	<i>Interview</i>	
Hindi	1451	149	72
Kannada	16	06	
Kashmir	-	-	
Malayalam	05	-	
Marathi	24	07	
Oriya	01	-	
Punjabi	04	02	
Sanskrit	-	-	
Sindhi	01	-	
Tamil	27	09	
Telugu	91	15	
Urdu	05	02	
English	8447	1652	828
Total	10,121	1859	900

[English]

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Scooters India Ltd.

4510. SHRI CHETAN P.S
CHAUHAN:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

(a) whether the unit of M/s Scooters India Ltd. in Lucknow district has become sick;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the revival of the above unit the earliest?

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

(b) As on 31-3-91, it had a negative net worth of Rs. 253.24 crores and has been incurring cash losses during the past two years (Rs. 47.39 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 41.98 crores in 1989-90).

(c) Various alternatives regarding its future are under consideration of the Government.

Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat

4511. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new small scale industrial units set up in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under the 20-point Programme during 1991, district-wise, and

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided for the purpose to Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during 1991 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No Central assistance has been provided for the purpose of setting up of Industries in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during 1991.

STATEMENT

Number of new small scale Industrial Units set up in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under the 20-point Programme during 1991. district-wise.

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of SSI Units set up</i>
1.	GUJARAT (January '91 to Nov, '91)	10,199
1.	Ahmedabad	2,423
2.	Gandhi Nagar	136
3.	Kheda	346
4.	Vadodara	578
5.	Bharuch	430
6.	Surat	1,603
7.	Valsad	568
8.	Surendranagar	329

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of SSI Units set up</i>
9.	Rajkot	1,050
10.	Jamnagar	370
11.	Kutch	329
12.	Bhavnagar	449
13.	Amreli	153
14.	Junagadh	332
15.	Mohsana	495
16.	Sabarkantha	285
17.	Banaskantha	211
18.	Panchamahals	247
19.	Dang	1

II UTTAR PRADESH: The Government of Uttar Pradesh has targetted to set up 33, 000 Small Scale Units under 20-point Programme during 1991-92. According to information received from Department of Programme Implementation, the Government of U.P. has registered 24,286 small scale industrial units during January '91 to October '91.

Import of Ingredients by Soft Drinks Manufacturers

4512. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of different ingredients imported by soft drinks manufacturers during each of the last three years and in the current year company-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to minimise such imports in view of the present economic crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Rural Backwardness of Aonla, Uttar Pradesh.

4513. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to remove the rural backwardness of Aonla Constituency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). No special proposal is under consideration of the Government to remove the rural backwardness of Aonla Constituency. However for removal of backwardness in rural areas, Centrally sponsored anti-poverty Programmes like Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) as well as Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) like Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads and Rural Electrification are being implemented in all the districts of the country including Badaun and Bareilly districts of the country including Badaun and Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Installation of Hand-Pumps in Rural Areas.

4514. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated nay scheme to instal hand-pumps, sets etc. in the rural areas to make drinking water available for cattle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). No separate scheme has been has been formulated for drinking water for cattle. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Schemes are formulated for Desert Development Programme Areas in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and cold desert areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu

& Kashmir at the rate of 70 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which includes 30 lpcd for meeting the requirement of cattle.

[English]

Registration of Co-operative Housing Societies

4515 SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Housing Societies registered in Delhi under the Societies Registration Act and their proposed construction sites;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the members of these societies are facing a lot of problems in getting plots/flats due to poor functioning of the societies;

(c) if so, the terms of negotiations set up by the Government while registering the societies under the said Act and the action taken against the societies violating the guidelines on this account; and

(d) the number of societies whose applications for registration are pending for approval by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There are reported to be 2027 registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi out of which land has to far been allotted by the DDA to 518 societies, area-wise details of which are indicated as per attached statement DDA proposes to allot land to 260 societies in Dwarka Phase-I, However at present, this matter is subjudice. The remaining registered societies found eligible would be allotted land as and when the land is acquired and developed by the DDA for this purpose.

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

STATEMENT

Area wise Details of Land Allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

<i>So. No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Societies</i>
1.	Rohini	152
2.	Pitam Pura	57
3.	Pashchim Puri	24
4.	Rohtak Road	15
5.	Budella	46
6.	Patparganj Mandwali-Fazalpur	118
7.	Kalkaji	3
8.	Malviya Nagar	1
9.	Mehrauli	1
10.	Okhla	1
11.	Chilla D. Ilu Pura	48
12.	Mayur Vihar	36
13.	Geeta Colony	5
14.	C.B.D. Shahdara	5
15.	Kar-Kar Duma	1
16.	Yojana Vihar	2
17.	Sawasth Vihar	1
18.	Pankha Road	1
19.	Shalimar Bagh	1
Total		518.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Various Schemes in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

4516. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes for which financial assistance has been provided to eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 under the Hill Areas Development Programme;

(b) whether some proposals for development of the hill districts are pending with the Planning Commission, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Special Central Assistance is allocated to Hill Areas Development Programmes in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan and not district-wise or scheme-wise.

(b) No such proposal is pending with the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Irregularities in Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority

4517 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Special Audit Report of the Delhi administration regarding serious financial And administrative irregularities in the Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if no, the main findings of the Special Audit Report and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) if so, action has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to check the malpractices and irregularities?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination of Delhi Administration.

Encroachment on Wakf Property

4518 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister Of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC and DDA have encroached upon the land of Wakf Property Shahemardsa etc. in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names and locations of such places in Delhi; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to hand over such land/plots to their owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir, as per information given by NDMC and DDA there is no encroachment.

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

Jute Companies Defaulting in Provident Fund Payments

4519. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Labour Minister had called a meeting in 1986 of the jute companies defaulting in Provident Fund Payments where it was decided that 8 per cent deduction would be made from employees salaries for contribution to provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

(b) if so, the details of other decisions taken at this meeting;

(c) whether the agreement referred to in part (a) has been honoured by the Mill owners; and

(d) if not, the action being taken against such mill owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):(a) to (c). No, Sir. At the meeting taken by the Union Labour Minister on 7th July, 1986 it was decided inter-alia that the defaulting jute mills will liquidate arrears of EPF/ESI dues by way of deduction of 8 percent on the bills payable to them by DGS & D. Since most of the mills failed to honour the agreement, it was withdrawn.

(d) The EPF and ESI authorities are taking penal and legal action against the defaulting establishment for realisation of the outstanding dues.

Development of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar

4520 SHRI JEEWAN SHRMA: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has incurred huge losses in the development of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar as has been brought out in the report of the C.A.G., for the year ending march, 1990.

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof;

(c) whether the official responsible for causing this huge financial losses to the MCD have been identified and brought to book;

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

(e) the details of the losses suffered by MCD in each of the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken to check the recurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):(a) to (f). The Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar is being developed by M.C.D. on 'No profit No Loss' basis. Originally 1420 plots in Phase-I & 526 plots in Phase-II were planned. However due to encroachments and stay orders from the Supreme Court against acquisition proceedings D.D.A. could not transfer the total land required for the project. Thus the number of plots got reduced to 1205 in Phase-I and 437 in Phase-II. The lay-out Plan for Phase-II is under revision as some plots are to be re-aligned.

The Corporation vide its Resolution No. 705 dated 23.11.87 decided to bring down the allotment price from the original cost of Rs.500/- per sq Mt. to Rs. 425/- per sq. mt. It was expected that the resultant deficit of Rs.

142 crores (approx) will be met by auctioning commercial sites provided in the lay-out plan. The commercial sites auction could not materialise due to interim orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Civil Writ Petition No. 833/91.

On the same ground (of anticipated receipts from auction of commercial sites) the rate of electrification charges to be recovered from the allottees (in addition to the sale price of Rs. 425/- per sq. mt.) were reduced from Rs. 89/- per sq. mt. to Rs. 55/- per sq. mt., resulting in additional deficit of Rs. 64 lakh approximately. This was decided by the Corporation vide its decision No. 920/GW/Corpn. dated 4.10.1990.

MCD reports that no official is as such responsible for any deficits which are only temporary and are to be made up by sale of commercial sites.

It is a scheme of rehabilitation of transporters, workshop, etc. of the city area and other localities to de-congest the Walled City and no profits can be expected out of this welfare scheme initiated in public interest.

Test Explosions conducted by I.D.L. Rourkela

4521. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that high power explosions are being conducted by the Indian Detonators Limited, Rourkela for which the company does not possess licence; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such explosions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). M/s. IDL Chemicals

Ltd. Rourkela is carrying out blasting operations for quality control, testing and metal cladding at approved site covered under licence granted by the department of Explosives under the provisions of the Explosives Rules, 1983.

Benefit of Pension to Ex-Burma Pensioner on Reemployment in Government Jobs

4522. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ex-Burma Pensioners who were reemployed in the state government services were allowed the full benefit of minimum pension of Rs. 375 plus dearness reliefs etc. in addition to the state Government Pension in full;

(b) whether the above benefit has been withdrawn in respect of Ex-Burma Pensioners who are reemployed in Central Services and reduction of their Burma pension to the lowest has been ordered;

(c) whether representations have been received on behalf of Ex-Burma Pensioners employed under Central services to remove the said discrimination; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Instructions have been issued to withdraw the benefit of minimum ex-gratia payment of Rs. 375/- per month plus dearness relief to Ex-Burma Pensioners who are also in receipt of Central government pension. In their cases the Burma pension is to be restricted to the original pension.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is receiving attention.

Computer Training Centres

4523 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the mushrooming of computer teaching shops in the country charging high fees in imparting computer training with poor infra-structural facilities and ill trained personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken towards standardising computer training and issue guidelines about the uniformly in regard to fees, courses of reading etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The majority of institutions which provide computer training are in the private sector and they charge fees according to their own norms.

(b) The Government of India, Department of Electronics vide Resolution, dated 16th August, 1990, have announced a scheme under which private sector computer training institutes meeting the defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses viz. O (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B(Graduate) and C(Post Graduate) levels computer courses.

Funds for Afforestation in Himachal Pradesh.

4524. PROF PREM DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of funds which are meant for desert development are lying unutilised;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to divert the fund and allocates for afforestation schemes to other States including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Off Loading of Public Sector Equity on Mutual Funds

4525. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to off load public sector equity on the mutual funds and financial institutions;

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

(c) the total amount that has been decided to be off loaded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The proposal to off load public sector equity on the mutual funds and financial institutions is under finalisation.

[*Translation*]

Villages Selected Under I.T.D.P. in U.P.

4525-A. SHRIJEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages selected under Integrated Tribal Development Project in Uttar Pradesh district-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of ration supplied under this scheme last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) 41 villages in two Block I.E. Pilaya and Nighasan in Lakhimpur District of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under I.T.D.P.

(b) The details of villages are as under:

Name of I.T.D.P.	No. of Blocks Covered	Area of I.T.D.P. in sq hectares	Population (1981 census)		No. of Villages	
			Total	%age		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakhimpur	1 Pilaya	9936.77	18165	14444	79.52	36
	2. Nighasan		4266	2536	59.45	5
			224131	16980	75.70	41

(c) 10,000 tonnes of wheat was lifted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from Food Corporation of India godowns for distribution to the beneficiaries under the I.T.D.P. scheme during the year 1990-91.

[English]

Manufacture of KPV and Other Vaccines

4525-B. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given approval to a project for the manufacture of KPV and other vaccines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c). A Joint sector company namely 'Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited' (IVCOL) was registered under the Companies Act 1956. The company has been promoted by Govt. of India (Department of Biotechnology), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL), Baroda and Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccins (PMSV), France. The IVCOL is setting up a Manufacturing cum R & D units in Gurgaon District, Haryana for indigenous manufacture of the following vaccines:-

Inactivated Polio Vaccine	10 Million
Measles	20 million
Rabies	2 million
DPTP (Quadruple)	40 million

*Only as formulation using IPV manufactured by IVCOL and DPTP produced from other manufacturers in India.

Land for the project has been acquired at Manesar village, Gurgaon District and civil construction of plant and utilities is in progress. Recruitment and training of personnel and procurement of equipments and machinery have also commenced. The civil work is expected to be completed by the end of 1992.

Social and Culture Clubs to Promote Sports

4525-C. SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social and cultural clubs established for promoting sports and cultural activities to which lands have been allotted by the Union Government so far;

(b) whether some of these clubs are not providing the sports facilities for which these were established; and

(c) if so, the action taken proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Twelve Clubs have been allotted land by Government for promoting sports. In addition, six sports Complexes have been established by DDA and Stadias are administered by Sports Authority of India for Promoting Sports.

(b) and (c). No specific complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, whenever any violation of lease terms/allotment conditions is noticed, action under the terms and conditions of

memorandum of agreement/agreement for lease/perpetual lease is taken for violation of its various clauses.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the Zero Hour I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important matter. Today representatives of crores of weavers from all over the country are staging a dharna at Boat Club under the aegis of All India Momin Conference. Sir, you, this august House and the Government are well aware of the fact that next to farmers weavers constitute the largest section in the country. They are poor and crores of persons are associated with weaving. In the last few years their condition has become the most pitiable. In Andhra Pradesh several weavers committed suicide as they could not afford to see their children starving. All over the country weavers are organising seminars. Weavers have presented a charter of demands to the Government but the latter has not paid any attention to it. In Uttar Pradesh, especially in the Eastern region of the States, a large number of persons are associated with the industry and their units are closing down. Product of weavers are piling up for want of demand. (*Interruptions*)

Representatives of weavers today are sitting on dharna with a ten point charter of demands. One of their demands pertains to the exorbitant rise in prices of synthetic yarn, whether it is cotton yarn or silk yarn, because the prices of all these yarns have gone up phenomenally since 1989. Weavers are demanding fixation of price of yarn at the rates obtaining in July, 1989. I urge the Government to act immediately on this demand of the weavers. Secondly, the products of weavers for want demand are piling up as

neither the Government nor the cooperatives are procuring their products. One of their demands is the procurement of their products by the Government.' The Government allowed the weavers to produce 600 million metre of 'Janta Cloth' with a view to procuring it. But recently the Government has reduced it down to 450 million metre. I urge the Government to ponder over the ten point charter of demands of weavers in support of which they are sitting on dharna today.

I would like to submit that because of your efforts the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the leaders of all the parties agreed to have discussion on the problems confronting the weavers but time could not be allotted for the same. Sir, will the hon. Minister give an assurance to weavers through this House that the Government will look into their problems immediately so that they can be saved from starvation, poverty and unemployment problem? This is my submission through you.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka) Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav. I would also like to submit to the Government that the condition of weavers in whole of the country is pitiable. In Gujarat also the weavers engaged in the industry for years are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Products of weavers are not readily acceptable in the market even when they carry them on their backs. Secondly, the declaration of the industry by the State Government as the mass management industry has rendered the weavers of cooperatives, whether be they women, men or children, jobless. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to restart the industry and I would also like to know the steps the Government propose to take to ameliorate the lot of weavers and the assistance the Government intends to extend to them for sustenance?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure a large number of Members of the House will share the amazement I feel this morning on learning that India had voted in favour, in the United Nations, of the revocation of the Resolution classifying Zionism as form of racism. This constitutes a very major departure from our foreign policy as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi in the 1920s, and 1930s, vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem. As this constitutes a departure from everything that we have stood for, from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, I was wondering whether we could discover the reasons for this major departure from the Government of India.

I am certain that the Government of India would not have undertaken this very new departure without having good reasons for doing so. I think it is important that we should know the reasons for that, even before we take up the discussion under Rule 193 on the international situation.

May I therefore request the Government of India through the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs who is present here to ask the Minister of External Affairs to kindly make a statement on the reasons for which India had voted in favour of revocation of this Resolution which had described Zionism as a form of racism. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri B.N. Reddy to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has got as much right to speak as you have. Let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the external affairs situation today itself. You can discuss it there.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion has been allowed on external of affairs. So speak only on it.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, there is a State Screening Committee of Telangana constituted to suggest the freedom fighters cases of Anti-Nizam Liberation struggle for merger of State into Indian Union for sanction. But this Committee, for the present, is defunct. Now as a member-concerned of the said Committee, I would like to know whether this Committee is going to be activated and would meet again. If so, I would also like to know as to when it will meet again.

Another main aspect of the freedom fighters problem is that there are bogus sanction cases. My only request to the Government is to take care of that aspect so that genuine freedom fighters do not suffer from injustice.

In this regard, I request the Government to make a clear-cut statement on the Floor of the House.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMABHARTI (Khajuraho): Mr Speaker, Sir, on an earlier occasion also I have raised the issue of brutal murder of Shri Shyam Sharma, our party candidate for the Agartala Assembly Constituency by election in Tripura amidst a huge crowd when the meeting was going on. On that occasion, through you, I requested the Government to send a CBI team for investigation. CBI team visited Tripura but the State Government is

not cooperating with the team at all and trying to hush up the entire episode. When the CBI team visited Tripura mainly to investigate the issues as to why were the bodyguards replaced two days before the murder and why was mobile police van not pressed into service for him while the threat to life was repeatedly being aired by the candidate and even communicated to the Election Commission. The CBI team should have investigated into these issues because this is a case of political murder and many influential persons are involved in it.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Central Government to issued strict direction to the State Government to cooperate with the CBI team fully sent from here to Tripura for investigation in Tamilnadu, the mines in the Neyveli area were flooded. It is believed that available machines and equipments used for the excavation of coal were submerged. The pumping of water from the mines is going in a slow pace. If the water is not drained quickly, the valuable machines and equipments will get damaged involving a huge loss for the Corporation.

This type of situation would have been avoided if preventive measures, such as, digging a canal or raising the bunds around the mines, had already been taken.

I request the Government to view this matter seriously and urgently and take steps immediately. Otherwise, apart from huge loss, the power supply to Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States will also be affected. Thanks to the rain in the catchment areas of Hydel project in Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu is not facing a power-cut. Taking into consideration all the aspects, I request the Hon. Minister to take steps immediately to maximise power production and prevent such incidents.

SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir,

I would like to raise an important issue about one-rank one pension. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know that a committee has appointed for that. They are looking into it. Yet you want to raise it? (*Interruptions*) No, no; I am not allowing that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bombay with the closing down of NTC Mills, because of strike, thousands of mill workers have become jobless. Mill workers, rendered unemployed, want to run the mills on cooperative basis but the Government which promised to generate one crore jobs every year is not allowing such a thing. Retired mill workers have not been paid provident fund and gratuity etc. I would like to submit that it should be made mandatory for the Government departments to procure cloth from the NTC mills running in loss so as to offset their losses. Therefore, the Defence and other Government offices be directed to procure cloth from these mills and the workers willing to run closed mills on cooperative basis be allowed permission thereof. If nothing is done in this regard, then the consequences will not be good. This I would like to convey it to the Government through you, I thank you for giving me the permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Threats are not uttered in this august House.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, acute drought situation is prevailing in Rajasthan but till date the Government of Rajasthan has not started relief works. Fodder for cattle is not available in Rajasthan because of drought. In Rajasthan fodder is selling for Rs. 80 permaund. Poor in Rajasthan are dependent on cattle and earn their livelihood by selling milk. Sir, through you, I would like to request t-

Centre to issue directive to the Government of Rajasthan to start relief operations immediately and to also open centres for distribution of fodder in all the districts with the help of the Government of India. So that the cattle can be protected.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present 10 kilogram of wheat is being distributed through the public Distribution System (PDS) in Rajasthan to every individual. My hon. colleague just now made a mention of an acute drought situation for lack of rains in Rajasthan. In view of the prevailing drought in the State, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan demanded enhancing of quota through the PDS, but instead it has been reduced. Quota has been brought down to such a low level that in the State a crisis has developed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Quota has not been reduced in case of Rajasthan alone but it has been reduced in many other states also.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the stepmotherly treatment being meted out to Rajasthan, condition in the State has deteriorated fast. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan wrote a letter recommending the opening up of relief centres at all the places but owing to the stepmotherly treatment of Centre and reduction in quota, situation in the State has worsened fast. I would like to submit that previously 439 metric ton foodgrain was given but now it has been raised to 7000 ton only. With the result, it is not sufficient for the per capita distribution of 10 kilogram of foodgrain. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that since it is a human issue, politics should not be brought into such matters, no matter which party's Government is there in the state. Justice must be done to the 4 crore people of Rajasthan. Instead of 10 kg of foodgrains 15 kg may be given and fodder may also be made available, in addition to

giving economic grants for building up of more water resources.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. It is not exactly a point of order but the question of propriety. Mother must be respected whether she is real or stepmother. In the House stepmother is often condemned by using the expression of stepmotherly treatment. Does it mean that we have made step-mother a subject of condemnation for all times to come? Mr. Speaker, Sir, please give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that I totally agree with you. Mother is mother whether she be real or stepmother and she should not be condemned.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nation wide strike by staff artistes of All India Radio and Doordarshan is currently going on in the country. Present agitation began on 9-12-91 and since 16-12-91 it has turned into indefinite agitation within the premises of Akashwani Bhawan in New Delhi. Personnel from other centres are also taking part in the agitation going on in Delhi. One day strike at regional and the centres of All India Radio and Doordarshan in States is also being observed in the country. Their demand is that the Indian Broadcasting Service notified in 1990 should be reorganised. All the posts in the Broadcasting Service must be filled totally through promotion. All the posts in All India Radio and Doordarshan must be filled through regular appointments and the vacant posts must be filled up. The Government must pay attention to their demands.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'anganwadi' workers and helpers engaged in the task of polishing the career of future citizens of India are exploited both economically and mentally. The Government of India has started Integrated Child

Development scheme since October 2, 1975 for the children below 6 years of age and for the pregnant women, to save them from malnutrition. In the scheme 9 categories of workers were recruited and out of these 7 categories of workers were appointed as Government servants. However 'anganwadi' workers and helpers entrusted with the task of basic duties are being paid honorarium of Rs. 275 and Rs. 110 per month.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government to grant the 'anganwadi' workers and helpers the status of Government servants as they are engaged in the task of building the character of the children of India. They also distribute nutritious diet to children in the backward areas. Can the Government ask any workers to distribute diet to the other children when her own children are not properly fed? The mental exploitation of the workers engaged in the task of polishing the career of future citizens of India and caring for the pregnant women should be stopped and they should be accorded the status of Government servants forthwith.

They have been fighting for their demands for the last two years. Even, during these days of cold they have been staging dharna in front of Legislative Assembly in Lucknow and at the Boat Club in Delhi. Therefore, the matter should be taken seriously and their economic and mental exploitation should be stopped. They should be given the status of Government employees so that they can work properly. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, you yourself know that this is a very serious question. So, please take it up with the concerned Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All lady Members are supporting it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) As this is a very genuine cause, we also join and support them in this matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): This issue concerns the whole of India and it relates to the welfare of children of our country. Therefore, their condition should be improved. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, labour laws and also Minimum Wages Act are being violated. When I was the Minister, I had issued orders to pay Rs 500/- as minimum wages per month to them. I had also made it clear that the Government did not have adequate funds due to financial constraints, however, I had said that it may be increased further. But it is a matter of regret that two years have passed but the order issued in regard to the minimum wages of Rs 500/- per month has not been implemented so far. If the Government cannot increase the wages of labourers then why they are decreasing what was increased earlier. The House is concerned in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I also want to...

MR. SPEAKER: You have endorsed it by standing up. Please sit down.

DR. K.V. CHOWDARY (Rajahmundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in coastal Andhra Pradesh, especially in East Godavari District, there has been vast damage to crops due to heavy

rains. The ryots with meagre income are the worst affected and so is the case with the weavers. The Central Government should send survey teams to assess the damage to the crops, irrigation tanks, roads and houses. Relief operations should start on a war footing to render help to these people.

The farmers should be given seeds and fertilizers at subsidised prices. They should also be given agricultural loans free of interest. The Government should also help them in getting insurance claims on the basis of village-wise damage instead of the existing basis of region-wise damage, with more than fifty villages or so.

Roads are badly damaged due to heavy rains and floods and also due to the stagnation of water. The Government should come forward with a liberal hand and grant the aid required to the tune of Rs. 300 crores.

In East Godavari, the train services are not satisfactory. Several passenger trains are discontinued recently and express trains which are discontinued during the Border trouble are not introduced again. I request that all these train services should be introduced again. Important stations such as Rajahmundry and Dwarapudi used to have halts for express trains previously. Now they do not enjoy this facility. There is not Emergency Quota reservation in 1st AC and II AC reservations at Rajahmundry which is an important railway station in the South Central Railway. No one bothers to listen to our requests, though we are here to represent the people and ventilate their grievances. The bureaucrats execute things as they wish and not even a single request that I proposed in the Railway Convention Committee, has been acceded to by them. I request the Railway Minister to look into the matter and give a favourable decision.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Mohan Badola is renowned journalist the country. Times of India Group appointed him Resident Editor in Lucknow. He worked successfully... (*Interruptions*)... After about one year of his term a man asked him to sign an affidavit..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the industrial matters be discussed here?

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: It is related not to industries but to a renowned journalist of the country... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it such an important issue to be discussed here? The Government is not concerned about it, so it cannot be discussed in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It may be a matter of concern but not an issue to be discussed in the House

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bilpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue. The entire House is aware that the doctors who were on strike from the beginning of November, called off their strike when an appeal was made to them by all the political parties. We requested them to withdraw their strike on the assurance of the Health Minister that he would look into their grievances sympathetically. On 28th November, the representatives of various political parties were present at the office of the Health Minister. I had the occasion to be present there and the doctors also came there. They responded to our appeal and withdrew the strike unconditionally only on the basis that the hon. Minister's

assurance will be kept. The hon. Minister said, I am quoting from the Minister's statement, "It will be a settlement and not a compromise. I will personally look after all your grievances with an open mind and we will sympathetically look after your grievances."

Unfortunately, the experience of doctors and their representatives, from 28th November to 18th December, is absolutely dismal. They find that there is not an iota of attempt on the part of the hon. Minister to even respond to the problems that have been the subject matter or which prompted or compelled them to go and strike. Even the simple issue of what happen to the adjustment of the period of strike has been left over. Not a single issue is determined. From yesterday they have again gone on indefinite hunger strike.

Now, they have come to us saving that they responded to the request made by different political parties and also to the request made by the hon. Minister so, now it is our responsibility to see that the matter is resolved. What shall we do? It was done in our presence. The Minister is just casually holding discussions with them. After all, they are also responsible people. We requested them that since it is a matter of the sufferings of the patients and as the Minister has assured that he will consider their demands sympathetically and with an open mind, they should withdraw their strike. But nothing has been done. From 28th November to 18th December, three weeks have elapsed. Now, they say that they are really atoning the sin of accepting our request by going on a hunger strike near Raj Ghat.

Therefore, we demands that there should be an immediate response and a genuine attempt should be made to remove their difficulties and their problems, so as to arrive at a settlement. Let there be no further aggravation of the situation. Hon.

Health Minister is not here. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. I am sure he will take at least this matter seriously.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Sir, I have also given a notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You hear me first. The Minister of Parliament Affairs wants to respond. But, whether he would like to respond immediately after Somnath ji or he would like to respond after some other Members have spoken I think it is better if we hear some other hon. Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an issue which has compelled us to think as to whether we should intervene in such matters in future or not. Because I am aware that the doctors at that time had said again and again that Government's only interest was somehow to get the strike called off but they also knew that once their strike was called off, the Government would not listen to their problems. We told them that the session was going on and the Members knew that the demands and the difficulties of the doctors were genuine and the members of opposition supported them, the Government also wanted some time to look into the problem. We assured them that we will again approach the Government. But the doctors did not agree and related their old experience that on an earlier occasion they had called off their strike and kept quiet in the matter but the Government acted on the advice of the officers. The same thing would be repeated. We thought that if the doctors did not work, patients would be in difficulty. Therefore, we persuaded them to call off their strike and assured them that justice will be done to them. They called off the strike. But it appears that no progress has been made so far in the matter, the government has not taken

any action. The situation has not changed at all. You must be remembering that I had requested the Government at that time that it should withdraw the notice and office memorandum filed in the Supreme Court, then the doctors would be persuaded to call off their strike but the Government refused to do so. However, Government gave an assurance to review the matter again. The doctors called off their strike only on the basis of this assurance.

They are very senior doctors, some of them have only five years to retire and they have taken a big risk by going on strike.

I think that it is a great injustice to them and if the Government does not take appropriate measures it will have to face the consequences. People will no more have confidence on the Government and it would be difficult for us to intervene in such circumstances.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was present there and the members of Congress party were also there when talks were held with the members of the opposition.

Government is losing its credibility and it will lose it in future also but we seek your protection to safeguard our credibility. Their demands are genuine, and the Government is to decide whether it would fulfil their demands in a dignified manner or not.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, at that time all of us were worried. Because, the pain was on the patients that is those who were visiting the hospital. Therefore felt that it would be our duty to see that the doctors should not go on strike. But they felt that they have no confidence on the the Government. They wanted an assurance from Members of

Parliament. Today, they are not inflicting any pain or any suffering on the people outside. They have started the *Satyagraha* mode, inflicting pain on themselves by going on an indefinite hunger strike. I am not particularly worried whether or not the Government has to face disgrace because for the last forty years, they are used to face disgrace continuously. But it is the question of credibility on the Parliament institution itself. Because, the promises were made in the House, the Members of Parliament were asked to be whitened to the understanding that a settlement would come before the 15th or 16th of December and that has not come. It is not the question of Parliamentary Affairs Minister only. I feel, Sir, in all humility, that it devolves on you also, whether or not, you are in a position to admonish them to keep their commitments which are made inside the Parliament and before the Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: You quote the rules and tell me, under what rule I can admonish them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is under convention. Sir, is it not true that we always go beyond rules and depend on conventions?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Barkura): Propriety.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the fact that you are enquiring about the rules shows that you are annoyed. You are not happy about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not put that interpretation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the present Government gives assurances

only. So far as assurances are concerned there have been several occasions in the House when the Government sought the cooperation of the opposition whenever it was in difficulty. But afterwards it backs out. It is also a similar case. I would like to submit seriously to Shri Kumaramangalam and also to the Government that they should give every statement outside or inside the House in a very responsible manner, and if they cannot do so they should not give false assurance to gain cheap popularity. In this connection, all the members of the ruling party as well as the opposition have similar views. At that time the Government not only expressed their sympathy but also assured that the problem will be solved. But what to talk of finding a solution to the problem, they have not even held talks with doctors in proper way. What happened yesterday was neither in the interests of doctors nor patients. Therefore, Government should take the matter seriously and take measures to fulfil the promise they made.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a small feeling that some Members of the Opposition obviously knew that the Government has already taken a decision and that is why, this issue has been raised today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No. How do we know about this?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, if I may submit, I think some of the charges traded.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Our

affection is not going to absolve him from this type of snide remarks.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Some of the charges have been very strong on this account, saying that we are not being responsible on the one hand, our assurances not being met, etc. I would like to, at the outset clarify that the Government has kept every assurance it has given and with regard to doctors, let me tell you, that a decision has been taken, which is very favourable to the doctors and, in fact, today the talks will most probably take place and everything would be settled and I do wish to thank the hon. Members.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Then give me time. What is the problem?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is no question of time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Doctor have been staying Dharna since yesterday.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If this is the way one is allowed to speak, I do not know how to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete. Do not be unhappy when he is giving a factorable reply.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I very sorry, Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not demote me!

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am very sorry, Sir, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may submit, normally what really happens is that when we give a good news it is welcome; even that is hampered. I said that

the Government has decided the matter on favourable terms. In fact, the matter has gone up and it has been decided at the highest level and it is today that the Minister, I presume would be talking to the doctors communicating to them the Government's decision, which I am sure would make them very happy. In fact, the decision has been quite favourable to them. I do not want to spell out the terms because that is meant to be the terms that would be spelled out by the hon. Minister of Health. But I can assure you that tomorrow definitely they will not have this charge standing at all. It would go in favour of doctors.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): The NDMC employees have gone on strike for the second time. Last time also some two months back they were on strike. Then this matter was brought before the Home Minister and the Home Minister called a meeting and on the assurance of the Home Minister the strike was called off.

Unfortunately they had to start the strike again. Their demand is to have parity in the pay scales, and regularisation of those employees who are employed on the muster roll.

Yesterday more than 10,000 employees have stayed away from work and the work was at standstill in all the departments of the NDMC. The para-medical staff in the NDMC hospital at Moti Bagh and other dispensaries, civil engineering staff, horticulture and all of them were on strike and work in all the departments was at a standstill. I request the Home Minister to take urgent steps so that the striking employees can withdraw their strike. Earlier there was an assurance given but it was not fulfilled. I request the Government to take urgent steps to settle the issue as soon as possible.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): This is an urgent matter of

social justice and public importance pertaining to the landless SC, ST and BC salaried producers in Chinaganjam village of Prakasam District in Andhra Pradesh. There is an area of 514.24 acres of land in Survey No. 609 which has hitherto been used for salaried production by the small and marginal farmers of SC, ST and BC in that village.

In recent times the Assistant Commissioner, Sal. T., Government of India, Kakinada, has called for tenders from the big farmers to file their tenders so that this land may be leased out. These small and marginal farmers have hitherto been enjoying this land under Category III, that is, free licensing category and these people need not pay any levy or cess on the salaried they produce. No I urge upon the Government to kindly direct the Assistant Commissioner, Sal. T., Kakinada, to refrain from calling for any tenders and thereby he should not deny these small and marginal farmers their livelihood since they have been cultivating this land and producing salaried for several years. The land may be leased out in their favour under category III

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia). Sir, we are all aware that we are passing through a service economic crisis and the nationalised public sector banks have an important role to play in that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Today itself you are discussing the economic situation in the country.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: There is a big crisis... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that today itself you are discussing the economic situation in the country.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I am not going to speak in that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not going to speak, ask someone else to speak. You have the same matter before the House. Still you want to raise it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what happens when you do not stick to the rules And then you object also.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: This is serious problem. This kind of transfer is creating a problem for the nation. You know how the Chairmen are appointed. The Finance Ministry sends it to the Cabinet Committee and the Home Ministry gives the clearance. You will be surprised to know that the Home Minister suggested one name and the Finance Minister rejected that ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this kind of a thing. Appointments and transfers are not to be discussed here.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The Home Minister and the Finance Minister are quarrelling... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that transfers and appointments of the officers are not the matters to be discussed on the floor of the House. Please understand the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, there was an advertisement in the 'Navbharat Times' of 16th December under the heading-Navbharat Times in Parliament. A discussion had already taken place in this House regarding the Navbharat Times group on a previous occasion about which I had given a notice of Privilege Motion. In that notice I had stated that it was against the dignity of the House to give such an advertisement. You had also observed that it was an important issue and you would look into it. You might have written to them seeking an explanation about their reaction and you would apprise the House of it later. But today a news-item has appeared again on the first page of the Navbharat Times and on the basis of that news item it has been tried again to lower to prestige of the hon. Members of this House. That is why, I am again giving a notice of the Motion of Privilege to you. In that news-item it has been stated, that the photo that had appeared on the 12th July....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK:.....and now fettering to that photo, it has been said that at present it seems that to derive any wrong interpretation from this photo might be based on irrelevant factors only. It means that the question raised by us here is based on extraneous reasons, unreasonable reasons. It has tried to make such an allegation against us.

I tried to go through the Navbharat Times of 12th July to find out as to what that news-item really is. There was photo of metro in it. That photo was presented in such a way in the form of a news-item that it cast direct aspersions on us. Our objection was that it was used in the form of an advertisement. They

have again tried to mislead the House today.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Let me finish, Sir, I mean to say that whatever has appeared in it today is an attempt to mislead the House on that basis. Both these matters of misleading the House as well as casting aspirations on the hon. Members are very serious matters. Therefore, I would like to submit to you to refer this entire matter to the Privilege Committee as this matter has already been discussed in the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will look into this matter of privilege and will take action on it but I would like to present the entire episode of the Navbharat Times in details before the Government. Whatever is taking place now-a-days there or had taken place in last few months weakens the most important pillar of democracy in our country. The most important pillar of democracy is freedom of expression and the freedom of journalists is important part of it. But for the last 5-6 months, it seems that an effort is being made to systematically end the editorial independence. It appears that publishing a newspaper is only a matter of commerce and industry. I accept that it has financial aspects also. Journalism is also an industry, it is business but it is not purely a business.

These days the editors and eminent journalists of that newspaper have been humiliated and removed one after another. The editor of Delhi branch Shri S.P. Singh, the Chief of Bureau of Delhi... (*Interruptions*) Two Senior Editors of Delhi, one of Lucknow and one of Patna came to me... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will not discuss such things here.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: When this question was raised here four days ago, it was expected that the Government would make a statement but it did not do so. The session is going to be over. I would like to say that not only the journalists of the Navbharat Times or The Times of India but journalists of the entire country are very much agitated on the issue. During his reply to the discussion on terrorism the day before yesterday, the Home Minister had said that:

[*English*]

"We requested the Press Council of India to nominate their representatives; send them to Jammu and Kashmir to go into the allegations which have been made."

[*Translation*]

It means that if the Government finds any matter important, it requests the Press Council of India to send its representative to find out whether there has been actual infringement of human rights, as the people say. Then Shri Verghese was sent there.

I submit that the House and the Government should decide to constitute a Committee of the House to look into the entire Navbharat Times episode because this is not only the question of freedom of journalism but is an important issue concerned with the linguistic journalism. No one, who has faith in democracy, can ever tolerate to see meekly the attacks being made on language newspapers. I would suggest that either a Committee of the House should be constituted or the Government should advise the Press Council of India to get it investigated fully and submit a report so that proper action can be taken in this regard. This is my submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I support what our friend and the leader of the Opposition has said just now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for everyone to repeat the same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Then you don't allow.

MR. SPEAKER: I allow one by one. Otherwise it becomes irregular discussion. How will it do if all the Members start speaking.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I was the first person to meet you in the Chamber. I had requested you and had also said that it is not good to raise this issue again and again... The Government should be serious about what it says on this matter. The hon. Minister gave the reply but it was only to protect the management. I want to say only this what is appearing in newspaper is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter of privilege.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You should give an early decision on the matter of privilege. Every day the Members are expressing concern on the entire episode. Yesterday, Shri V.P. Singh expressed concern on it. Today he has expressed concern. The entire House has expressed its concern on it. A Committee of the House should be constituted consisting of the representative of the Government, journalists and management personnel to look into the matter.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No one has

objection to the freedom of expression of journalists. A provision of the Press Council has been made in our Constitution. If any of the journalists has any type of complaints or he has a complaint on a related matter, the Press Council is the right forum for that. Complaints should be made to them. They have a right to hear it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAMKAPSE (Thane): What about the privilege issue?

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No one has any objection to the freedom of expression of journalists but what action did they take when the members of the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad threw stones at the journalists in Indore and prevented them from doing their work. The journalists are still on strike. In Madhya Pradesh what action the B.J.P. Government is taking... *(Interruptions)*... Tell your State Government about those who are misbehaving with the journalists there... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell you in this regard that comments have been called for on the earlier Privilege Motion. Your notice is also there. Appropriate action will be taken after investigating the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get an opportunity to speak yesterday nor have I got it today... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper for you, Mr. Mandal, to shout like this all the time. I have allowed you many times. Please sit down now. It is not proper for a Member to

behave like this. You are not the only Member. I have to allow others also. Now please sit down. Shri Anbarasu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, this is an important issue regarding rise in the price of gold. It is shocking to know that the gold price steeped up to Rs. 5,020 per ten grams, for the first time in the history. The supply of gold to the bullion market had very drastically dipped due to the unprecedented spurt in gold prices.

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this connection, I have a small suggestion to make. The travellers should be allowed to bring gold to the country. The Government should allow free flow of gold to the country of course with collection of small amount of customs duty, either by gold or by dollar so that the reserve of gold in the country will be increased and the gold price will be decreased. This will help in prevention of smuggling of gold considerably.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Finance Minister, through you, to formulated a policy to permit the tourists and other visitors to bring the gold to India by imposing minimum custom duty payment in the form of gold and in dollars so as to improve the gold reserve nd also to reduce the price of the gold.

Lastly, whenever any issues is raised here during zero hour, it generally becomes unheard and unreplied. I, therefore, make an appeal to you to get the issues raised on the floor of this guest House during zero hour examined by the Government. The concerned Ministers should give replies to the Members on the issues raised on the floor of this House during zero hour.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter which, I think, will get the support of all sections of this House. The Railway Protection Force Association-which has a membership of more than 75,000 all over the Indian Railways-which was enjoying the recognition, has been deprived of that recognition. This right of forming association has been withdrawn in the year 1987 by enacting a law. When the Bill for this purpose was introduced in this House, we opposed that Bill and even at the consideration stage also we opposed it. But that Bill passed and the fundamental right of the Railway Protection Force Association has been withdrawn.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House has also categorically stated that when other Central police forces resorted to serious agitation in 1979, the Railway Protection Force men did not resort to any form of agitation for redressal of their grievances and maintained very high standards of discipline and good image. That Committee has categorically recommended for restoration of the recognition of this Association of Railway Protection Force. Two Members of the Congress (I) had also made demand in this regard, on the floor of this House. One of them, Shri Kumaramanglam, is now a Member of the Council of Ministers. He and Shri Harish Rawat held a demonstration, they staged dharna and we all sections of the House supported. *(Interruptions)*. Then the then Railway Minister, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, came and stated that decision was already taken by the Cabinet to restore the recognition to RPF Association. Sir, up till now the decision has not been implemented. There is serious resentment among these RPF personnel. When IPS officers have been trying to form an Association, then why these Railway Protection Force personnel, who are the railwaymen and not the Armed Forces, are debarred from forming an Association and their fundamental right

was withdrawn in 1987? When IPS officers have their right to form an Association, why not, Sir, the RPF personnel? (*Interruptions*).

Sir, they are not recognised If their recognition is not restored, then... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should respond to it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: It was categorically stated by the Railway Minister and the decision was also taken. (*Interruptions*).

The decision of the Government is not being implemented by this Government.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should respond to it. They should be allowed to form a union.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should respond. It is the sentiment of the whole House and the feeling of the entire House.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, why is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister not responding? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We want to know whether the matter went to the Cabinet or not and what decision has been taken. (*Interruptions*). We have every right to know what action has been taken on this issue. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Does he want that we should again sit in the well of the House? Only two days are left. What is the response?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the

Parliamentary Affairs Minister should respond.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We are appealing to the conscience of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Kumaramangalam. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mangal Ram Premi.

(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during zero hour today, I would like to draw the attention of the Communications Minister to the malfunctioning of the telephone system in my constituency Bijnor. The communication system in Bijnor district is so bad that the telephones always remain out of order and even my telephone has not been put in order till today and I have not been able to talk to anyone on it. As a result, the entire business of Bijnor district has almost come to a stand still. The public there is facing lot of hardship and is agitated.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Communications Minister that an electronic exchange in the district be set up immediately so that the communication system can be improved. I have already written letter to the hon. Minister in this connection. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should respond to this issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER: I have called Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya. You will have the pleasure of hearing the sweet voice. So, I request you all to hear Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya. Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER: When an hon. Minister of this House is on her legs, we should listen to her. They are in minority also. It is our responsibility to provide them opportunities to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not a question of majority or minority. The whole House had unanimously desired that the RPF workers should have the right to form the Union. The Government is backtracking on this issue. We appeal to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to convey the sentiments of the House to the hon. Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, we want an assurance from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that he would convey our feelings to the hon. Prime Minister and the Railway Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister whether he will convey our feelings to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Sir, in the morning when the Doctors' issue came up, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister responded. This is also a very serious issue and time and again we have been urging the Government to implement the Cabinet's decision; 200 Members of Parliament have signed and given a memo-

randum to the Government of India. The hon. Minister should convey our feelings to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER: The hon. Minister is on his legs to respond. Please take your seats.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister withdrawing and asking the Minister of Industry to respond?

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER: It is the collective responsibility. So, any Minister can respond.

SHRIMUKUL BALAKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): He should favourably respond.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sir, it is true that this has been a matter agitating the hon. Member for quite sometime. We have seen that many of the hon. Members have raised their voice. Therefore, I can assure the hon. Members that their feelings would be conveyed to the hon. Railway Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I want to raise an important issue regarding the norms in regard to reservation of posts for SC&ST at Delhi University.

In the University Departments, out of 700 teachers, there are only three teachers belonging to SC and ST. In the colleges, out of the strength of 5300 teachers, there are only 15 belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far as non-teaching employees are concerned, out of nearly 2750 employees, there are only about 408 employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

In 1989, the Government of India's circular banned dereservation of posts meant for SC and ST in Class IIIrd and Class IV appointments but not in Class I or Class II posts. This is in violation of the Executive Council's own decision of 1983 that the University would adopt the Government of India's reservation policy for all the non-teaching posts to be filled by open selection.

Now they are also further trying to prevent the implementation of reservation in Class I non-teaching posts on the ground that nothing has been decided yet about teaching posts. Recently a committee was set up and according to the report of that committee, it would set up formula which will postpone the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for ever because it was decided that the formula makes the college subject Departments the unit for implementation.

It is said that in the coming years, out of every five teachers appointments made in the Department, at least one must be Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This would postpone all such appointment for period of 15 years. This is virtually a ban on the appointment of SC and ST posts.

I request the Government to intervene in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it will not do as gross injustice has been done. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: We have given the notice in the morning. You have not allowed it.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

13.08 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Review on the working and Annual Accounts of National Co-operative Housing federations of India, New Delhi for 1990-91

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1048/91]

Sugar (Price Determination for 1991-92 Production) Order, 1991 and statement correcting answer to U.S.Q. No. 16 20.11.91 Re: targets fixed by F.C.I. for procurement of food grains.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) *A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1991-92 Production) Order, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1991 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No.L.T.- 1049/91]*
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 20th November, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 16 by Shri K.V. Thanga Balu regarding targets fixed by F.C.I. for procurement of foodgrains. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.- 1050/91]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Development Council for Marine Meat and Poul.T.ry Industries for 1989-90 and 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAGO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Marine Meat and Poul.T.ry Industries for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Marine, Meat and Poul.T.ry Industries for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1051/91]

- (3) (i) *A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Marine Meat and Poul.T.ry Industries for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1052/91]*
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Marine, Meat and Poul.T.ry Industries for the year 1990-91.
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Cereal Foods, Dairy Products and other Processed Foods for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Cereal Foods, Dairy Products and other Processed Foods for the year 1989-90.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1053/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Cereal Foods Dairy Products and processed Foods for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1054/91]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for

Cereal Foods, Dairy Products and other Processed Foods for the year 1990-91.

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Fruits, Vegetables, Beverages and Plantation Products Industries for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Fruits, Vegetables, Beverages and Plantation Products Industries for the year 1989-90.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.- 1055/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Fruits, Vegetables, Beverages and Plantation Products Industries for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Fruits, Vegetables, Beverages and Plantation Products Industries for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1056/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society, Thanjavur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre (Tamil Nadu) Society, Thanjavur, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No L.T.-1057/91]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Bureau of Indian standards for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): On behalf of Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts, under section 23 of the Bureau of the Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bureau of Indian standards for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.1058/91]

Notifications under All India Service Act, 1951, Review on the working and Annual Reports of Electronics Trade and Technology Development corporation L.T.d, New Delhi for 1990-91 CMC L.T.d. New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:-
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1991, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 620 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 621 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 622 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 623 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1059/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Traded and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1060/91]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the CMC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the CMC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1061/91]
- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1062/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Imphal,

- for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1063/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Sas Nagar, for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91, along with audited
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Working of the centre for Electronics, Design and Technology Sas Nagar, for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1064/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1065/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1066/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1067/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1068/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1069/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year

- 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1070/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 1071/91]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above. [Placed in Library See No. 1072/91]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library See No. 1073/91]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for

- the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1074/91]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1075/91]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (19) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above. [Placed in Library See No. 1076/91]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. 1077/91]

Review on the working and Annual Reports of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers L.T.d. for New Delhi for 1990-91, Projects and Development India L.T.d. for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 1078/91]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Reports of the Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. 1079/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1080/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1081/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1082/91]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1083/91]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1084/91]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1085/91]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General

thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1086/91]

- (j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaccuticals Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1087/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited for the year 1990-91 [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1088/91]

Review on the working and Annual Reports of Bharat Heavy Electronics Ltd. New Delhi for 1990-91 National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act. 1956:-
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1089/91]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1090/91]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1091/91]

(d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allid Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapura, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allid Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapura, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptrollere and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1092/91]

- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1093/91]
- (f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation limited, Kota for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon
- (g) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Nepa Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 1990-91 .
- (ii) Annual Report of the Nepa Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Adited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditors General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1095/91]
- (h) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.[placed in Library See No.L. T. 1096/91]
- (i) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1097/91]
- (j) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Limited, Calcutta, for theyear 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta , or the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1098/91]
- (k) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.[Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1099/91]
- (l) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the work-

- ing of the Type Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91
- (ii) Annual Report of the Type Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Account and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.[Placed in Library See No. L.T.1100/91]
- (m) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films for the year 1990-91
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.[Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1101/91]
- (n) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maruti Udyog Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maruti Udyog Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1102/91]
- (o) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Yatra Nigam Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1103/91]
- (p) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Engineering projects (India) Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineering projects (India) Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1104/91]
- (q) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1105/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fluid Control research Institute, Palghat, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Fluid Control Research Institute Palghat, for the year 1990/91[Placed in Library See No.L. T. 1106/91]

Notifications under Employees Provident funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees state Insurance Act, 1948.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-
- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (second Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 521 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (ii) The Employees' Deposit Link Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 522 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991.
- (iii) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 523 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1991 [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1107/91]
- (2) A copy of the Employees State Insurance Corporation (Medical Posts) Recruitment (1st Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. A-12(11)-3/88-DM (HQ) in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1991, under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. L. T. 1108/91]

[*Translation*]

Annual Assessment Report on the Programme and its implementation for development of Hindi and its progressive use for 1989-90

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIRAM LAL RAHJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purpose of the union for the year 1989-90 [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1109/91]

13.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

First Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.10 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE
HOUSE

First Report

[*English*]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAISH (Fluru): Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I am sure many of the important matters which

you wanted to raise in the zero hour could not be taken up. Normally, zero hour shall have to be stopped at 1 O'Clock. Some agitation is also going on during zero hour. Zero hour should not be enlarged for more than one hour. Some of our precious time is also lost because of talk across the table. If you just restrain yourself, I think more hon. Members also would have the chance to speak.

Now we shall break for lunch to meet at 14.15 hrs.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after dunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need for early sanction of Bhopal-Ramganj Mandi railway line**

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir necessary provision to conduct survey work on Bhopal Ramganj mandi railway line via Beawara had been made in the 1989-90 Bud get. But the survey work has not yet been completed. I would, therefore, like to make a demand from the hon. Minister of Railways that early sanction may please be accorded to the Bhopal-Ramganj Mandi railway line.

(II) **Need to conduct Cental survey of drought affected areas in Maharashtra and provide c ompensation to the affected people**

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE

(Ramtek): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in view of the drought situation in Maharashtra the Chief Minister of the State has declared 29553 villages as drought affected. My constituency is also affected. Most of the vil-lages are still reeling under acute drought. Due to non-availability of drinking water easily, several people and cattle have died. Standing crops have also dried up due to non-availability of water for irrigation. The farmers are forced to sow the next crops. General public are experiencing acute drought. The situation will become more critical if immediate relief is not provided by the center to these drought hit areas. The Maharashtra Government has sought a relief assistance of Rs.460 crores to tackle the situation. They should be porovide neces-sary assistance immediately. At the same time committee should be constituted to take stock of the situation. It should be sent to the drought affected areas so that correct infor-mation about the situation could be gathered and the affected people could be paid due compensation in time.

(III) **Need to provide more financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for drought relief measures**

SHRI ASTBUJJA PRASAD DHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Maharajganj, Siddharthanagar and Deoria in eastern Uttar Pradesh are facing severe drought. This year the monsoon was late. Since the rainfall was inade quate, the farmers had to face a lot of difficulties in sowing and watering the Kharif crops. The crops were completely affected. Due to inadequate rains, there is no moisture in the land. Consequently, the soiwing of Rabi crops cannot be done pro-poerly. Rabi crops are alsofully affected by drought.

Therefore, the above districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh should be declared as drought hit areas and the Centre should provide more financial assistance to the State Gov-

[Sh. Astbhuja Prasad Dhukla]

ement for taking up drought relief measures on a large scale.

(iv) Need for early completion of Varanasi-Chhapra and Mau Ballia Shahganj rail line projects

SHRI RAM BADAN (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the rail projects in eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar. The Ashoka Mehta Committee was constituted in 1984 to find out the reasons of backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Committee had pointed out that the narrow gauge rail line was largely responsible for the backwardness of the area. Just like an island, this area has no free contact with other parts of the country. Varanasi-Chhapra and Mau-Ballia-Shahganj rail line projects have not yet been implemented.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to get the above said rail projects completed immediately so that there could be proper development in eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar.

(v) Need for expansion and modernisation of Terail railway station

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARULU (Tenali): Tenali Railway Station is situated in Vijayawada Division (S.C. R.) on the Grand Trunk Road of New Delhi - Madras. Several trains originating from New Delhi, Howrah, Hyderabad, Kakinada etc. bound for Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka States pass through this important junction in Guntur district. Thus, Tenali junction has become almost an entry point of all the trains bound for Southern States. This heavy traffic of passenger trains, superfast trains, goods trains etc. is causing heavy congestion at Tenali Railway Station. Often, it is resulting

in placing the local trains bound for Repalle, Guntur, Vijayawada and also trains passing through Grand Trunk Road are made to wait for hours together in outer station area.

Presently there are hardly three platforms and four lines to clear the entire overloaded traffic. In view of the present congested situation and the resultant inconvenience to the public there is urgent need for expansion of number of platforms and number of railway lines at Tenali Railway Station. Further, the booking office is in a low-lying area. Any amount of rainfall is causing inundation and the public are unable to approach booking counters.

Tenali Station needs a separate loading platform for transshipment of line, vegetable, fruits and fish, which is not presently available.

There is thus an immediate need for expansion and modernisation of Tenali Railway Station which may please be taken up during 1992-93 Railway Budget.

(vi) Need to accord early approval to develop Beypore sub port of Calicut into an all weather port

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Beypore port is a sub-port of Calicut situated 10 kms. south of Calicut and is midway between two major ports, Kochi and Mangalore. Beypore is an estuarine port and mainly caters to the needs of coastal sailing vessels and vessels plying between mainland and Lakshadweep Islands. A vast hinterland and traditionally established trade connections are the important factors favouring the development of this port. The hinterland of the port of Calicut comprises Kozhicode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur districts of Kerala State and Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts of Tamilnadu. The main items of import considered were food-grains, furnace oil, fertilizers, salt, timber, kerosene and machinery and exportable items were timber

products, coconut and coconut products, tapioca, chips, tiles, coir yarn, fibre rope, frozen cargo, handicrafts and handloom cothes, industrial goods, rayon pulp, pepper, tea, coffee, etc. If Bypore Port is made an all weather port, it can expect to generate a traffic of about five lakh tonnes per annum. During 1988-89 about 1,03,000 M.T. of rice and wheat were imported through this port.

There was proposal to develop Bypore sub-port of Calicut as an all weather port in two stages. The first stage is a project costing Rs. 15 crores and the second stage is around Rs. 50 crores, totalling Rs. 72.50 crores. The State Government have moved with Central Government to approve the first stage. I urge upon the Government to take up the matter.

(vii) Need for early completion of portions of link channel of Ganga Canal passing through Punjab

(Translation)

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Gang Canal of Sriganaganagar district is very important which has been providing irrigational facilities for the last 65 years. This canal with a capacity of 2750 cusec water has been completely damaged in Punjab. As a result thereof, it is not able to take its quota of water. In order to ensure that the canal carries its full quota of water, the Government of Rajasthan has undertaken a scheme to construct a link channel at R. D. No. 491 near Lohgarh by flowing its share of water in Indira Gandhi Canal and connect it with first head of Gang Canal at Sadhuwali. The Government of Rajasthan has almost completed its portion of work. Some portions of this link channel fall under Haryana. This portion of work has also almost been completed. Now the remaining work has to be done by the Punjab Government. The Centre should direct the Punjab Government to close the Sarhind Pir Cannal for 15 days so that work on this link channel can be completed immediately and the farmers depending on the Gang Cannal

could get full quota of water. The damaged portions of this link channal in Punjab should be repaired again so that it can get its full quota of water.

(viii) Need to lay a railway line between Migrendisa and Dildtokchrra in Badarpur Lunding Hill Section in North Eastern Region

(English)

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The railway line from Lumding to Badarpur serves the Southern parts of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram. It also provides an outlet to Meghalaya. This line serves the transport needs of 50,000 sq. km. area of the North Eastern part of the country involving five States in this Region.

The existing passenger train services on Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section are quite inadequate to meet the requirement of growing needs of this region. So introduction of more trains are absolutely necessary. But the bottleneck is due to inadequate capacity of the Hill section. As per survey report, for removal of this bottleneck an additional line should be laid between Migrendisa and Dildtokcherra which will involve considerable expenditure.

Railway Board also feels that this additional line is fully justified but as it is difficult for Railways alone to fund it, they suggested that NEC should consider funding 75 per cent of the Project.

I appeal that the Railway Ministry and NEC should take up the Project jointly for removal of bottleneck in the interest of the five States of the North-East.

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA (Mandya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this matter.

approval of Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices (Amend.) Ordinance & MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only those

Member who have been allowed to make statements under Rule 377 alone can raise the matter now.

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Sir, I have given notice. Kindly spare me only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: I would like to raise an urgent matter regarding the status of sugar - cane growers Karnataka State. (Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARED DIGHE (Bombay North Central): It cannot be allowed under the Rules. (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is by-passing the Rules. It is violation of the Rules. We have to follow the Rules.

14.34 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF MONOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE POL TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding the disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices (Amendment) Ordinance and further consideration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade pracyices (Amendment) Bill. Shri Murli Deora.

SHRI MURLIDEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I rise to support the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, moved by the hon. Minister.

The basic philosophy behind the MRTPA Act was not to inhibit industrial growth in any manner; but to ensure that such growth is channelised for the public good. It is not instrumental in perpetuating the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. This was the basic philosophy behind it

If we see the record of the last 22 year, I do not think there will be one person anywhere in India who will claim that even one per cent of the ideology, for which this was established, has been really achieved.

I must congratulate the Government that instead of dilly-dallying with this Bill, Earlier the ceiling was Rs. 20 crore. Then, it was raised to Rs. 100 crore. And there was a move that it should be raised further even to Rs. 1000 crore. So, they have taken away the monetary ceiling on it. What they have got is 25 per cent of the market share of the goods produced. This is the right criterion.

Unfortunately some of my Leftist friends are not here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am here.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: It is good that you are here. I was only waiting for you. Even in countries like USA, there are anti-trust laws. Even in countries like Europe and western Europe, there are laws which protect the consumers. It is right that the Government has brought this Bill now because the Government promised in section 4 of the Industrial Policy Resolution that they will be coming before this House to amend the MRTPA Bill.

What has really gone wrong with the present MRTTP Bill? Mr. Basu, I want to give two small examples to the Hon Minister. The Hon Steel Minister is here. TISCO the so-called MRTTP company, the largest public limited company in India - is the largest house of Tatas. The Tatas do not have more than three per cent shareholding. In reality, the TISCO is a public sector undertaking due to MRTTP legislation. (*Interruptions*)

Tata may be a private man. Like that, Air India's Chairman was a private man yesterday. Today, he has become a public man. There is nothing like a private man and a public man today. If tomorrow he becomes the Chairman of a public sector body, he becomes a public man. (*Interruptions*)

For the last seventeen years, we did not allow one million tonne of licence for expansion to TISCO for additional one million tonne because of the MRTTP. What were we doing? We were importing the steel and we are still importing. We were exporting iron ore which we are still exporting. Lot of talks have taken place in this House yesterday and day before yesterday about edible oil.

Mr. Inderjit, I want to tell you. One former Union Minister, with whom you were staying last week told me that eighteen years back, the Government of India considered a proposal to grow palmolin trees in Andaman. I am talking about Hindustan Lever. The Hindustan lever wanted to grow palmolin trees in Andaman. Today, there would not have been any shortage of edible oil here. Today, we would not have been importing it. We are the largest importer of edible oil in the world today. What happened? Thanks to this MRTTP Act, we did not allow Hindustan Lever to grow palmolin trees here. What did they do? They went to Kuala Lumpur. They went to Malaysia. Today, most of their edible oil is imported in India. Almost 70-75 per cent of imported edible oil comes from Malaysia. We did not allow the Hindustan Lever to produce it here. But we are importing today from same Hindustan Lever - Lever Broth-

ers, local subsidiary there. This is what MRTTP has done in the last 21-22 years.

Look at the crude oil. Today, we are importing 20.5 million tonnes of crude oil spending Rs. 10,500 crore worth of foreign exchange. The large houses in India it may be Tatas or Birlas, whoever, they are - wanted to explore crude oil in Bombay High and in other basins. But we did not allow because of this MRTTP Act. I must congratulate the Government. Even though it has not come very soon, but the time has come. We are saying in English: 'Better late than never', or in Hindi: 'Der Aaye Durust Aaye'

"Der Aaye Durust Aaye"

For any economy for any industry, there must be a scale of production. If there is no scale of production, there is no massive production. You cannot compete in the international market. This new legislation will help big companies to set up big plants in our country. They will be able to produce good quality products at a competitive price. So, they will be able to export. They will also be able to look after the consumers in our own country.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): I hope they will be good in competition.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They have not been competitive because they were not allowed to manufacture. Their industries are not competitive because their scale of production is one-tenth of other industries in the world.

Sirs, I must congratulate the Government for bringing in one point, for the first time, under the purview of the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pasnkura): What are the drug industries doing? There was a crisis of essential drugs. What happened to the Hathi Committee's recommendations?

I will just quote what Shri Jyoti Basu had said yesterday. I have got the newspaper with me and I will show you and read it. What is his commitment to the public sector and exit policy?...*(Interruptions)*... I think there are two CPI (M) s, that is, CPI (M) - A here and CPI(M) _ B there in Bengal ... *(Interruptions)*... The public sector corporations had no accountability in our country, whether they are Railways or P&T or Telephones. They did not have accountability ...*(Interruptions)*... They had no accountability and this Bill will bring under its purview the productivity performance, consumer protection and after sales what we call the customer care of the public sector units also. The Government deserves congratulations for that. I want to request the hon. Minister on one point. In America, there is something called Federal Trade Commission on our line. And what they do is that they take very big public corporations like ESSCON, ESSO and ATNT (American Telephone and Telegraph Company), which is one of the biggest companies in the world, to task for violating the consumer protection laws. This is what the Government must now do, whether it is private sector or public sector. Government must see whether their performances are up to the mark.

Though the basic objective have been amended, the name of the Bill still continues to be MRTP Bill, that is, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill. The real objective of the Bill today is to see that unfair trade practices do not take place. My first suggestion to the hon. Minister is to change the very name of this Bill. The very Department's name should be changed. I will give you one idea.

In America and Europe, there are organisations like Trade practices Authority. There are such organisations which are looking after the interest of the consumers. This will give a positive outlook. So, I request

the hon. Minister to get away with all the old names. I am surprised that a country which is starved of funds, a country which wants to promote the capital instruments has the name of a department as Controller of Capital Issues. It should be promoter of Capital Issues. So, this Bill should also be named something like that. I would request the hon. Minister to change the very name of MRTP itself. At present this department does not have much powers and the biggest power which has to be given is the power to punish the guilty. It must have the power to punish. When someone has done wrong or when someone has violated the very conditions incorporated in this legislation, then it cannot do anything. They have to go to the sessions Court which takes a long time. So, Mr. Minister, this newly constituted department must have powers to punish those who are guilty.

At present, there is only one unit in Delhi. I suggest that there should be more regional branches in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, etc. Majority of the cases are in Bombay and Calcutta. Why do you want people to travel to Delhi? Let there be regional branches like other institutions.

There are overlapping of functions. Most of the functions so derived today, Mr. Minister, will be overlapping with the Consumer protection Act. So, there should a total demarcation of functions between the objectives and functions of this department and that department. Work relating to consumer protection, etc. can be looked after by them. But the big public sector corporations, etc. should come under the purview of this Act.

I also understand that at present out of 8 members, there are only two. the remaining six member are not even appointed. The Chairman's post itself is lying vacant. I do not know for how many months is it like that. Government should be serious about this and they should not allow the posts to lie vacant.

477 *Stat. Res. re. dis-approval of Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices (Amend.) Ordinance & SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): How do you expect a non-serious Government to be serious?*

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You will see, very soon they will be very serious.

There is also no need to appoint only retired judges as the members and chairman of this Board. There are eminent people in different walks of public life who look after various interests of the nation. Those who look after public interests, those who look after women's interests, etc. can be appointed as members. I understand that at present there is no provision for appointing a woman member. At least one seat should be reserved for women to look after the interests of women.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Why don't you suggest that there should be a provision for knowledgeable Member of Parliament also?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: In the Statement of Objections and Reasons, the hon. Minister has stated that it is proposed to restructure the MRTP Act by omitting the provisions of sections 20 to 26 and transfer the provisions contained in Chapter II-A regarding restrictions on acquisition and transfer of shares to the Companies Act, 1956. There are some apprehensions about it I have read it somewhere. Just removing the problem from one department and sending it to some other department does not help in any way. It does not solve the problem. If you are really liberalising and if you really do not want delays in industrial licensing, you please see that the Companies Act, 1956 does not come in the way.

My senior colleague and honourable friend was talking about protection of private sector, protection of public sector and so on. I want to quote what Shri Jyoti Basu, Chairman, CPM (B), -CPM - (B) means CPM (Basu), has stated in today's TIMES OF INDIA while addressing the Managing Committee of the ASSOCHAM. Let me tell you that I

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congratulate him for what he has stated. I am not condemning him. My friends in that side may be ashamed of him, but I am proud of him. He said:

"What was earlier a core sector could now be opened up to the private sector."

people like Shri Basu are very pragmatic and realised where the interests of the country lie. They have realised that there is nothing like public sector and private sector. Whether it be Tata's, Birla's, JK's, Ambani's or Singhanias they own more than 50 per cent of the equity shares.

When I referred to the case of IFFCO, when I congratulated the Government, I also request the Government to please see that the name Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices is removed and that this body is empowered enough to look after the interests of consumers and fulfil other objectives.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought to replace an ordinance. When this ordinance was issued it was said that a Bill in this regard would be brought at an early date because we have made commitments under the new Industrial policy that we would soon bring a Bill regarding monopoly commission and amendment of monopoly law. But I fail to understand as to why the work was done through an ordinance. The Bill as it has been moved now could have been brought at that time also and it would not have made much difference. The other alternative was to bring that Bill without bringing the ordinance, as has been done now. Under this new trend of issuing an ordinance before bringing a Bill, the Government has only followed the old tradition. Most of the provisions of this Bill are the same as are referred to in the basic Industrial policy of the Bharatiya Janata Party. That is why I am supporting this Bill. The views mentioned in the new Industrial policy on some

aspects like capital investment, public entrepreneurs and particularly the entrepreneurs of private sector are in line with our policy. (Interruptions) It is our declared policy. If the Government is taking some steps which are in agreement with our policy, we will certainly consider it to be right.

When the ordinance was issued most of the newspapers had criticised the Government's move and gave their comments that the Government is going back from its declared policies but despite criticism the said step was taken. It is a right decision. This will open new avenues of trade and encourage those who are interested in joining this field and making capital investment.

Till date it has been accepted that the public sector provides every kind of facility and as such it has been encouraged. However, the efficiency and production in the public sector gradually became limited and it failed to cater to the needs of the people.

This matter has already been discussed in the House as to how the public sector undertakings have been running continuously in loss adversely affecting the economic condition of the country. Under these circumstances the Government felt the need to reconsider its policy and in the light of this situation this Bill has been brought. The Government's assertion on planned economy or controlled economy proved to be a failure. In other words it can be said that the Government has come forward to reconsider its views in this direction.

It is correct that the world market has been playing vital role in our economy and in the circumstances we have to take world market into account, we have to compete in the world market through import and export of commodities. Owing to the poor performance of the public sector the revenue suffered a heavy deficit, I am quoting couple of lines which were published in "Janasatta" of

30th September. "To strengthen its position in the economic field the Government continued to ignore these aspects. Subsequently it crossed its Revenue deficit ceiling. When the economic condition of the country was seen to be gradually collapsing, serious questions on the policies of Government were raised. Meanwhile the model of Soviet Union on whose pattern our economy was based suffered a serious set back. In this precarious situation the Government was compelled to bring drastic changes in its policies. Consequently, the Government removed all restrictions that were imposed on the expansion of private sector; and the monopoly law was used in the market for healthy competition."

As per the earlier industrial policies, we had virtually started talking about public sector stepping into every field. The Government had imposed certain restrictions while following the said policy. So the need to remove these restrictions were felt. I would like to point out that many other aspects have been incorporated through this Bill. There are a number of provisions in clause 20 to 26 through which those restrictions due to which M. R. T. P. Act is applicable have been removed. These restrictions had deprived some persons from entering the business sector. Many hon. Members have expressed this apprehension that it will have an adverse impact on the cooperative and public sector. I think this apprehension is not correct, rather I feel that it will create competition and a healthy atmosphere in the country. Whosoever is interested in joining the industrial field is welcome but the Government will have to exercise its control over the investing companies, whether they are Multinational Companies or not in respect of limit of relaxation, capital etc. Otherwise it can have adverse consequences. If it adversely affects our domestic production it will not be in our interest. I reiterate that encouraging capital investment only is not sufficient but it is necessary to pay attention to the sources from where the capital comes, in what shape it comes and how much control we shall

have on it. As I understand that the Government has more or less also accepted it. I would like to point out that the Bharatiya Janata Party was of the opinion that the M.R.T.P. Act will be applicable to the industries where the capital over one thousand crore is invested or to companies having 1/3rd market share. The Government has moved one step further and has accepted this point also. While creating an atmosphere congenial to capital investment so on to strengthen the capital market appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of the capital investors so that an atmosphere of capital investment can be created. In the course of this discussion in regard to this Bill, effort has been made to create such an atmosphere. The apprehension expressed by certain Member that the small scale industries or cottage industries or medium Scale industries may be affected by it and may have an adverse effect is baseless. It is natural that in future if the companies like Lever Brothers, Sunlight Company, Dalda Manufacturing Companies or other big companies go in small productions, it is definitely going to hit the small scale industries or the public sector undertakings so it is natural to impose restrictions on such big industries in some way or the other and there is no objection in doing so. (Interruptions) In this Bill there is no such provision and as such I am drawing your attention towards this. There should be some clearcut directions for these industries that they would produce such and such items and will not produce certain other items. Another hurdle is that the financial assistance, grants and loans given by the financial institutions to the various industries sometime create a situation in which these industries gradually become sick units and finally these are closed down. The reason behind this is that we cross the stipulated limits while giving assistance. So, it is essential to consider for setting up a limit up to which assistance can be provided and the units that are financed by the financial corporations should not be closed and may get proper protection. Otherwise these sick units will gradually be

closed and the and the Government will be compelled to close them for ever. It is also apprehended that the closure of these units will adversely affect the labour class it could have to be proved baseless. In view of the deteriorating economic condition of the country the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the industrial sector, are appropriate. Some steps which were taken earlier have not proved much fruitful.

The Government has not been able to control the prices of the essential commodities which are going sky high in the market. We must take effective steps to make available essential commodities at reasonable rates and in the process we had to mortgage gold but we never looked back, though we were not in favour of it.

I understand that through this Bill an atmosphere of healthy competition in the market can be created and if it fails to create such a condition and the Government control still exists in this decentralised state, the possibilities of losses can not be avoided. The Government should also keep in mind this possibility.

In the end I would like to point out that this Nonopoes and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill is in line with our policies. This Bill will create an atmosphere of healthy competition and strengthen the capital investment. Under this Bill, a provision has been made to extend the powers of the Commission. Apprehensions have been expressed that the Commission with extended powers may function arbitrarily because of the provision of power to impose penalty. It is essential to prove such apprehensions wrong. I would reiterate that this Bill corresponds with our policies and as such I support this Bill.

(English)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we are today seized of a Bill which is going to introduce a feature, feature, which

according to the undertaking given by the Government of India to the International Monetary Fund, they have to fulfil as per per certain time-table. They cannot go beyond this time-table. Only for this reason, they had promulgated the Ordinance on 27th September. Now, it is 18th December. So, nearly three months have gone. I would like very much the Minister, who is present here, to explain to the House what was the hurry and rush in having that Ordinance on 27th September immediately on the prorogation of the House after the Budget session and what benefit has it given to the country in these three months? Could he not wait or is it so important that I. M. F. had given time-table to be adhered to. Is it because they got 1.8 million SDR and that 1.8 million SDR helped them to prevent from defaulting in payment of international obligations. I do not think so.

Yesterday, I made it clear that this international obligation is a bogie with which the Indian politicians, the entire Indian economists and everybody is sought to be cowed down into submissions to the IMF taking away our economic sovereignty. It has been mortgaged by the Government to the IMF. This is what we have been saying. It now proves more and more true as something has come to light, as we saw from the letter, the Finance Minister has written in August. This subject was discussed yesterday and I do not want to go into the details. The letter makes it clear that this country will henceforth be run on the dictates of the IMF. Even this parliament will be passing those Bills which the IMF wants the Government to pass. Notwithstanding that such Bills may go completely against our Constitution.

This parliament did not pass this legislation more than 20 year ago just out of the blue, just as somebody woke up and then said that we must pass MRTP Act because rich are becoming richer. It was not that there was no material before the parliament, or

before the politicians who were leading the country.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister who is very much eulogised by the ruling party even today. Did she not think about it? Yes, there were materials for thought and those materials came from various inquiries over a period of more than 10 years. That was to start with Mahalanabis Committee Report which said that the gap between the upper 10 per cent and lower 10 per cent of the population has been widening. This was because of the existence of the concentration of economic power. Then came the Hazari committee's report which examined the industrial licensing procedure and came to the conclusion that the licensing system has worked to lead to disproportionate growth of some top business houses. Then came the Monopolies Enquiry Committee which found out that 75 business houses had 46.9 per cent of the assets of non-government companies. And then, the Dutt Committee, in 1969, reported that working of the industrial licensing system has helped the growth of large industrial houses. It is in this background that this Act was passed by Parliament to stop further undue growth of large industrial houses. They will be permitted to grow only in areas and in situations where there are absolutely no other means available. The discretion was given to the Government. In my opinion, it was given very wrongly. The verdict has never been given to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. This discretion should have been given to the Commission. The Commission had again been held out as a bogie. All blame has been laid at the doors of the Commission.

The Sachar Committee, which was appointed in 1977, gave its report in 1978. It said that only 8 per cent of the cases were referred by the Government to the Commission. The Government disposed of all the other 92 per cent of the cases on its own. Earlier, the Commission has been held out as the guilty party for arresting the eco-

economic growth of India. The Sachar Commission's report of 1978, of course, is quite old. But it is found that in no way the M. R. T. P. Act has impeded the economic growth. Nobody complained. I do not know about the case which Shri Murlidhar Deora has pointed out, about Hindustan Lever. That must be one rare, single and solitary case. There is no other case. The power to take decision to allow the companies or Houses which came under the M.R.T.P. Act was left with the Government which could refer the matter to the Commission, if it desired. And even when that matter was referred to the Commission, and the Commission gave its report the Government was never obliged to honour the report. The Government could very easily, overrule these reports.

The Government does not say what was the result of implementing the restrictions the monopoly houses. They have been allowed to grow. I do not know what are the figures of assets nowadays. Some say it is Rs. 20,000 crores and some others say it is Rs. 30,000 crores which are the assets of top business houses which number around 70. This is a tremendous growth. Can the hon. Minister cite from the statistics of other countries to show that in any other country top business houses have grown at such a rapid rate and that too without resorting to any high technology? All that has been achieved is on the basis of low technology, exploitation of labour etc. This is what the Government has allowed all along. Through the Act was there. They could hold it out and say: "Yes, we are trying to bring equity in the country; we are trying to prevent concentration of economic growth in the country etc." But they have failed to achieve either. Yet the ills of the economy are being put at the doors of this Act.

But now the I.M.F. has said that they will not allow even this. I think what Shri Murlidhar Deora talked about with regard to change of the name - is also in the offing and may be that in the Budget session that Act will come up. The name also will not be there, because

they want to give it a positive aspect. 'Unfair trade courts' or something like that. That is what M.R. T. P. Commission has now been reduced to go into complaints of somebody's telephone not working or somebody is not getting a reservation on a plane and that kind of thing will be what the MRTP Commission will be dealing with. In fact, I don't think they may even consider the Commission at all seriously. Otherwise how can the post of the Chairman of the Commission be left vacant for about an year? This is the index of the Government regarding the seriousness of the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): It is wrong, the Chairman has resigned only a few days back.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, all this is being done, not because even our big wigs wanted it. Did they say that they will abolish the M.R. T. P. Commission or take away the power of preventing the growth of monopoly houses? No. We never exercised that power. That power was there, the Government was given that power, but the Government never exercised that power. But even that non-exercise, even that Statute Book possibility of the Government ever exercising that power, that is being taken away now. They had already made the power illusory. But the IMF even cannot tolerate that. Therefore, that has to be taken away. This is the amount sovereignty we are left with. We cannot even have a clause in an Act under which the power to a Government has been made illusory by that Government itself yet the Government is not bothered to turn back and say, "Look here, we never meant to give it any serious effect." They can't even say that. Therefore, we have been asked now to consider and pass this Act, all in a great hurry, because otherwise the Ordinance will lapse. As I say, the Minister will kindly reply and tell me what benefit they have got by passing the Ordinance on 27th of September up to now. Why could you not say it? I don't know, nothing has come to India. No foreign investment

has come to India, nobody is investing in any high technology. If you are expecting that, you are absolutely wrong. Hindustan Levers case has been mentioned. What does their income consist of? 75 per cent detergent and soaps. Is it high technology? I do not know what you people are after. You don't understand or you have just no time to think about these things and whatever the IMF tells you, whatever the World Bank tells you, you take it as the gospel truth and go on that basis opening the doors wide. You are showing to the people that you don't mean business at all so far as equity is concerned, fairness to the community is concerned, you don't mean any more. You change the Constitution, you eliminate from the Constitution Article 39. This particular Act was enacted in pursuance of Article 39(c) which says:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

That is why this Act was passed. Now they are taking away that very power from this Act, and let them not come openly and eliminate this, delete this particular clause of the Constitution, but let them come before the country and say, 'We don't believe in this any more'. On the one hand this will main in the Constitution, on the other hand they will take away the power which the Government has. This is the hypocrisy of the Government. Come clean and tell the people that we do not believe in the manifesto on which we have come to power any more. In three months we have changed all that. Now, this is what we believe, we go on that exercise and we will see, when we go for elections, whether you can support us or not on that basis! but do not continue on the basis of this hypocrisy.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the MRTPA (Amendment) Bill which the hon. Minister has introduced in this House. It could not have been more timely when this country is preparing itself to the new industrial climate which is prevalent throughout the world. When we have brought about a very pragmatic industrial policy resolution in 1991, it not only takes into account the growth of the Indian private sector but also invites foreign equity and foreign capital in our country.

Sir, liberalisation is necessary. We have to take into account what is happening all around us. Communism as it stood or as it was understood has not delivered the conceived goods. Even Russia and East European countries have given it a go-by and we see that in Russia, multi-nationals have been invited with 100 per cent foreign equity. China has invited multi-nationals with 100 per cent foreign equity. Why are we still conservative? We have allowed only 51 per cent foreign equity capital.

Sir, what was relevant two or three decades back is not relevant today. My friend Shri Murlidhar Deora has rightly pointed out that one of the most pragmatic communist leaders in the world today is Shri Jyoti Basu. He is the first communist leader in the world who brought a new direction to the communist thinking in the world. I admire his pragmatism. I would only bring to the notice of this House that within two years when he has a friendly Government in power at the Centre, 17 big business houses were issued letters of intent for West Bengal, which include Hindustan Lever Limited, Chloride India and Texmaco. All these business houses have been invited to West Bengal; Ambanis have been invited and Tata Tea was invited. I do not understand the mental block which our communist friends in this House have; a very enlightened leader Shri Jyoti Basu has such modern and progressive ideas. I would like to quote the news report of his address in Siliguri. It says:

"He has held discussions with big foreign companies to arrange for the supply of better quality seeds to farmers in North Bengal. Another foreign firm is interested in brinjal cultivation in scientific technology."

This is really wonderful. When Shri Jyoti Basu, the most respected communist leader of this country today does not have a mental bloc, then why do our friends like Amal Dattaji, Nirmalji and Somnathji have this mental block? I would urge upon them to remove all this mental block and come forward to support our industrial policy resolution, 1991 and support this METP in the new format.

Then only, they would be toeing the right and pragmatic line of Shri Jyoti Basu. Our Communist friends have this unrealistic ghost hovering around their back of the IMF conditionalities. Whatever conditions that have been put forward by the IMF those had been laid on the Table of the House yesterday by Dr. Manmohan Singhji. At no point of time, this Government has ever bowed down to the wishes of the IMF. We have taken a very pragmatic stand. We have brought forward a very pragmatic, economic and financial policy so that the growth of the industry is not hampered by our restrictive shackle thinking on backdated issues. This is what is necessary.

Now the hon. Member has said that the MRTP (Amendment) Bill is against the small scale sector; against the cooperative sector; against the economic policy, against the industrial policy regulations; against the core sector and against the planned growth. It is not so. If my friend would see the industrial policy of 1991, it specifically says that the industries reserved for small scale sector and the cooperative sector would remain in those sectors. There would be no challenge to that. It has always been the policy of our Party to give full protection to the small scale industry and the cottage industry which provide maximum employment. MRTP

(Amendment) Bill or the Industrial policy of this Government are not encroaching upon the small scale sector, handloom sector or cottage sector. The mental block of the Communist friends must be removed.

I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the MRTP (Amendment) Bill has brought the public sector also within the ambit of the MRTP Act, which is a good thing. If the public industries are bringing out substandard materials or if they are overpricing the product, why should not the common consumers raise the issue where he has been cheated, under this Act?

"It would continue to be the policy of the State to give fair and non-discriminatory treatment to both privately and publicly owned units."

It is there in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. In the Industrial Policy of 1980. If you see the socio-economic objective, it says that the consumer protection against high prices and bad quality would be one of the features of the new industrial policy of 1980. This is precisely what this Act has done.

Again, in para 24 of the Industrial Policy, 1980, it says: In a number of cases, the Industry has not been able to compete in markets abroad because the scale of output which is related to level of domestic demand is too small to give them advantage of modern technology and economies of scale. That is why, entry restrictions of the business houses have been removed. The MRTP Act had become more restrictive than the positive aspects of the Act.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Was it not the view that if the scale requires that not more than one or two units can be established, in such cases, in order to avoid concentration in the hands of the private sector, they should belong to the public sector? Was not that the view? Please let me know.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I would not like to deviate from the precise area of the MRTP Act and Industrial Policy Resolution was discussed in this House at very great length and those points have been answered by our hon. Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
The hon. Minister has not answered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUNARAMANGALAM): Scales do not change. I know. It remains constant.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The objectives of the MRTP (Amendment) Act are very specific and clear that with the growing complexity of industrial structure and the need for achieving economic scale for achieving higher productivity and competition in the international market, the thrust of the industrial policy has shifted to controlling and regulating the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices rather than to make it necessary for certain undertakings to obtain prior approval of the Central Government for expansion and establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation, take over and even appointment of Directors.

These are the points which were the real irritants to the growth of the industry in this country and which have been rightly removed and I congratulate the hon. Minister to have rightly brought in this Amendment.

I tend to agree with hon. Chitta Basu that until and unless there is a political will to implement the Act, the Act becomes infructuous. The Act itself provides very wide powers to the MRTP Commission to look into the interests of the consumers, to bring down the prices of essential commodities which the industries make a cartel and bring about unwanted price rise. That is why, I say

that although the BICP has its own methodology to evolve the right cost of production, until and unless the DG of the MRTP takes this Act seriously and brings to book all those persons who have unilaterally raised the prices of their products, until and unless this Amendment Act is used in the right manner, the whole exercise will become infructuous.

I also support the criterion for determining dominance as application to regulation and transfer of shares under newly inserted Sections 108A, 108B, and 108C of the Companies Act, 1956. It is proposed to be determined only on the basis of market share of 25% of the total goods produced, supplied, distributed or services rendered in India or substantial part thereof.

This would help the common man to put in savings into the share market. At the same time, Government have provided an investment of about Rs. 2,500 crores worth of shares in the public sector. But they are not offering it to the public. They are restricting it to only the public sector institutions, for lending institution. The whole purpose of this investment is lost.

As far as the disinvestment policy of the Public Sector Enterprises is concerned, I would urge upon the Government to bring it to the share-market, to bring it to the general public so that the real common people may be able to participate in the growth of the Public Sector Enterprises.

To conclude, I would say that the Government policy and this Act, have been brought forward at an opportune and timely moment. I am sure this would go a long way to help the industrial growth of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no interest in this discussion because it seems to me that an exercise is on to decide the line

of treatment after the death of the patient.

Now industrial policy has come and they had already entered into a deal to sell the country under that policy. Whatever we are doing here, the amendment in this or that law etc., that is all according to the deal already struck with the International Monetary Fund. The hon. Finance Minister had presented the draft of that deal in the House day before yesterday which we have been discussing since that day i.e. the day before yesterday. You have given each and every word of this law in writing to the I.M.F. We people are here discussing the same thing today. You are saying that you are doing all this in the interest of the country and on the other hand we are of the opinion that you are doing harm to the country. I do not see anything else in it.

Had you given this document to IMF in the interest of the country we would have appreciated your move considering it as your new thinking and new direction. Once there was Swatantra Party of Meenu Masani, who used to sit here. We could have said that Congress was now following the ideology of Meenu Masaniji and his party so we could have praised that sooner or later they have become follower of Swatantra Party. We could have said so but today we are not in a position to even appreciate your new thinking. Yesterday, during the debate on Memorandum on Economic Policy for 1991-92, to 1992-93 which you had also sent to the Managing Director of I.M.F., Mr. Michal Camdesus on 27th of August, the hon. Finance Minister replied my question saying that what could be the answer of such a document which was based on mutual understanding. In it you have stated that:

[English]

"The first stage of the reform was announced in July and includes the following key measures:

(1) Industrial licensing has been abolished for all projects except for a list of 18 industries related to security, strategic, or environmental concerns and certain items of luxury consumption that have a high proportion of imported inputs. The exemption from licensing also applies to the expansion of existing units. Notifications spelling out the new procedures were issued on August 2....."

[Translation]

Today, you have come with a proposal to make it a law. Further you have added in this law that:

[English]

"(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act will now be applied in a manner which eliminates the need to seek prior Governmental approval for expansion of present undertakings and establishment of new undertakings by large companies. The changes also apply to merger amalgamation, and take over. These changes will be introduced with immediate effect through appropriate administrative notifications under the Act."

[Translation]

What is the new thing that you are praising here? You have already surrendered before the I.M.F. (Interruptions) If you

say so, then I would like to draw your attention towards the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to draw your attention towards the speech of the Minister which he made while moving this bill. It is good that you did not mention the names of your old leaders. You did not mention the names of your old leaders. You did not mention the names of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, other leaders did not belong to you. You condemned them here yesterday which you should not have done. One should not forget his past to this extent. Your thinking is new, you want to go to twenty first century and you belong to the new generation. I would accept that you have brought new ideology and new thinking but do not try to forget you; past in such a way as you did only yesterday, you said:

[English]

"It has been our experience that applications of large industrial houses, popularly known as MRTP undertakings, for establishment of new undertakings, expansion of their activities, amalgamation, merger and takeover, whenever found unacceptable, they were rejected on the grounds valid for purposes of licensing. And there were very few cases where such applications could be rejected on the grounds falling under the MRTP Act"

[Translation]

You are saying that applications were not rejected under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act but were rejected on the grounds of licensing. You could have

agreed to it only upto licensing. But we have not done it keeping in mind the objective of this law. There may be somebody from I.M.F in your office. All those who are drafting all these things for you had once been in World Bank and have come here after serving there for five years.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Member that in the previous Government, where he was a Minister, the Economic Advisor who was appointed by Shri V.P. Singh, was also from the World Bank.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So you have accepted my contention. It is proved.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, there is nothing wrong in taking as Economic Advisors the persons who were from the World Bank. It cannot be a fault.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why do not you listen to me? I did not say that you had done wrong. I have said only this much that what you are reading out here has been prepared by those people. The I.M.F. and World Bank, through their own people are trying to implement your policies. They might have been in our Government also because bureaucracy is after all bureaucracy. There may not be any other provisions in Article 311 of the Constitution but there is a full provision for bureaucracy. They have made full provision for themselves because they were the persons who wrote the Constitution from behind. (Interruptions) If our generation does not solve this problem then some other generation will solve it. If not today, then it will

be solved tomorrow. You do not want to listen to me.

[English]

"In the process, the projects initiated by the MRTTP companies were delayed in view of the time consuming procedures, the prior approval of the Central Government."

[Translation]

You have claimed in your manifesto with pride that only you can run the Government and it were only you could run the Government. You have admitted only yesterday in the speech prepared by an IMF man that you had been very foolish that you had brought the country on the brink of ruin by following wrong policies and now you are trying to amend it through the I.M.F.

The hon. Minister has gone. He is bent upon bringing this country at par with U.S.A. and other big nations of the world and therefore, my opinion is that we are pigmies and they are giants. That is why we need to pass this law to come at par with them.

[English]

"Our so called monopoly houses are pigmies in comparison with the giant international conglomerations having multinational operations in the changing global scenario. It was considered necessary to remove restrictions and controls and expose our industry to international competitiveness."

[Translation]

Nothing can be more foolish than this view. How can our companies be compared with the conglomeration and giants of America. Our per capita average annual income is four thousand rupees and the hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that whosoever

has prepared this speech might be knowing that per capita average annual income of that country is six lakh rupees. Do you think that you will come at par with U.S.A. overnight through some magical wind. America accounts for 30 per cent of the total production of the total production of the world and we produce just 0.8 per cent. Before comparing ourselves with the Western Europe we should look into the fact. The per capita income in Switzerland is Rs. 7 lakhs 25 thousand against our's Rs. 4 thousand. Our share in the world trade is only 0.4 or 0.5 per cent and we are going to consider our companies equal to the Nestle Company of Switzerland and other multinational companies of the world. Even in such an odd situation we are talking of competing in the world market.

The hon. Minister hails from Andhra Pradesh, he must have thought of such an enactment as may benefit the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. You should have thought of Bihar where 4 crore and 25 lakh people live and get only 35 mw electricity; while in U.S.A. this much of electricity is consumed for making arrangements for lighting two roads only. You must think how you will provide more electricity to Bihar.

You should think as to how the unemployment can be solved in the country where crores of people are jobless. Instead of that you are talking of multinational companies of America.....(Interruptions).....What is your opinion in this regard? Please do not cry. I know that you are trapped in this law.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM: I know about your personal opinion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We express our opinion frankly. And we hate the Government's intention behind this law, which is liable to aggravate the problem instead of solving it.

Further, I would like to say about the

[Sh. George Fernandes]

exports. M.R.T.P. is being discussed because we want to increase the exports. You have written to the I.M.F. that -

Sir, please pay your kind attention towards this.

[English]

"The system of phased manufacturing programmes, which required the progressive reduction in the import content of certain projects over time, has been discontinued for all new projects."

[Translation]

What items will you export? What to talk of indigeneous production, you have even left the idea of self reliance. You have mortgaged yourself to the I.M.F. you will request the foreign companies to bring all the parts of the machines and all these parts will be assembled by the those companies and will be exported to America. In this process, how you are benefited. I am unable to understand as to what the Government is thinking. (*Interruptions*) I am not talking in terms of party politics. I am talking only in the interest of the country as a whole.

[English]

You are talking about the system of phased manufacturing programme.

[Translation]

It means technology transfer..... (*Interruptions*)..... I was saying the same; you were not present then. This discussion is simply a wastage of time. I am just pointing out how we are being fooled the Government is misleading the whole country.

When the foreign companies are allowed to invest 51 per cent capital, and they get an automatic approval; how the Indian

Companies can be broght under MRTP Act. If the Indian Companies move the court against this provision and engage a good lawyer like our young friend, Shri Kumaramangalam, they will at once win the case on the plea of double standards. So this is a wrong step and the time to rectify this step has passed. now we do not want to waste the valuable time of the House in discussing things.

But certainly I would like to emphasise that the concept of socialism has not vanished from the world and to make references of Russia, China, Eastern Europe, Bengal, Jyoti Babu etc. is irrelevant in this regard. Those who accept that socialism has ended from the world are nourishing a wrong nation. The concept of socialism has not at all been erased from the world and at least in India it can never vanish rather it will flourish. You are trying to finish socialism by force, but it won't happen. I know that with the help of MRTP Act you are selling this country into the funds of few capitalists and multi national companies. You are also trying to turn politics into a game of money power only. Please do not discuss the happenings of Russia and Eastern Europe and do not conclude that India will also have to face the same situation here.

The mode of production in Russia was not much different from those of America and other countries.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Our differences are on authoritative dogma and not on anything else.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then it should be elaborated further. Here each of them is just bent upon criticising socialism and Jyoti Babu. they are stating what happened in Eastern Europe and Russia but they are silent over not individual freedom,

the flexibility of the political parties and democratic set up in those countries. It is quite different from India. Then there was no need to discuss Shri Gorbachev's deeds or the happenings in Eastern Europe. But we would not discuss about China. Why? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: What is understood is that authoritative dogma is not an answer. It is an answer where everybody has equal opportunity. (*Interruptions*)

SHIR NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is so modern that in 1848, Marx could have written about it. (*Interruptions*) You have to understand that. Otherwise, how can you criticise it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to know that at least our friend Kumaramangalam understands this. I know that he has been brought up in the same ideology. However, it is a different thing that he is wrongly placed. Even then we are proud in saying this that he still contains some instincts of the same ideology.

It is often said in the country that this is the Government of capitalists. Everywhere within and outside the parliament it is repeatedly mentioned that the days of socialism have passed. But I hold a different opinion. The change in nation's life and ideology is quite natural. From such changes one should not draw any final conclusion otherwise we will have to repent in future when America and the multi-national giant, will dominate US. The examples of Russia and Eastern Europe are before US. So it is better to adopte the right path to be followed by India otherwise we will be too late.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Why are you hunting with a hound and running with the hare?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not running with the hare. It is very important that you understand it that you cannot possibly go on singing in praise of these multinationals.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

The production of two American multinational companies is equal to our Gross National Production..... (*Interruptions*)..... we are saying only but you are doing it. You are selling the country rather you have sold it. That is why we are drawing the country's attention towards yours deeds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, a report namely Narasimhan Committee report was laid on the table of this House. I do not know whether it would be discussed in this very session or not. But I think it cannot be discussed. During the discussion the members who are willing to speak, may express their views at that time. I hope when discussion on the economic policy will start, some of the important paras will definitely be taken into account. I would like to inform the House that some of the officers have shown this report to the world bank and the I.M.F. before laying it on the table of the House. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, where this country has reached. Now they will not speak..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Not true..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not

true? Please stand up and then say it, so that a question of privilege may be raised. Do not speak while sitting.....(*Interruptions*) Why did they approach? They are inviting American Companies, other multinational Companies, Banks Insurance Companies etc. through I.M.F. not only to control our economic programmes but to control every sphere of our activities also.

I would like to say a few words to our B.J.P. friends also because they have fully supported the Government's policy.(*Interruptions*)

ANHON. MEMBER: They are in a haste to join the Government.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Coming into power or going out of it is another thing but we cannot leave our sense of patriotism, culture, civilization. Surrendering all these to the multinational companies in each field is not good. Tomorrow they will try to impose their culture on us, we will find ourselves weak and will not be able to face them. We will lose even our moral strength what to talk of other things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding with one point that in the so-called liberalisation process it is being said that our public sector is in miserable condition while private sector is in a good position. It is very necessary to compare our private sector with the private sectors of the world. We had been discussing a small Indian newspaper, 'Novbharat Times' for the last 3-4 days. Now all have come to know how great their was Maxwell, who was owner of a big English newspaper and who committed suicide or died or met some other fate some days ago.....(*Interruptions*)....

He was said to be a very efficient person so much so that this paper suffered a loss of nearly rupees twelve and half thousand crore due to him. Hon. Minister you are praising

America where everyday two Banks go into liquidation.

[*English*]

Everyday two banks go into liquidation in America and they are all private banks.

[*Translation*]

In America, every year tens and thousands.....

[*English*]

businesses go into liquidation and they are all private businesses.

[*Translation*]

And Reserve Bank of India is here. Several committees were constituted, Tiwari Committee was also constituted, the following is the statement of this committee about the private sector, which is praised by many who are sitting here. Tiwari committee has said.....

[*English*]

"58 per cent of private sector units went sick due to mismanagement, 19 per cent went sick due to siphoning of funds by the management and only two per cent went sick due to labour related problems."

.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Siphoning was good management and not mismanagement.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: And this Report will not be discussed here, all this information will not come before the House.

You are also in favour of this policy in the hope that you would find an opportunity to sit there.....(Interruptions)..... These people are harming the interests of the country. Do not support such policies..... (Interruptions).....^

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: You even stopped dreaming of coming to this side.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have made you to reach there..... (Interruptions)..... If all the Members of this side make their firm determination, you will not speak with such an overpowering influence..... (Interruptions).....^

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Minister that Shri Bhargava has given a notice to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon and I hope that the motion would come before the House. With the help of whole opposition Members, we will try to defeat the ruling party on this Bill. If it is impossible, at least we will be able to send it for public debate.

with these words, I support Shri Chitta Babu's resolution and strongly oppose this Bill because I am against this policy.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

While telling the House that it is futile to discuss this as the patient is already dead, I think, Mr George Fernandes had made the longest speech on this Bill thereafter.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA in the Chair]

His whole contention was that when the patient is already dead, it is futile to discuss the Bill, to find out the medicine and then to see whether that medicine is proper or not. After saying so he had made the longest speech on the Bill. That only proves that ultimately the merits have to be discussed as far as this House is concerned. Now, there is a fundamental difference between the approach of Shri George Fernandes and the approach of this Government as far as the economic situation and the remedies to rectify the situation. Therefore, it is but natural that he cannot agree with the Bill that is before this House. But once we realise that we are in a difficult economic situation and there is a new trend set up for liberalisation and privatisation, the only logical way is to amend this Monopolies Act. This step is consistent with the policy of the Government. Therefore, I submit that if we are to pursue that policy further, then there is no other way but no bring an amendment on these lines to this Act. The Finance Minister has been making this announcement since long and this commitment is there in the memorandum submitted to the IMF. Therefore, this is a logical step in consonance with the policies of the Government.

This Bill, as we all know, removes all pre-entry restrictions. I divide this Bill into two parts. The first part removes all pre-entry restrictions and the second part tries to give more teeth to this body to protect the interests of the consumers in this country.

As far as the first part is concerned, it tries to remove all pre-entry restrictions on setting up new industries, expansion of the existing ones and so on. It also removes the restrictions of amalgamation, merger, takeover, appointment of directors, etc. The statement of Objects and Reasons itself makes it clear that the thrust of this industrial policy has shifted to controlling and regulating the monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices rather than making it necessary for certain undertakings to obtain prior approval of the Central Government for expansion,

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

merger, etc. It is but natural that the pre-entry restrictions under the MRTP Act on the investment decisions of the corporate sector have outlived their utility. This can be seen not only from the policy but the figures are also available. Since 1970, when this Act was first enacted, the projects approved by the Government are 2464 and the number of projects rejected is 934. The number of projects rejected for MRTP reasons is only 199. This Act was not fulfilling its objectives and as stated, it has outlived its utility. By removing or eliminating the time-consuming procedure for prior approval of the Government, it would be possible for all productive sections of the society to participate in efforts for the maximisation of production. If the aim is to have maximisation of production, increase of industrial sector even allowing the multi-nationals to participate in this process, then it would have been an anomaly if there had been restrictions as far as domestic industries are concerned. Therefore, it was very much necessary to bring this Amendment.

By bringing this Amendment, we have been removing a major hurdle in the way of capacity expansion and the establishment of new undertakings by large houses. It is to be seen in future how far the large houses are responding to this gesture and whether this results ultimately to concentration of capital, concentration of industrial power or whether it will increase industrialisation resulting into more employment for this country and remove poverty and unemployment as far as this country is concerned.

Therefore, from this point of view, this step has been taken to pursue the present economic and industrial policies of the Government.

Now, the second part it is giving more teeth, sharper teeth as far as this body is concerned. Therefore, from that angle, the wider definition of goods and the wider defi-

nition of services is a welcome step. The goods include issue of shares before allotment and services will also cover Chit Funds and Real Estate dealings. The public undertakings are also brought under this Act. Therefore, it is expected and hoped that consumers will get benefit from the machinery of the MRTP as all these sectors have been brought in existence, brought under this Act and the definition also has been widened to widen the net as far as the MRTP machinery is concerned. Even the false representation which refers to quality has now been widened and it includes the quantity of goods also. If the traders are showing at their level that such and such a packet contains a complete one kilogram and if it does not contain that much quantity of the product, then he can be brought under this MRTP. Therefore, I look upon these measures from the point of view of consumers. The consumers movement is slowly growing and they have got different avenues at present but it was necessary also to widen the scope of the MRTP and also to give relief to the consumers of our society. From that point of view, more powers are given to the MRTP Commission and the Director General also. Appeals are provided. Deterrent punishments are provided for violating the orders. As formerly when Interim injunction could not be given and there were several differences as far as interpretation of the Act was concerned and many big houses were let off because of bad drafting or the lacunae in the present Act, those lacunae have been attempted to be removed. And therefore, I hope that, now there is no difference or no doubt as far as the wording 'during an inquiry before the Commission' is concerned. That was the main phrase which went in for interpretation.

In two well-known cases, namely Bata India Limited and Colgate-Palmolive India Limited, this phrase went in for interpretation. In those cases it was suggested that the action was not taken during an inquiry but before the inquiry itself and therefore they got scote-free. Now, therefore, those small

lacunae have been removed by this Act and that will give a great advantage to the consumers in getting relief from the quality, quantity and several other aspects of the goods that are being provided.

From this point of view, I say that it is not merely the concession to the big houses, but this Bill also contains several clauses and several provisions for consumers. It also removes some doubts as far as the interpretation is concerned, so that the small man, a consumer is also benefited by this MRTP Commission and their proceedings and the advantages which are given in that Act. From that point of view I whole heartedly welcome the Bill and support the Bill that is before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will now intervene.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I have yet to speak, Madam.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not replying. The hon. Minister will reply.

Madam Chairperson, we have heard a number of speeches both in favour and also against.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Why do you not hear some more speeches?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am sure, my senior Minister, the Cabinet Minister will meet Shri Bhogendra Jha's points.

If I may submit, it was interesting to note that all of them, all the speakers, unanimously seemed to be of the opinion that the MRTP Act as it stood from 1970 has really not been effective, according to all of them, in achieving the objectives of controlling industries from being set up by MRTP houses or groups. Of course on one side the allegation was that there was no will and on the

other even effective, it could not be acted upon.

I think it is necessary to go a little bit into the history of the MRTP Act itself. Let us not forget that there was a Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Let us not forget that there was a report and it was on the basis of that report that the MRTP Act in itself came into being. Very categorically the Commission has stated that economic concentration to the detriment of common good is what that has to be stopped and not economic concentration *per se*. Merely because of the size of an undertaking, if you are going to step expansion, then in today's days, where capital assets of even a small sugar undertaking, just a sugar mill will bring me over the earlier Rs. 100 crore limit, that would become a bit of fallacy.

The objective basically is to ensure that monopoly is not used to the detriment of the common man. *Per se*, just because a person is large in size as industry because of today's modern technology beginning higher investment, you do not stop him at the day 'go'. Today there are instances of cases, hundred of cases where it can be shown, where there is a tremendous difficulty in moving through the pre-entry restrictions. I am not talking of large houses, but of new enterprises, which want to set up what can be called sun-rise industry, what may be called middle or medium size industrial establishments.

The moment they cross that Rs. 100 crores *Lakshman Rekha*, which is the basis, it becomes very difficult to justify today. They had to be restrained and the rigmarole and the methodology they had to adopt made invariably each of the projects escalate in cost often becoming non-viable at the end of the whole procedure. Was this necessary? Is it necessary? Is this what the Monopolies Enquiry commission wanted? It is necessary for us to go into why was the Act brought in. The Act was brought in because it was noted that large monopoly houses, especially large

industrial groups will indulge in what is called monopolistic practices, restrictive trade practices and unfair trade practices. Unfortunately, instead of giving teeth to the Act to control them, regulate them, this Act was used more as an Act for demagogic purposes. It was very convenient for the monopolistic houses. This was really a very convenient Act because they were never stopped from growing. The Act had enough in it for them to ensure that they could get their approvals especially large houses. In the State of West Bengal many houses are welcomed and given approval. They have been given essentially on the recommendations of the State Governments and its Secretaries. It is not that the approval was granted by the Government of India and forced down on the throat of the States. Almost all States unanimously welcome when a new industry is proposed to be set up in that State. They bow over to ensure that those industries do not leave their State and go somewhere else. Therefore, each is competing with other and giving no objections and giving recommendations to ensure that the MRTA Act does not stop. Hundreds of instances can be cited, if necessary. I do not think, it is necessary. But the real truth is what is it that this Act envisaged originally? It was to ensure that monopolistic practices are restrained, control do not take place, restrictive trade practices do not take place, unfair trade practices do not take place.

Shri George Fernandes spoke very strongly about what he considered to be end of socialism. Some other hon. Members also spoke. I do not think anyone of them wanted to say that. I did interrupt and I think he was kind enough to allow me to do without his permission. But, I did get up to say it is not the end of socialism that anybody sees in these East European countries or in Soviet Union. What is the end we see is an authoritative dogma which does not open its eyes and see the reality that the only change today in the world is the change is constant. You cannot

avoid change and if you want the growth there must be change and change must be in line with what you have thought of and that has to be continued. We are not trying to jerk the country out from one group to another. There have been allegations that we have been leaving the Nehru and the past. On the contrary, we never started with our eyes closed. Panditji was very clear that mixed economy is the answer. (Interruptions). We have not said that mixed economy is to be given away. (Interruptions). If, I may submit, it is because the voice of dissent and the voice of change of the youth was struck down in their throat and stifled. That is why we have landed up in Soviet Union where: it is today.

Therefore, please do not stifle the voice of the youth. Please do understand that what the country wants today is growth. We do not want anybody restrained or stopped from having opportunity to set up an industry. But, at the same time, it is very clear that when you set up an industry, you shall do so as per the laws that socialism demands, that is one of equal opportunity to all. You shall not use your size to indulge in a monopolistic practice.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
How do you guarantee it?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Can I come to that point later? I was saying: You shall not use your position to adopt restrictive trade practices. You shall not use your situation to indulge in unfair trade practices. This is what we want to ensure and this is exactly what we wanted to do in the Act. We wanted to remove the argument that was used by most of the large houses for not putting up industries. They would say that the M.R.T.P. Act, the M.R.T.P. restrictions and the M.R.T.P. procedure for pre-entry restrictions are the reasons why they are not going into any new arenas for development.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

The only point that is even on the plane of theory is that it is not through unfair trade practices. I underline not through unfair trade practices' that the monopolists come to dominate. It is the sheer size and control over the economy. That is where the control was proposed by Panditji. He could see it via the Mahalanovita Commission, via the Dutt Committee etc. it is from this that you are degrading. It is the economic lobby and not unfair trade practices which is the problem of administration. It is this point which you tried to comprehend and ponder and tell us. I want to know what answer you have got to it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I would like to first meet your point and then go ahead with what I was saying. The point, that is very simple, is that when we talk of monopolistic practices, that is exactly what we are referring to. When a person, an industry, or a legal entity uses its very size or dominance share of the market, I repeat dominance of share of the market, which is the other factor, and indulges in practices of ensuring that others do not come and fair competition does not exist and unfair usurious profits can be indulged in. We can do it today under the Act. That is what you never did before. You only said that: 'I have this Act'; waved the paper, I have this Act where you have to get my prior permission before starting on industry. But you gave him the permission. All right. Each one vied with the other, irrespective of which political party they belong to, which Government they belonged to, to give him the permission. But you did not, after giving him the permission, ensure that he obeyed the law of not indulging in monopolistic practices or restrictive trade practices. Cartels are formed. Usurious profits are made. What actions are we taking to destroy that? I would appreciate if that was the question that was asked. Instead we go back and wave the flag of dogma and say: "This is exactly what we want". If we want to control monopolistic practices, restrictive trade practices and unfair trade practices, you must give the Commission the power. And that is what was

not there. The Commission should adjudicate; the Commission should pass orders of cease and desist. But then, what happened immediately after that when it came to implementation? Has somebody disappeared or violated the norms? They had to go to court - to a Magistrate's court - where there was no way to get it implemented.

Today you say that we have the powers of contempt. Has anybody said at least one word of congratulation or one word of thanks saying: 'Yes, you have at least strengthened M.R.T.P. Commission'. No. It is because we are still lost in what we thought was right and what we know may not be right. We are still lost in that. It is time for all of us to realise that socialism means equal opportunity to all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
The people below the poverty line as well as those above the poverty line. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Not at all. Equal opportunity means that ultimately every single person..... *(Interruptions)*. If that is the meaning, then I would like an amendment or what you consider. *(Interruptions)*. Well, I am hearing you, don't worry. I am not going to run away from the House. But I would submit, Madam Chairman, that the point that is important is, we have to ensure that with industrial growth there is fair competition, no unfair practices are indulged in, no cartelisation takes place, no exploitation of the common man takes place, and the only way that we think it can be done is the way we strengthen the MRTP Act, and I am firmly of the view or the Government is of the view that pre-emptive restrictions serve no purpose and will serve no purpose even in the future. That is why we have removed it categorically from this point of view saying that if any pre-emptive restrictions have to be made, it is not the MRTP that will do it, it will be the industrial policy, the industrial law that will do it. And there are still industries which are in the core sector for which licensing is required, it is not that the

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumarmangalam]

industrial policy has removed all restraints in totality; we have widened maybe the number of industries for which licensing is not required. But still the core sector concept remains, still the small scale industries concept remains, still the reservations for small scale industries remain. We have only opened to a little extent to allow people who want to expand and grow, have the opportunity to grow. Shri Murlidhar Deora, I understand when he was speaking, mentioned about changing the name of the MRTP Act dropping the 'M'. Let me inform him that 'M' is a very important point when we talk of monopolistic practices, we never paid attention to it in the past essentially because we have the advantage of saying, we are stopping the monopoly so that there is no question of monopoly practice. Now, that opportunity does not exist and now when I feel that the MRTP Commission will exercise its authority under the Act to identify, the definition of monopoly is not restricted. It is very wide. There is enough scope for the MRTP Act and the MRTP Commission to exercise power where monopolistic practices are indulged in.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

That part is the consolation prize. We understand that.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:

There is no consolation prize. This is the reality. If you prefer having a piece of paper which has no meaning, which you yourself used to recommend when you sat in West Bengal saying 'Waive, waive, waive; don't object because we want that company to come here and not go there', and you tell us now to continue to keep that piece of paper. And that is not the only thing. If I may submit, I can give a list of industries which I have, which the West Bengal Government recommended actually to the MRTP houses and said, 'Please give them the 'No objection certificate' under Sections 21-22. Other friends have been doing it, I don't want to indulge in it.

I also want to bring to the notice of my friend who is soon going to discuss the economic policy, that there is a report about the hon. Chief Minister saying that he is not at all negative on the IMF. He feels that IMF conditionalities, if they are acceptable to India since they are pragmatic, we should accept them. I don't understand that when he is Chief Minister, he is talking in one tone, but when they are in the Opposition, they are talking in the other tone. There are different tones and different tongues. But that is part of life I presume. I would like to move ahead to state that what is important is not trying to fool ourselves with terminologies today. What is important is to ensure that you actually, pragmatically implement what you believe. And you should implement what you can implement and not just put words on paper for purposes of using it as a shield and do some other activities behind the shield. I would only like to submit that various allegations have been made that we have sold ourselves out to the West, to America etc. etc. I have been unable to appreciate that on the one hand it is said that no foreign capital will come to India and on the other hand it is said that the MNCs. will swallow. I am not able to correlate the two. On the one side statements are being made that no foreign company, no multi-nationals will touch you with a pair of tongs; on the other side it is said that they will come and swallow you up and even the budgets of one or two of them are larger than your Union Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):

They are half way now.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:

It is this half way which we hope would be such that it would give us development, it would bring us technology and it would not allow exploitation. If I have strengthened the MRTP Act, let me tell you the ones who would be most worried are, in fact, the MNCs, because this MRTP Act is as strong as the anti-trust laws in their countries and they have realised that India is not for exploitation. India is a country where if they wish to

come to invest, use our talents, give us technological know how and assistance, we are there to welcome that but not for exploitation.

Madam, Chairperson, I would like to submit, through you, that various allegations in terms of ideology have been made. I would like to repeat and clarify that we have not diverted at all. We have been on the Nehruvian path; there has been total continuity of thought. From day one, we never spoke of a totalitarian State sector; we never did it. Even Panditji did not do it; Panditji was clear in his mind; he spoke of the mixed economy and he spoke of the public sector and its commanding heights and he also spoke of the private sector and its motive and incentive as the basis.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): He was not rigid in his ideas

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: He was always fluid in his thought and he had even said that it would grow with time. Let us not be under the impression that the whole arena is full today where public sector has the percentage and private sector has that percentage and there is nothing left. On the country, if one takes the portions of what is possible growth, we have not even crossed 25 or 30 per cent in the industrial sector; vast areas are open. We are not saying that we are selling out what we have in the public sector to others. We have always said that if the public sector has to achieve its commanding heights, it must be viable. We have not spoken about liquidation; we have not even ever said that in any way the public sector should be demeaned. To say that only a viable public sector would really occupy commanding heights, I think, is not a statement that can be criticised by anybody. If I may submit, we have, for the first time, very categorically said that even the public sector would be covered by the MRTTP Act. We have denotified; we have categorically gone on record to say that the public sector will also be expected to keep to

the same norms of fairness that we expect from all industry. Our public sector is matured and it has grown up to the level where the protection that it had, is not required; fair competition is exactly what is required.

Madam, Chairperson, if I may end, I would only like to say that this amendment which we have brought forward is basically with the objective to ensure that Indian industry grows, matures, becomes efficient competitive and is capable of meeting the challenges from all over the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 4.30 p.m. we are scheduled to take up the discussion under rule 193 on the international situation. However, it has been suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we might first conclude the discussion on the present economic situation that we had been holding yesterday. So, do I have the consent of the House for that?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

16.35 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Discussion Re. Present Economic Situation in the Country with Reference to the steep rise in Prices of Essential Commodities in recent months, deficit financing, foreign exchange crisis and the Conditionalities Sought to be imposed by the International Monetary fund
 —CONTD.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Madam Chairman, this debate on the economic affairs in the background of grave economic crisis has given us an opportunity for critical review of the economic policy announced by this Government.

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

We have been given a detailed note on the state of the economy. The document has two parts. The first part is regarding management of economic crisis and the second is the long-awaited letter of intent to the IMF.

The seriousness of the balance of payment problem had brought the country to the brink of disaster, to the brink of bankruptcy, threatening a complete collapse of our international trade.

Inflation, declaration in economic growth leading to stagnation, reduction in creation of jobs, has added to our worries. It is necessary to analyse the causes for this crisis.

There are many reasons for the current crisis. First reason is, there was large fiscal deficit of the Central Government, on account of very large Government expenditure. There was or performance of the public sector requiring continued Budgetary support and leakages in developmental expenditure. It is also because of populist financial programmes like loan waiver scheme and loan melas. There were unabated subsidies to vocal minorities, frequent D.A. increase to the organised labour.

There was unmanageable current account deficit and there was serious balance of payment problem. There was total depletion of our foreign exchange reserves.

Another reason was, our populist labour legislation, which has bred inefficiency and indiscipline. One more reason was the low output of petroleum products and shortage of edible oils which compelled large scale imports. Almost our entire trade deficit is on account of oil imports.

Finally the most important reason was the political instability and disturbed social conditions obtaining in the last two years. There are all greatly responsible.

The main causes of current account deficit were indifferent export performance; gradual loss in value of rupee; steady decline in invisible flow; increased debt-service burden due to reduced concession assistance; and import intensive development strategy.

The Gulf war also aggravated the situation. The petroleum prices were doubled and exports to the Gulf declined. A huge cost was incurred in repatriation of Indian nationals. There was loss of remittances from Gulf. In addition to that, unstable economic conditions in the Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. and a general down trend in international economic growth have all contributed to the crisis. These factors have caused a flight of NRI deposits. Concessional external assistance and commercial sources dried up, which adversely affected the external capital account.

This was the situation which this Government faced when they assumed office. The balance of payment difficulty was the most urgent problem. It required immediate attention. Let us consider what were the options open to the Government. Madam, the first option was to go ahead and default-default on all our commercial obligations. This, of course, would have been followed by a request for a moratorium, debt rescheduling, longer repayment terms, and even complete waiver. Madam Chairman, there is nothing alarming as many Less Developed Countries and low income countries have deliberately chosen this path. But what would have been the consequences of this approach?

Apart from the question of national pride in more practical terms, it would firstly put an end to all commercial and concessional loans.

Secondly, it would stop all international trade except on cash terms.

Thirdly, we would not be able to import

essential goods and petroleum products, fertilisers and edible oils.

Fourthly, it would cause grave shortages which would lead to a three digit inflation the like of which our country has never witnessed. It would cause riots and break up the nation, something which no democratic society would ever permit.

The only other option was to borrow from the international lending institutions, to tide over our immediate obligations. IMF, Asian Development Bank and bilateral donors were approached. If anyone has to go to bank for a loan, there are terms and conditions. Borrowing is not a very glorifying or happy situation.

The IMF is clearly an invention of the Western capitalistic economy. It was primarily established for promoting growth of international trade. For this, exchange rate stability and an orderly system of multilateral payment were necessary. IMF also provides temporary help to Member countries to tide over their balance of payments problems.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

IMF has 155 member countries, including India. India is a founder member and is on the Board of Directors. Soviet Union has applied for membership.

Article 1 of the Charter of IMF is about giving loans to member countries. But the financial assistance has to be linked to the economic policy. That is the principle of conditionality, it was formally incorporated in 'Articles of Agreement' in 1968, and was accepted by all member countries.

Till the seventies, IMF considered that all problems of balance of payment and inflation were due to increase in aggregate demand and elimination of excess demand was considered essential but after mid-sev-

enties, the strategy of long term reforms was the prescription for such loans.

I will refer to a well researched book titled 'IMF and the Third World Political Instability' by Scott R. Sidel. This book has been published in 1988. I quote:-

"The conditions of IMF loan are:

1. Control of money supply.
2. Reduction of Government deficit.
3. Exchange rate devaluation.
4. Deregulation of prices.
5. Reduction of consumer subsidies.
6. Elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers."

The IMF conditionalities are not something secret which were worked out behind closed doors for any Member country borrowing from IMF. There are standard conditionalities, standard prescriptions, to correct the external account imbalances.

In 1981, India got an IMF loan of 5 billion SDR under the Extended Fund Facility and accepted the conditionality then also. Every member country which wants assistance from IMF has to accept the conditionalities and continuous monitoring by IMF.

So, we had two choices. Either default or borrow from IMF with standard IMF terms. After careful thought, the Government approached the IMF.

IMF would not give the loans just for the asking. They would not sink in \$7 billion in India if they thought we would not be able to repay the loan.

A corrective action, a convincing plan,

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

to make the economy strong and healthy, capable of honouring its international commitments, had to be designed and I am glad to say that this Government has produced such a plan which is logical and is producing results. The critics of the IMF loan have not been able to suggest any alternatives. Who else would give us the loan to tide over our immediate problems?—Certainly not the Soviet Central Bank. If they are opposed to the IMF Loan and the IMF conditionalities and if no one else would give us the loan, are they suggesting us to default?

Sir, the short-term objectives of the new policy have been fully achieved. We have avoided defaulting. The Government has demonstrated the will to fight back. The international confidence in the Indian economy is growing. Our credit-rating is going up. They have removed us from the credit-watch. Most important, the foreign exchange reserves have gone up, gone up by 200 per cent in rupee terms and 140 per cent in Dollar terms.

Hon. Shri George Fernandes had a great objection to Government giving both the figures - the rupee figure and the dollar figure. It is an international practice, particularly in dealing with the IMF, that the figures are quoted in local currency, dollars and also the SDRs. If the Government had not given the dollar figure, we could understand. But we have given both the rupee figures and the dollars figures. The growth in the reserves comes to 140 per cent. This is not a small achievement.

We may have succeeded in our short term objectives. But it has just bought us some time to tide over the difficult situation. We have to carry out the structural reforms and macro-economic adjustment which the Finance Minister had outlined in his first policy statement, the Budget speech. There is a lot more to be done.

The respected Opposition leader Shri Jaswant Singh had some objections. He asked; What further thing is coming? The finance Minister has very clearly stated that these structural reforms would take some-time and they will not come over-night. He has even outlined the nature of such policies. No one is saying that they will come over-night. Some hard, unpopular but necessary decisions will have to be taken. But the question is: Do we have the political will to do so?

There are some points which worry us. We should all be concerned that this debt, which has now made us the third largest debtor-nation in the world, should not land us in a debt-trap. Fortunately, our debt-service ratio is not as high as Brazil or Mexico but we have to be watchful.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): How much is it?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I think it is 21 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is 31 per cent, I think.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I think the Finance Minister will bear me out. It is not 31 per cent. Secondly, we cannot continue to have a negative external account. Our export performance has to improve. The new Trade Policy and the Exchange Rate adjustments have produced results. There is a six per cent growth in exports in dollar terms. We expect it to go to 9 or 10 per cent. Thirdly, we have to control our large fiscal deficits which is mainly responsible for all our problems, inflation and current account deficit. Government expenditure has to be curbed. There has to be a political will to do it. The objective of containing the fiscal deficit to 6.5 per cent to the GDP is the other thing, of which I am a little doubtful. I have doubts because there are reports.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

(Dum Dum): What is the validity of that concept? Could you explain?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: The fiscal deficit has got to be controlled because the inflation and the balance of payments are the two main results. They are the main reasons for this position.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why not the Budgetary deficits? Why do you cite the fiscal deficit alone as the main reason? We will try to understand you. Please explain.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: There are reports. I feel it is difficult to meet because there are reports that the Net RBI lending to the Central Government is already up by more than Rs. 2000 crores than the proposed Budget deficit. It is already about Rs. 9500 crores. It will have to be controlled. The whole nation is worried about rise in prices and the availability of essential commodities. The question is can we control the inflation to 9 per cent, as laid down in the objectives? Today, it is at 13 1/2 per cent. The supply management has to be improved. Then, there is another serious issue and that is about the State Government finances, particularly the staggering losses being incurred by the State Government owned Public Enterprises. We need to reach a consensus on economic pricing. For example, the power tariffs. The finances of the State Electricity Boards are in a mess. Also take the bus fares charged in Delhi. In Delhi, the commuters have fares had been highly pampered and subsidised. Whereas in other cities like Bombay, Madras, Bangalore etc. they at least pay twice as much of the bus fares that the Delhi commuters pay. And the Central Government is subsidising an accumulated loss of over Rs. 900 crores to Delhi Transport Corporation.

There is also a justified concern that these policies will not create enough jobs. The industry has registered a negative growth rate of one per cent. It will perhaps improve

after the import curbs are relaxed. But definitely, more thought has to be given to the problem of unemployment.

Personally, I am not happy with the various amnesty schemes. This is totally unfair to the honest tax-payers. The tax evaders should be dealt with sternly. The Government must aggressively continue the policy of searches and raids by the Income-Tax Department and the D.R.I. According to my understanding, these were discontinued due to some dispute about the safety of the raiding authorities. This should be sorted out.

The short term objectives have been met; the medium term policies were spelt out in the Budget speech. The note presented yesterday has outlined the progress made in implementing these policies. In conclusion, I must stress that we are neither abandoning the concept of planning nor the Nehruvian model of mixed economy. The important lesson was of the economic collapse of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries was that we have to review the direction of the economy after a certain stage of social development. Soviets delayed this process but we should not. At the present stage of our social development, we cannot abandon the Nehruvian model of mixed economy and blindly run after the free enterprise and market economy. We need to adjust the economy slightly to keep up with the reality of the fast changing world. This is precisely what these policies seek to achieve. And it is important that they get a unanimous support of this August House and all the sections of the society for it will greatly increase international confidence in the Indian economy and strengthen our negotiating position in international circles.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the economic situation. From the very beginning, since the time of independence, we tried to evolve our economic policies both technically and strategically, taking into

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

account the situation that is in the world and more than that, the situation in our country. Ours has been a over populated country; a developing country; not yet developed and not even under-developed. There are more hands, much more resources and some technical advancement also. Our has been mainly agricultural country. And so it was decided that our agriculture will not proceed on the path of those countries which are less populated and are having more land. Take for example U.S.A, Australia and many such countries where the original population of those countries was almost eliminated. They are only to be kept to show to the world that they still exist in the museums. So large was Asia and Australia, from Asia to Europe in population composition. That very change took place in USA and so very big farms were established in those places. In our country which was an overpopulated country we have got many converts through invasion, through intrusion, etc. But there never have been mass massacres of the earlier population in our country. That has been one feature. So we got mixed up and most of us here are a hybrid breed in our country. The other word will be derogatory; so I use the word hybrid breed. That is a matter of glory for us and for the humanity also. In this context we evolved the policy of land distribution, abolition of landlordism, fixing of ceiling, rights of the share of tillers over the land and distribution of the surplus, that was a part of strategic task, tactical task of our agriculture policy so that more hands could be utilised on the land.

When Gandhiji said land to the tillers, when we said land to the tillers, our move was self-cultivating tendency. I simply want here to stress that that task has not been accomplished because of the lack of political will. Whenever our Finance Minister touches this point he does not mention this. He thinks that that is beyond his sphere. When the Minister for Agriculture touches it, he completely not only misses it, sometimes he

means the opposite. Without that, unless you complete this aspect, the millions and millions of people who are leaving the villages overcrowding the towns and cities or leaving Bihar and Eastern UP and simply overcrowding Punjab or Haryana and other places, will not be stopped.

More than that, land is passing more and more into the hands of absentee owners, not to the tillers, but to the absentee owners non-the less who don't actually cultivate. Those who own, most of them don't cultivate. Those who cultivate, most of them don't own it. So there is less interest, less incentive for investing inputs in these things. That is why though we have made progress, much progress of course, it is not yet adequate because of this aspect.

I think while the Finance Minister touches this point, he must ensure that our home market expands. In a country like India home market cannot expand unless those who toil in the land have something in their pocket to purchase the goods from the markets, goods manufactured by the industry. So, they must have the purchasing capacity. Our growing industry - which must grow; both in private and public sector, about which I will talk later - must have the base for the agricultural raw material inside the country - both commercial goods and other goods. For that purpose also increased production in the agricultural sector for the industrial raw material and for internal market for the industrial goods, is required.

In that context I think it is high time - whatever has passed cannot be brought back - that we ensure that whatever the clear agriculture policy that we have got time and again, is enforced and is strictly implemented, so that we can move over to the other task. That is required in the interest of economic development of our country.

On the point of industrial growth, from the very beginning this aspect was also taken into account.

17.00 hrs

Over populated countries like India having more hands and the brain behind it, require cottage industries also. Even today, if our party comes to power, if Communists come to power, we cannot do away with the cottage industries, because we have to utilise so many hands for national development, we have to utilise so many hands for our production. It is not only for those persons who are unemployed - of course, it is required for them - but for others also it is required, for our national goods and for our national economy.

The cottage industry has also been rotting. I will give one example. Madhubani Khadi Bhandar was one of the two cottage industries in the whole country which, during the British days, was producing paper - hand made paper - from straw. Gandhiji used to write on that paper. It was producing soaps and other things also. At present all those buildings, built during the British days are hired to offices and others. This sector has been neglected.

As part of this policy, we are discussing the multi-nationals, the corporate sector, and the public sector. If we miss the cottage industries, we cannot give jobs to the crores of persons who are fit and who are capable of working - both male and female. That must be a part of our economic policy and it should ensure a job for every hand. To begin with, we have to make India well.

Then, we have the mini sector, the tiny sector, the small sector, the medium sector and the big sector. Our Industrial Policy was never against any particular sector because we could not afford to copy the style of USA, USSR and other developed countries, be it socialist or capitalist, because of our very composition of the population. As Nehru used to say, the big industries - the key industries - will generate more investment. And there comes the role of public sector. Some of our friends say that it is the ideologi-

cal sector. But, it was not so. Some people gleefully, some other sorrowfully and some others simply mentioning that it is the collapse of socialism. But, they forget one thing. I want to emphasise that the media is completely suppressing. It is the Soviet Union, the socialist economy and the socialist industries which saved the world from fascist flare-ups during the Second World War, when all these tractor producing factories turned into tank producing factories. No capitalist country can do that. During those days, USA was not so developed. In one go, the most developed countries like France, whole of Europe and other countries collapsed before Hitler's army. It is not only the Soviet people, but the collective industrial base the socialists industrial base saved them. Thereafter, because of the investment, they have concentrated upon those industries. So, that saved them and that saved the world. Thereafter also, since 1945, the world has been saved from the horrors of the Third World War. We had the Second World War in 1939. It was not between the socialist and the capitalist; but the capitalist countries fought among themselves like dogs. That war became the World War. The Third World War was on the horizon. But because of the socialist economy, socialist industry concentrated upon strategic weapons, concentrated upon space weapons and space development. Then, the USA began crying in the 70's that the USSR had gone ahead of it. So, in order to be equal to that it must go over to Star War. The Soviet Union used to say, "No, we are not ahead of you. We are, more or less, at the equal level." So, you must remember but for that, what would have happened when the USA Seventh Fleet had come to our shores during the Bangladesh War. Could Cuba save itself? Could Vietnam save itself? Could Egypt save itself in 1956? So, they took upon themselves and discharged that responsibility to save peace for the world, and at the same time, the freedom of those countries in the world. Whosoever sought help from them, actually got it. So, do not try to equate, do not try to compare with other things. If they are chang-

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ing, this is there is Russia. I think, the people in those countries will decide. With that aspect we are concerned. So I wanted to say it.

Similarly, when we began public sector, Pandit Nehru used to say, "If you do not plan, if you do not give prominence to the public sector, the private sector would want maximum and quick profit. So, they will invest only in cinema houses and it hotels." These are his words. They will invest for quick profit. They would not invest in basic and key industries. And that was the fact. At that time, not because of any hunch, the public sector came. We tried what the USA. We tried with Britain and other countries. We could not have single basic industry in the beginning. In that context, the public sector came. And public sector with the commanding heights could not dominate the whole economy, but could give a direction, give a lead, give help to the whole economy. That was the meaning of the 'commanding height'. Commander is alone in the whole Army. The danger is there at present. The slide-down came in 1977 with the Janata Party Government. That was followed by the Congress (I) Government in 1980. The slide-down developed more in 1984 and again more developed in 1990 when my friend, Mr. Ajit Singh, was the industry Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: And now again.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You are taking it to the logical conclusion. The tragedy is being developed. That is the tragedy. Here the danger comes.

I would not like to touch all those points which will come during the MRTP discussion. It will be discussed again tomorrow. At present, I would like to say about what the world is facing, what the country is facing. Last year, we had cement production when the cement industry organisation began crying that there is a glut in the market. The word was 'glut' but the cement prices went

up and did not go down. The whole economic theory of Adam Smith and Marshal collapsed. More goods and cheaper goods did not happen. More cement but costlier cement; 1.5 lakh tonnes of sugar produced - a record production - more sugar and costlier sugar; more foodgrains - 17,50,000 tonnes - and costlier foodgrains.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Produced and perished.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Yes, more production and more inflation. How did it happen? That is the thing which our Finance Minister unfortunately misses. Stagflation is overtaking our country - stagnation and inflation at the same time. And that is the job of the monopolists in this country. This is the role of the monopolists, that is, produce less and earn profit on that by increasing the prices. I am not naming anybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am naming. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That is the national calamity and that is the anti-national policy which has to be understood. The country has to understand it and the House has to understand it. First of all, Shri Manmohan Singh who is at the helm of affairs has to understand it. How can you ask the workers to produce more so that they will have to pay more tomorrow? This is the logic. The role of the estate which plays a regulating role, the role of the public sector and the commanding role of our Parliament should be in seeing to it that there must be production which means more goods for the people which means cheaper goods for the people. Sir, how will it happen? It will happen with our help. Those were the turbulent days in late 1960. (Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Your party had six minutes but I gave you fifteen minutes.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Kindly give

me some more time, Sir. The more we produce with the help of the bank advances, the more goods are stored in the bank godowns. There are less goods in the market and as the consumers do not go to the godowns and remain outside, prices rise. It is because of less goods and more consumers and with the help of our money, the bank money, the profiteers loot the country and inflation is uncontrolled and our Finance Minister is doing so much of exercises on how to control inflation. You can even help the monopolists if they help in increasing the productivity which is another matter. But what I mean to say is that you should stop advances for manipulation, for speculation and for hoarding. Do not pay bank advances. The private sector wants freedom. Give them full freedom. The traders of essential goods must be given full freedom. Let the wholesalers trade with their own money. Let them have their own money. Simply stop paying them the bank advances.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It has already been stopped.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As long as you are on that side, it cannot be stopped. I will be delighted if the Finance Minister says that it has been stopped.

So, this is what the consumers expect. I do not want you to pay the wholesalers. You cannot do that and I do not demand it from you. Leave them free with their own money. But do not give your money to them because that will lead to uncontrollable pressure which may result in more price rise and more inflation.

Similar is the case with regard to banks. I heard the radio news today that we are now going to give full freedom to foreign banks and Indian banks. I myself heard this news. I will be very happy if the Finance Minister contradicts it. Unfortunately, I heard this news from the All India Radio.

Similar is the case with regard to econ-

omy. What is the curb which the Finance Minister has put on taxes? If you have a fixed deposit in the bank, then it will be taxed at source. The fourth grade and third grade employees, the very poor peasants and the labourers who go to Punjab from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, even they have some savings in the form of fixed deposit for worse days or for some marriage expenses, etc. Now, you are taxing them. I say, your banks will be in danger. At present, the directive is that if there is a deposit of Rs. 2500 per year, that will be taxable at source.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Poor people cannot afford to have such savings in the banks.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have created a panic among the people. They are taking back their deposits.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Simply think it over. We are always in favour of taxing those who can really afford to pay. But the fixed deposits are an investment in our national economy for mobilising resources and for national advancement. Taxing the fixed deposits to that limit, goes against our national interests. That goes against national saving. Please do away with this directive. I do not think even that side will have any objection to it. If you do not remove it, bank and even the cooperative banks will be affected.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have already been affected.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then there will be disastrous consequences. This would lead to worse things. Our resources will be drained out and there will be more and more black money. Please give an assurance that you will modify it. I think the whole House supports you if you withdraw this measure.

Similarly, I have a letter with me here from the Bank Employees Association, the Bengal Cooperative Bank Employees Fed-

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erations. I think it must have reached the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. We know from our own experience that for more production, for more incentives to save, for enhancing self-employed productive endeavours, they are not to be garnered away by officers and even by those who take loans. As can be seen from my practical experience, they are also a guilty party. You must encourage self-employment in productive endeavours. Otherwise, how can you afford to give jobs to all? Any party that may be coming to power cannot do it at present. But you can solve the problem by encouraging self-employment in productive endeavours.

Similarly, with regard to public sector, I would like the Finance Minister of present a White Paper to the Parliament and to the country. How many of the private sector industries have fallen sick? And in how many units, resources have been diverted to other sectors?

AN HON. MEMBER: 60 per cent.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Not percentage alone. I want the entire thing in all details, so that the whole volume can be presented to the House and the nation will know as to what the so called private sector has done. As regards the public sector, please do not kill the patient. Try to see that he gets cured, see that he improves and in a healthy spirit, takes the path of commanding heights so that all aspects of our economy function harmoniously and simultaneously, supplementing and complementing each other and not at the cost of one another.

SHIR MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman Sir, in November 1989, ours was a dynamic economy, more dynamic than it had ever been before, ever since Independence. We had at the stage recorded an average annual rate of growth in the Seventh Five Year Plan, of 5.5 per cent. In June 1991, we inherited not

merely a stagnant economy, but a debilitated economy, an economy that was in the process of crashing. In November 1989, we had controlled prices, for the better part of five years to a figure well below 10 per cent. In June 1991, when we were summoned back to power, we were faced with a situation where inflation was rising rapidly towards the dangerous benchmark of 20 per cent. It was rising rapidly and exponentially toward that benchmark where if the people of India had not decided to throw out that lot out and bring us in, we would have reached 20 per cent and faced the disaster that most other countries have faced when inflation reached 20 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when our Government left office in November 1989, our foreign exchange resources were about Rs. 6000 crores. And, when in June 1991, the people of India sacked them and brought us back into power, at that stage our foreign exchange resources were around Rs. 2,600 crores. When we left Office in November 1989, we gave to the country a dynamic private sector, a dynamic agriculture and dynamic public sector. When we returned to power in June, 1991, we were faced with a private sector which was crippled; a public sector which was bankrupt, and an agriculture that did not know where it was going. In November, 1989, month-by-month, millions of dollars were flowing into this country from NRIs. By the time we were summoned back to power in June 1991, we were losing our foreign exchange reserved to NRIs at the rate of over 300 million dollars a month. When we left Office in November 1989, our international credit worthiness was at a peak. It took exactly one month for a non-Congress Government to be denied getting a loan from the international community for a public sector corporation as great as the ONGC.

Sir, it is an astonishing tribute to the capacity of our Finance Minister, the Moses of our present reform, that in a matter of a mere six months, in matter of less than 200 days, not only have millions started returning

back to our country so that there is no net outflow of our NRI deposit, but our international credibility has been so restored that every single international bank of the world, that every single commercial bank in the market and every single NRI is not only willing to donate to India but is eager to come to our assistance. Ours is an economy where, prices today are rising at a rate of 13 per cent per annum. This is not a desirable rate of increase. But the difference between 13 per cent last year and 13 per cent this year is that last year it had risen from 8 to 13 and was heading towards 18 per cent and in our case it has come down from 16 to 13 and is going down to 8 per cent.

Ours is a process of adjustment and it is this adjustment which the alleged socialists led by Shri George Fernandes and the discredited Marxists led by Shri George Fernandes and the discredited Marxists led by Shri Amal Datta and others are attempting to denigrate. I am not surprised. Every time the people of our country have mistakenly handed over the political power to one or other combination of Janata, or some other name, they have landed us in crisis. In 1979, India faced the worst crisis that it had faced since 1947. And in 1991 we faced the worst crisis that we have faced since 1979.

It is not as if crisis only come when the Janata party is in power. Crisis also arise when the Congress is in power. Let me take three major crises that we have faced.

In 1955 or so, the Government of India faced the most severe foreign exchange crisis, where all the sterling balances that had been built up in the Second World War were suddenly depleted. What did we do? We faced up to that crisis and converted it into an opportunity. It was that crisis that led to the launching of the entire Nehruvian proposals, the entire Nehruvian programme through the Second Five Year Plan and subsequent plans.

There was a second crisis in 1973 when

the oil shock took place. How did India react under the Congress Government? We reacted in such a manner that almost overnight our oil production went up by three times so that we were more self-reliant in petroleum products at the end of crisis than we were before the crisis set in.

In 1987, we faced probably the single most severe drought that our country has ever faced. Certainly, our country faced one of the severest droughts, if not the most severe. While our friends in the Opposition busied themselves with their meaningless allegations about Bofors, our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, instead of wasting his time on these matters, devoted himself exclusively to facing up to the crisis of drought with the result that for the first time in the agricultural history of India, we came through a drought with a positive rate of growth. I agree with Shri George Fernandes that there were many elements in the crisis that started in August, 1991 that were not of our making. But what was the difference between the crisis management under Congress Governments and crisis management under non-Congress Governments? I have given you three examples of 1956, 1973 and 1987 to show how a Congress Government faces up to a crisis. What did the other Governments do? Instead of dealing with the single biggest crisis that we have ever faced in terms of the external equilibrium, what the Janta Dal Government of that day do? - One picked up Mandal, one picked up Mandir and in between the two, we had a Foreign Minister, who on the sacred floor of in this sacred House and actually announced that his Government could not make a telephone call to President Saddam Hussein because he would ask the Prime Minister what is his Government's policy on Iraq and the Foreign Minister actually said here, he does not know what his Government's policy is and so how can he talk to Iraq's President about this?

17.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

It is the total failure of non-Congress Governments to conduct crisis management that has been responsible for those crisis worsening. And because the people of India know that it is only by re-entrusting governance to a Party that understands governance that we can overcome a crisis, in June 1991 they rectified their error of November 1989 and brought the Congress Government back to power. We have vindicated the hope that they reposed in us because, in a mere matter of six months, this country that was tethering on the brink of bankruptcy, this country that did not have any credibility in any financial institution, this country that looked as if it would collapse, has not collapsed but has bounced back and is today regarded the world over as a shining example of how to face up to a crisis.

I want to particularly congratulate our Finance Minister on this having done two things. I do not know why - our of excessive modesty - he failed to mention them in his own statements.

Sir, usually when a debtor country goes to the IMF to seek assistance, it has been the experience of most countries around the world, in Africa and in Latin America particularly, the IMF insists that as part of the conditionality of giving assistance, programmes that are designed to directly benefit the poor are reduced. The astonishing achievement of our Finance Minister has been that in this year of adjustment, when we will be cutting down on a whole series of things, when we will be stagnating on other fronts in terms of expenditure, we have not reduced the expenditure on our anti-poverty programmes. We have not reduced the food subsidy. It is this kind of compassionate adjustment that distinguishes an intelligent governance of the country from running after Mandal or running after some Mandir.

We have run this country with a sense of responsibility. Where does this responsibil-

ity come from? This responsibility come from the fact that - I say with pride - ours is socialist party, ours is a socialist Government, ours is a Government that represents the Constitution, in which our Republic is described and defined as socialist. (*Interruptions*) What is our socialism? It is a very good question from our Communist and Marxists friends. In 15 years of governances in West Bengal, the only light that the Communists have lit is the *Jyoti* in Bengal lamps. There is the Marxists heresy which has wrecked socialism the world over. But merely, because Stalinist Russia has collapsed under the perversion of Stalinism, Socialism has not died. Our socialism lives. Our socialism is an indigenous socialism. Our socialism does not come from books imported from aboard. Our socialism has, as its primary objective, the removal of poverty and our Finance Minister has demonstrated this by refusing even in this crisis to cut down on the anti-poverty programme or to cut down on food subsidies. And our objective is, remains, and shall always be, first add foremost the removal of poverty, Associated with this removal of poverty is self-reliance. We are a self-reliant people and self-reliant people are primarily a self-confident people. We are not going to come under the syndrome of the inferiority complex of Marxist theory that if foreign companies come in, our sovereignty goes. We know that we have got the ability to stand up for our country, our public sector has the internal strength, our private sector has the internal strength, and, above all our people have the internal strength to face upto pressures by any multi-national company, to attempt to undermine our sovereignty. Our people know that the multi-national companies can be used for the development of this country and we are going to use the multi-national companies for the development of the country.

In Panditji's socialism the single biggest emphasis was placed on productivity and employment. And he never mixed up ends and means as these Marxist groups do. Three decades ago, he looked upon the

ends as higher productivity and higher employment, and was willing to use whatever means, whatever combination of means was required, to achieve that objective.

Back in 1956, it was essential that the public sector play a much larger role than the private sector in promulgating and promoting productivity and employment in our economy.

Thanks to the success - not failure, I repeat, success of the Nehruvian model, we have today arrived at a stage where it is possible for us to change that mix, and in changing that mix, let us not forget that we have not abandoned the commanding heights of the economy. All that we have said is that we shall have a tough, and lean public sector. It is not part of Nehruvian socialism to have a flaggy public sector. It is not part of Nehruvian socialism to allow the public sector to be used for nepotistic purpose. It was no part of Nehruvian socialism to take over the sins of the private sector. The whole of this NTC, is a loss, it is a result of the government taking upon itself the sins of the private sector. That was no part Nehruvian Socialism .

If what Shri Manmohan Singh has done in the last six months is to remove the distortions that have crept into Nehruvian Socialism, let us not accuse him of having abandoned the path of Pandit Nehru. Because, the Finance Minister of India today, Shri Manmohan Singh, is a Congress Finance Minister, finance minister of the Congress Party, he is the Finance Minister of a socialism that has become the only valid form of socialism in the whole world over. And why is it valid? It is valid because only in the Nehruvian model of socialism was democracy associated with socialism. In the fast developing East Asian economies which are often held up, particularly by our BJP friends, as an example for us to follow, there is very little democracy as we understand it. And I would not like to see this country increasing its productivity at the expense of its democ-

racy. Equally, in the Soviet Union and the East European countries the fall of socialism is now because there is something wrong with socialism as such. It is because there was no democracy there. The entire world, whether it is the capitalist world or the socialist world, is not moving towards the vision of Nehru, which was that we have a mixed economy in which the mixture between the public and private sector is geared up to the realities of the time and that at no time is the market allowed either to be dominated either by a dictatorship of the proletariat, or by fascist forces. What we say is that the economy must be associated with a policy of democracy. And it is this remarkable mix, between democracy and socialism that constitutes the essence of the Nehruvian vision.

I would warn Shri Manmohan Singh that there is one thing that every Congress Finance Minister must guard against, or rather two. One is praise from Mr. Palkivala. And the second is the kiss of death from the BJP. My happiness today is not undiluted because I was shocked to find Mr. Jaswant Singh was praising my finance Minister. Why was he doing so? It was because he has an ulterior motive. That ulterior motive is to pretend that the Nehruvian model has failed and that the Government of India is abandoning Nehru's path. I assure Mr. Jaswant Singh through you, Sir, that the Congress Party will never leave the path of Nehruji, Indiraji and Rajivji.

And if any Finance Minister of India, including Dr. Manmohan Singh, were to leave that path, he will find that he will march alone and that the Congress Party will not march behind him. It is only to the extent to which the policy that he articulates is in conformity with the principles and objectives of socialist pattern of society, which was placed before us in 1955 at Avadi by Jawahar Lal Nehru, that a Congress Finance Minister can have any credibility.

When I look at Dr. Manmohan Singh, I

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see him as a Finance Minister, who has done the remarkable task of not only being true to the principles of the Congress Party but also acquiring the respect of the entire world, whether socialist or capitalist. If he is not acquiring the respect of the likes of Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Jaswant Singh and Mr. Amal Datta, my heartiest congratulations to him, Sir. Nothing is worse than their kiss of death.

But the biggest single danger is this: if the Finance Minister allows any of his present difficulties to stop him from persisting, if he allows problems on the price front, problems with regard to public sector productivity, problem with regard to employment to push him off the path on which he is, that will be a great danger. He must persist because it is only at the end of a period of penitence that we can make up for sins which these two Janata Governments left upon our head between 1989 and 1991.

Therefore, in conclusion, I plead with the Finance Minister to ignore the bouquets of the BJP and ignore the brickbats of the Marxists and persist upon the Congress path, the Nehru Path, the path of righteousness.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing country's present economic crisis. Dr. Manmohan Singh had accepted it in his statement two days go. What are the reasons of present economic crisis? What is he doing for resolving the present crisis?

The rate of inflation in the country is increasing. Prices of the Commodities are rising. Unemployment and poverty is prevalent. The gap between Import and Export is increasing. The foreign exchange reserve is decreasing and regional imbalance is in-

creasing. This is the present economic crisis.

Besides, the country is under heavy debt. Internal debt is 81 per cent while external is 19 per cent. According to this, we are under the external debt of Rs. one lakh eighty thousand crore. We earn 36 per cent from exports. and it is spent in paying foreign debts. Today, the country is falling in the grip of debt. Just now the well known Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, was speaking on behalf of the Congress.

AN HON. MEMBER: Earliest also he was well known.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He was elected after winning popularity. In Rajiv's time, I read much about him in the magazines and I thought that there would be some depth in his intellect but today, when I heard him, I found his speech irrelevant and illogical. He was making contradictory statements. We have not come out from Doon school but we have studied in village panchayat schools and have reached here after studying in ordinary colleges and Patna University. I am a son of an ordinary freedom fighter, not of any capitalist. He is proving true to his reputation. He is making contradictory statements. He has accepted that our economic policies have failed, country has failed. He is presenting it in such a way as if the country has failed in every respect. In fact Nehruvian model has been adopted in this country, which he praised but at the same time, he is also criticising the economic condition of the country.

Nehruvian Model was in vogue in this country but today it is being said that it has failed. Nehruvian Model was to promote Industries. Now he is stating with pride that a big crisis came in 1955 and to resolve that crisis they gave a great boost to industrialisation in 1956. In 1956, from Second Five Year Plan, agriculture was neglected and industrialisation was given priority. It is the root cause of country's economic crisis. He

quoted it when Shri George was speaking. I do not want to repeat it. Today, our per capita income is Rs. 4 thousand while America's per capita income is more than Rs. 6 lakh and Switzerlerland's more than Rs. 7 lakh. We are heading towards industrialisation while the world is heading towards automation. What I mean to say is that we followed others blind folded by and no positive results came out.

Nehruji had introduced public sector in the country. It was good, but today we are doing away within. Though we cannot hold any individual responsible for the plight of the public sector but the manner in which it has been misused, and the way it was established, it only increased inefficiency and promoted nepotism. We are not in favour of such a public sector but at the same time, we are not totally against it. Shri George said that now dishonesty, inefficiency and theft was going on in private sector. But this charge is levelled against the public sector. The Nehruvian model favoured the principle of balanced growth and Nehru expected that with industrialisation the benefits of development will reach the grass-root level. It was a dream to turn the pyramid and it failed. Socialists opposed this model at that time. Dr. Lohia, J.P. etc. opposed it and you were talking about Indian socialism with pride. If Indian Socialism is the philosophy of Swatantra Party, congratulations to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Narasimha Rao but people of this country cannot be misguided. You are giving the name Indian Socialism to the philosophy of Swantantra party of Murli Deora. I cannot understand this definition of socialism. It will be better to change its definition if you want capitalism to be called as socialism. You have a right to speak on socialism. Shri Nehru had said that there would be balanced growth but it did not happen so. It means that the pre-independence of the country economy was ruined by the Britishers.

In the past we had a number of cottage industries. There were highly skilled arti-

sans and craftsmen in the country. Such a fine quality of muslin used to be produced that a full length of it could pass through a ring. But today we do not have such art. No matter U.S.A. or other countries have progressed too much but no country has that art today which may match the muslin of Dacca. But the Britishers destroyed that industry to set up their own market. Gandhiji was in favour of cottage industries because he knew that India has a large population and little capital. But Nehruji attached importance to industrialisation and today we are saying that he too destroyed the economy of the country. Intellectuals like Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Narasimha Rao and Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar are supporting the new ideology and the new policy. Where will they lead the country to? We have little capital and a large population; and if we take the help of capital oriented industries our men would be rendered jobless. We do not have enough capital, so we cannot compete in the world market. The Nehruvian model is the main course of the economic crisis of our country. The socialists had opposed the Nehruvian model. The majority of the people of the country were against that Nehruvian model. They have been securing less than 40 per cent of the votes and more than sixty per cent votes have always been cast against their policies. Howsoever loud claims they may make but their policy has failed. They accepted its side and outside the House before the death of Nehruji that their economic policy of industrialisation has failed. When agriculture did not get encouragement, the country faced crises one after another and those crises are likely to come again in your regime also. The previous Government was also pressurised by I.M.F. to withdraw subsidy on fertilisers and Shri V.P. Singh was criticised in this regard. I would like to appreciate Shri V.P. Singh because he did not yield to that pressure. But today the subsidy is being withdrawn. When we gave our arguments against it the Government told us that it would continue to be given to the small and medium farmers. I want to know whether it is being implemented? Does the Ministry of

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Agriculture agree with it? Do State Governments agree with it and are they not facing any practical difficulty? The subsidy on fertilizers which you have mentioned just now, is not being given nor it will be given in future.

According to our experience, two things give rise to black-marketings. Even today black-marketing will increase in the case of fertilizers. You have got the approval of the House of Rs. 250 crore supplementary budget but the poor would not be benefited from that money. That amount will allocated for other items and black-marketing will increase. This will cause foodgrains crisis in the country. Owing to the wrong policy of the Government there would be less production of foodgrains in the country and even then it is following the wrong policy. If you really want to save the country from the present economic crisis you should not misguide the country through words. You assert that the IMF has not imposed any conditionality but you have obviously made the statement that the Government is going to import edible oils. I want to ask what sort of policy the Government is following? Referring to the famine in 1987-88 Shri Aiyar has praised the Rajiv Gandhi Government. But I would like to say that is was the darkest period for the country. There was a minor crisis of edible oils and you started importing it to earn cheap popularity. It resulted in an increase in our requirements because oil was then available at cheap prices. Prior to it per capital requirement was 48 grams but after the fall in prices the requirement increased to 54 grams and today it is 58 grams. I do not think that a person would die if he get 54 grams of edible oil instead of 58 grams. I do not think it an essential commodity. If 4 grams less edible oil is supplied to an individuals, it won't affect his health. It will rather have good effect on his health. A bugbear is created about the crisis of edible oils. Hon. Shri Manmohan Singh, there is no harm in holding talks with the capitalists, these must be held. But was it proper to

surrender before the edible oil kings? They should have been trusted. The edible oil kings of Gujarat create oil crisis and control the market of edible oils. Two years ago these persons attacked Shri Kurien, the Chairman of N.D.D.B. These persons indulge in such things yet the Government surrenders before them. They are making attempts to create artificial crisis on a large scale. If the Government does not tackle them, the prices, of oils would not come down. I would like to suggest to Dr. Manmohan Singh not to commit the mistake of importing edible oils from abroad in the interest of the country. Foreign exchange is earned with great difficulty. So it should not be spent in this way. I would like to say that there is no such crisis in the country. Only the wrong policies of this Government have aggravated the problems. Here are figures of the Government and Reserve Bank of India. But I don't want to go into the figures. I would like to know from the Government whether the employment opportunities are not declining at present? In the Seventh Five Year Plan period the employment opportunities were reduced to 1.8 percent. You are well aware of all these things. Whose failure does it show? The non-Congress Government was formed during 1977-79 and last time it was formed for a period of eleven months. After that there was no non-Congress Government in the true sense. It was a puppet Government of the Congress. It was virtually your own Government. You mean that the non-Congress Government which remained in power for two years and 1 months was responsible for all this. But I would like know whether Shri Morarji Desai or Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh or the Congress, who ruled the country for 42 - 44 years, is responsible for the decrease in employment opportunities. The Congress Party time and again talks of poverty. It is noteworthy that the percentage of people living below the poverty line had once declined to 30 per cent. But now this figure has again reached 50 per cent. What sort of progress is this? What sort of economic management is this? You are on the one

hand deviable from the so called Nehruvian Model and on the other you are appreciating it. (*Interruptions*) The economic policy of the Government has failed but the treatment which has been started to cure it, is more dangerous.

The Government is going to mortgage the entire country to the I.M.F. and the World Bank and the multinational companies. This will create much more severe crisis in the country. Only public sector is accused of inefficiency. Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, a time will come soon when democracy will be called dangerous for development in the country. In the name of this development, democracy is soon going to be murdered. I would like to say that we people feel very ashamed of the way Government is proceeding and Shri Manmohan Singh is writing letters in his capacity as Minister of Finance of an Independent nation like India. When U.S.A. wanted to exploit India through P.L. 480, the then Prime Minister late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri called upon the people of the Country to miss one meal in a week, preferably, the evening meal. But we forgot about self-sufficiency and our domestic crisis. We are rushing to foreign countries with a begging bowl in our hands to find out the remedy of this crisis. When Someone takes exception to it, the Government claims that it has improved the economic management of the Nation. The Government expresses its satisfaction that it has increased foreign exchange reserve from Rs. 2600 crores to 8,000 crores. They are giving a pay on their own back but the country's condition is deteriorating. In this way, neither the employment opportunities would be created nor poverty or inequality would be removed. Moreover, the regional imbalance is increasing with this economic policy of the Government. In this way, development will take place in certain parts of this country but the whole country cannot be developed

What is the condition of Bihar today. Bihar has plenty of minerals but its plight is the worst of all. The States like Orissa, West

Bengal, Madhya Pradesh also face similar situation. A sort of colonies within the countries are being created. The present condition of Bihar is the result of the wrong policies of the Government. During Dr. Manmohan Singh's visit to Patna in the last week of August, the Chambers of Commerce of Bihar gave him a memorandum. It is a detailed memorandum giving details as to how Bihar is being exploited and how such other poor States are being exploited. The per capita income of Bihar is Rs. 2122, which the country's per capita income is Rs. 4247. Needless to say, that right from the first to the Savant Five Year Plan. Bihar has been allocated per capita Rs. 626 to Bihar whereas the average per capita allocation of the country was Rs. 1026. The cash credit-deposit ratio of Bihar is 38 and that of the country is 60. Thus Bihar is treated like a colony. The citizens of the poor States save money in their States but that money is not utilised for the development of that State, rather that amount is invested in other States and injustice is done to them.

Today, Bihar is facing shortage of electricity. Who is responsible for the present power crisis in Bihar? Who ruled Bihar and for how much period? Whenever, Bihar was ruled by parties other than the Congress, new Power Houses and Plants were installed, but whenever Congress came to power, the condition went from bad to worse. This has been the predicament of Bihar. Today, the per capita availability of electricity in Bihar is 19.56 megawatt and it is 65.16 megawatt in the country. The peak demand of electricity of Bihar is 1526 megawatt which is seldom supplied in full. The normal supply is 640 megawatt. In the field of energy, only 2.93 per cent money is being invested in Bihar whereas 97.07 per cent money is being invested in the rest of the country, despite the fact the Bihar comprises 11 percent of the population of the country but the investment is so little. It is not clear what sort of India is going to be built by the Government whether it is going to build India of the dream of Shri Murlidhar Deora and Shri

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Mani Shankar Aiyar where certain multi-national agents will thrive or it is going to build Bharat which is being reduced to poverty? (*Interruptions*) Today, the capitalists are thriving and flourishing in the country. This is the real picture of the economic crisis in the country.

With folded hands, I urge upon Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Narasimha Rao not to lead the country towards disaster, inequality, regional imbalances, unemployment, price-rise inflation etc. If the country is really to be put on the right track, we once again have to fulfil our those commitments which had been our ideals during the freedom struggle. We have to start our work from the ground level. A nation cannot prosper with foreign donations and foreign loans on hard conditions, a nation can be built with its will-power, with proper use of its own resource and by bringing the country out of its present plight by hard labour and concerted efforts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I therefore, request the Government to pay attention to it. This Government is a minority Government. It is surviving with the support of other parties. Anytime, those parties can withdraw their support and topple the Government. If the Government wants to continue, it must run properly. I am of the view that the country must follow the Gandhian policies so that it may be come self-reliant and give direction to the world.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the previous speakers have expressed their views on various aspects of the economic situation. All are concerned about price rise. In spite of its promise the government could do nothing in this regard. If we think how the prices are going up. I do not see any valid reason for this price hike. The Prices of essential commodities are

constantly increasing. The reported reasons of price hike are not real. Whenever the government wishes, it raises the prices of services and goods. This is all unreasonable and unplanned. That is why we all are worried about it.

The second point is that as Shri Jaswant Singh has pointed out, our economy has lost credibility in the world and the value of rupee has also supported.

In the industrial sector, though there is production yet there is lot of unemployment. There is no market for our products. Illiterate people are unemployed and people who possess qualifications migrate to foreign countries. Just now, I read the annual report of one of the I.I.T., I found that 76% students of every batch were going to foreign countries and only 24% remained here. Unemployment is also responsible for this large scale brain-drain. A lot of money is being spent on training doctors and engineers...

[English]

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had an understanding that we would finish this discussion today. So, I would be obliged if the time of the House could be extended by two hours, up to 8 O'clock, since there are a number of speakers to participate in the discussion.

There is dinner available for Members who are here at Room No. 70. They are welcome to join.

In case even if we have to sit late, I would oblige if the House agrees so that we will finish the discussion today.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House agrees to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anna Joshi may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the economic crisis has created the problem of unemployment. As one of our friends said that our first five year plan was based on the Russian pattern. Pt. Nehru and his colleague were much influenced by Russian pattern, therefore, he paid his attention towards industrialisation and invested 75% of the annual national income on setting up industries in cities, big dams and setting up heavy industries. But he did not pay due attention towards agriculture, which is the main occupation of 80% of Indian population. Due to investment of only 20% of the total income on agriculture, its condition is very miserable. Even after 40 years of independence only 13-14% of our agricultural land is under irrigation and the rest of the agricultural area has been suffering either from excessive rain or from drought for the last 40 years. Even today, we can't say anything about agriculture. For the improvement of agriculture. For the improvement of agriculture, our policy should be based on Agro-industry. Agriculture should also be given the status of industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that when the economic condition of 70-80% of the people of the country is not good, how the economy of the country can be saved because vast majority of the population of India depends upon agriculture and agriculture itself is not being developed in a proper manner. For the development of agriculture, more funds should be provided so that agroindustries can also be developed and more and more unemployed persons can be employed in those industries.

Sir, the problems of other countries of the world are different and our problems are different. Our problem is that many youth are ready to do work but they are not getting any work. They should be given employment. Our aim should not be more production. It should be mass production by masses. For this we should adopt agro-industrial policy.

I remind that during Janata Party rule there were 76 articles which were not allowed to be produced by big industrialists. Those articles were not to be produced even at the district level. These articles were allowed only to be produced at Tehsil level and below Tehsil level. There are both the raw-material and unemployed youths for doing work, and these articles do not require much money. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power, this policy had been withdrawn. Yesterday during zero hour our Member of Parliament Shri Ram Naik raised an issue about the policy of the Government about khadi and gramodhyog. Till now there were 23 industries. Recently after much consideration we have given 67 industries to the Khadi and Gramodhyog Board. In this respect, the Government has not taken suitable action. It means these 67 industries have been given to Khadi and Gramodhyog Board only on paper. For that you have to arrange raw material and other things. There are 6000 posts in Khadi and Gramodhyog Board. Out of which 1300 are vacant. Some more posts are going to fall vacant in 1992.

[*English*]

1300 posts are vacant for years together, out of 6000 posts 2300 are kept vacant in Khadi and Gramodyog Board.

[*Translation*]

It has created a doubt in our minds that the Government has not good intentions about Khadi and Gramodyog. The Minister of Finance should state his views regarding Khadi Gramodyog, rural industries and industrial policy.

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When we support privatisation our friends allege that we are selling industries to the multi-national companies. We encourage and support the industrial policy. We will oppose the entry of multi national companies through indigenous entrepreneur. Our policy is

[English]

-Industrialise the nation. Nationalise the labour and labourise the industry.

[Translation]

Patriotism should be taught to labourers. Indianisation means labourisation in industry and the efficient and capable labourers should be given representation.

[English]

Mass production by masses, not mass production by industries as in the capitalist countries.

[Translation]

We did not hesitate in introducing privatisation. I would like to say to Shri Fernandes that we are not against nationalisation. We would like that basic and defence industries should be nationalised and should remain in possession of the Government. There are some small industries like soap, paper and cottage industries. If we provide financial help to a rural youth, who is matriculate or graduate, he can set up these industries in the village. Our dream is that the farmer will plough the field and his son will run a factory besides the field. During the rule of the Janata Party we allotted 76 articles to rural industries which were produced by the rural youths.

[English]

Crores of rupees were invested in differ-

ent programmes which were totally unproductive.

[English]

The Government invested lakhs of rupees during the last 40 years for launching such programmes for which there was no planning and we are not getting a single paisa as return. You have distributed Rs. 3000 crore by organising 'Loan Melas'. And those Rs. 3000 crore have been divided among these people only who can help them in election, who can work in their favour. You have given loan to improve the image of your party in elections. During 40 years you have distributed money in unproductive works and have given it to your supporters. Who is responsible for it. You should do away with unproductive programmes. You should start such productive programmes as may help the 80% of our population. Only then the situation will change otherwise the position will remain the same as it was in the period of Nehru. Crores of rupees have been spent on these big dams, but still they are incomplete and lying without any use. A number of dams have been constructed and completed but due to lack of funds the canals have not been constructed to carry the water to the fields. We have constructed Ujani dam in Maharashtra 20 years ago but there is no fund for constructing canals. It is better to construct small dams on the rivers in place of big dams so that the fields can be irrigated and the production may also increase.

Therefore, I submit that the proper attention should be given to rural areas and by promoting agriculture, agro based industries should be set up in the interest of the people.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREEWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on these important issues

that are being discussed throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Sir, first of all, regarding the price rise, several hon. Members, senior Members who preceded me have said several things. I do not want to repeat what they have said. But I would like to ask the Government: How long will you be a silent spectator? when the traders, at least many of whom have no scruples, are cheating the farmers as well as the consumers, the producers as well as the consumers?

18.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In this connection, Sir, you are quite aware that in Bangalore City there is the Bangalore Horticultural Growers Cooperative Society which is functioning since several years on very sound lines. With just a lakhs of rupees—may be with Rs. 20.25 lakhs of capital at the present stage, it is able to deliver vegetables and fruits through nearly 80 retail outlets in the city of Bangalore, Mysore and some other important towns of Karnataka. That society is able to pass on 80 per cent of the consumer price to the farmers who are the producers whereas in private trade they are charging 50 per cent, in some cases 100 per cent and in some other cases upto 300 per cent. Just in a matter of one or two days they are minting money. So, my suggestion to the Government is that even after 44 years of Independence, it must make some efforts. It is not that you should merely do something but you must encourage such institutions to bring into being the producer-cum-consumer cooperatives which can do really something in curbing this price rise and the inflation at least to some extent. Maybe in the City of New Delhi, the Super Bazar may not be functioning on the lines which we have anticipated in the beginning. But I would like to bring to your notice that it is not the case everywhere. In my own city of Vijayawada, there is a Vijaya Krishna Super Bazar, which for sometime, was not running

on sound lines and it was defunct. But when a committed officer, a person with integrity, honesty, dedication, service motto, when he took charge of the situation, it is doing a very good service now. And not only the people of Vijayawada but even the people of from the surrounding villages are able to get lot of consumer goods at quite reasonable price. I suggest to the Government to take up in all earnestness and see the Cooperative Super Bazaars are encouraged with good people. If you appoint bad people, definitely, the same old story will be repeated. But you will be having some list of persons, who in all these years, have some proven record. When it is entrusted to such persons, then the prices can certainly be controlled to some extent and it will go a long way in curbing the inflationary trends.

Regarding the foreign exchange crisis and the balance of payments position, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that let us give priority to the interest of our nation rather than to politics or to any ideology. What is more important is the ultimate will-being of our people and improving the standard of living of the masses in our country. In that endeavour, we have to adopt what is practical, what is more beneficial and which serves the purpose of this country.

In this connection, I would like to say that recently I had the occasion to visit China, a country with more than 100 crores of population and it is making a very rapid progress. We were very much delighted to see how that country is progressing in several spheres. Several years back, it was with an isolationist attitude.

At one point of time that is in 1974, the Minister for foreign trade had said that China will never attract foreign capital or exploit domestic or foreign natural resources in conjunction with other countries. And that China will never go in for joint management with foreign countries and still worse that it will never go in for foreign loans as that

*Present economic situation in
[Sh. Sobhanadreeewara Rao Vadde]*

capitalist country indirectly accusing the Soviet Union.

After some years, the situation has compelled them and they have realised the necessity to open up. In the post Mao period, the top leaders have come to a decision that China should open up and it is only through that way the condition in China could be improved and the general well being of the people could be improved and also its economy could be improved. In that way, China had taken a decision. There were some people, some senior leaders who have expressed some apprehensions regarding the opening up. They have expressed their fears that something wrong may happen. But the great leaders, Mr. Deng, when some veterans, some of them have expressed fears that undesirable things may happen if the door was opened, said that I quite they should not be afraid and that the negative consequences could be contained. What is more important for us here is that the country and the people would benefit most by opening up to foreign investment and participation in joint ventures and not the capitalists. When a country like China has opened up to the other countries and it has been receiving foreign capital, and investment, technology on a much larger scale than what our country has received in all these 44 years. In a matter of few years, they have attracted more investment and capital. I have gone through the papers which were circulated by the hon. Finance Minister. I could not agree with the hopes that this Government is entertaining that with just the measures which he has stated in these papers things in this country are going to improve a lot. Many of these things are being told for quite a long time.

My friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was telling very very emphatically that Nehruvian policy should continue. For several decades the Nehruvian policy was continued. But unfortunately at the tag end of his life Nehruji realised that he had committed a mistake

and taken a wrong path by deviating from the path shown by Mahata Gandhi.

I would like to ask the Government that when two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, how are you going to change the life-style or the living standard of the rural people who constitute a vast majority of the population without taking concrete steps. There is not a single word - I have carefully gone through several pages of these papers-agriculture. If the same step-motherly treatment is given to the agricultural sector which is contributing nearly one-third of the gross domestic product and which is the main source of living for farmers and agricultural labourers who constituted nearly two-thirds of the population, if your new economic policy does not touch the agricultural policy, if your new economic policy does not bring a change in the way in which you have earlier gone through, then I fear, by adopting this present economic policy which is enunciated by the Government, you will further take us into difficulties.

Several hon. Members have expressed some fears that taking IMF assistance several countries', especially the Latin American countries', situation has gone from bad to worse. It may be a fact. But my confidence is, let us study as to where they have gone wrong, certainly we can take care, so that our country does not take such wrong steps. There are also some South Asian countries, which took IMF or World Bank assistance, and have succeeded in bringing a lot of economic development in their own countries. Let us not forget the experience of these countries also. Let us not close our eyes rigidly just for the sake of some ideology or ism.

In this connection I would like to say that the main crux of the problem is that the investment in agricultural sector is very very less. The World Bank report is there, on which you have more confidence, where it is clearly stated that the real investment in agriculture in the 80s, particularly in the

middle of the decade, has been lowered in absolute terms. The only period when the maximum investment was given to agricultural sector was in the second half of 70s when the Janta Government was able to rule this country for nearly two and a half years. But afterwards a lot of negligence was there.

The decline in public investment, the major part of which is allocated to expenditures on dams, canals, and flood control works, has gone down. Not only that, the public investment itself has gone down. Even the private investment has gone down because the terms of trade were operated against the farmers. The farmers were compelled to spend more money than they received by way of selling their agricultural produce. It is very clear in this report. The decline in private investment was even sharper. I would like to ask the Government as to whether they are going to effect a change in the wrong policy which they have adopted during all these years. The weakness of private agricultural investment may reflect an unfavourable structure of incentive because you are giving a lot of incentives to the industrial sector and the private investment was less and less in agricultural sector. That was also made clear in this report. The cross-sectional comparisons of incentives show that agriculture is disprotected related to manufacturing. The agricultural profitability may be deteriorating and a decline in rural capital formation has taken place. So, my suggestion to the Government is kindly take a serious note of this and at least in the Eighth Plan, you shall have to correct this imbalance and injustice done to the agricultural sector. By this action, you are not only helping the farmers, but also the overall economy of this country. The farmers are not beggars; we are not simply asking for any doles. If you give us reasonable and remunerative price, we need not ask for any subsidy. But, unfortunately in spite of the talk by the Agriculture Minister nothing has been done. I would like to quote one thing from the CACP replies when the Bhanu Partap Singh Committee inquired into that.

When the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee asked the CACP as to whether the margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is a fixed percentage and if so, what is the percentage. There were some other questions also. They said that the margin of profit over the cost of cultivation is not a fixed percentage and there is not fixed mathematical model on the basis of which the Commission arrives at the decision. This is the reply that was given authorisedly by the Commission.

You know very well that the industrialists who are manufacturing the fertilisers are now operating on a very inefficient scale; and yet I think 12 per cent margin of profit is guaranteed and based on that profit margin, they are calculating the retention price. But the Government or the CACP do not think it fit to give at least some three per cent, five per cent or six per cent or something very reasonable percentage of profit to the farmers.

Under these circumstances, my submission to the Government would be that they have to think carefully, give remunent would be that they have to think carefully, give remunerative price and also credit that is required by the farmers.

I do not want to repeat the something about fertilisers which I have already said on earlier occasions.

I would like to say something about the State Electricity Boards. I have gone through the supposed conditionalities of the IMF. It is stated that the State Electricity Boards are incurring heavy losses. If there is some justification in increasing the price of electricity, you can do it at a moderate level. Just because the IMF has stated so, you should not put the entire burden on the farmers, just as has happened in the case of fertilisers.

There are many people who are preparing dubious and adulterated fertilisers. Recently firm also, a adulterating fertilizers was found in Guntur. So, there may be several

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[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

other manufacturers who are simply lotting hundreds of crores of rupees from the farmers of this country. So, the price should be reasonable and at stretch the burden should not be put on the farmers.

Regarding employment, I fully agree with what my friends-Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Anna Joshi-said. If new structural reforms are not going to help the unemployed persons of this country, there is going to be a lot of social tensions. Already in several parts of the country-in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and in our own State of Andhra Pradesh- the unemployed poor people are attracted by the militants and Naxalites and lot of social tension is taking place and the breach of peace in the villages, in the rural areas and even in cities, is on a very disturbing scale. My submission is that at least from now onwards, you kindly take such measures where the rural industries or the small-scale and cottage industries are encouraged to the maximum extent so that more number of people will be employed. Without doing that, this economic policy also is not going to help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to bring to your notice that normally for all speakers, it has not exceeded ten minutes. You have spoken for 20 minutes. There are many other people. Lets there be fairness for all Hon. Members.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I will conclude very soon, Sir. What I to say is that unless agricultural development takes place in all aspects, the country is not going to progress and develop. What happened in China? After the reforms in the agricultural sector in 1978 were approved by Chinese leadership, in five years, they were able to double the production. In seven years, they were able to improve the living standards of the people which they could not do for 25 years. Apart from agriculture and the rural industries, have come up in a very very big way. In 1983, 13 per cent of the GDP was

from rural industries. In a matter of two years, the contribution from the rural industries has increased by 5 per cent. When China could do it, why can't our country do it? Certainly, we can do it. The people of this country, the farmers of this country certainly can do it.

My last submission to the Governmente is regarding the exports. You do rely only on manufacturing sector side. From the industrial sector alone, you will not be able to meet the difficult balance of payments position. It is the agricultural sector which will help in that aspect provided the Government gives all encouragement, if the Government encourages the exports from the agricultural sector by implementing the recommendations made by the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee. Where the agricultural products are best produced with all necessary infrastructural facilities, if you implement the recommendations, in the export sector also, our country can definitely go forward. That will help a lot in improving the condition of the people of this country and also the general economy of this country.

So, I appeal that let us be cautious. Let us not just give complete freedom or let us have no inhibitions to take the loan or technology or investment. But let us take all precautions so that it will help in improving the conditions of these people and also provide more employment opportunities to the unemployed people. Already we are having 40 million unemployed people. If the same thing goes in the future, I think, we are going to deviate from the democratic path also. Ultimately some other social tensions and upheavals will take place and the present set-up cannot last long. With this warning, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that state of the Indian economy is like that of a patient with a fractured bone. The patient must try to stand on its own legs in order that he may be able to stand. Or the patient may also be left

to be card by the outside agency. In that case, you surrender the patient to the pity of the outsiders.

The basic problems of the Indian people continue to be the problems of hunger, starvation, illiteracy, unemployment, servility and incapability of the people to lead full lives. At this time, Sir, the urgent need of the economy is public action to protect and extend the entitlements of the poor and the under-privileged. But the present Government has inaugurated an economic policy which is a major assault on their living standards. So, Sir, on the one hand the problems of the people continue and on the other hand, the Government has only withdrawn its hand and there is no public action. This is only natural because this is a Government which believes in the philosophy of continuity in change.

Sir, the Finance Minister has given us a copy of the memorandum which he has submitted to the International Monetary Fund. Now, he has assured us that this has been prepared by the Government of India in consultation with the International Monetary Fund. The standards IMF policy package for structural reforms is this. That all the developing countries should resort to devaluation and fiscal austerity. There should be monetary and credit contraction and there should be different types of liberalisation. And the public sector units should be privatised and the market forces should work in the economy. This is the prescription in all the countries which have taken IMF loans.

In short, it means the economy is to adjust in this way via a contraction of output and employment and the poor people are to bear the heaviest burden of this adjustment. For example, the policy of fiscal austerity involves a reduction in public expenditure and investment and therefore, in aggregate demands, this results in a contraction of output and therefore, enhancement in price level. The policy of monetary restriction by means of a rise in interest rates and control on

credit also adversely affect the growth of output which in turn affects employment possibilities.

Devaluation has an inflationary impact, as the Finance Minister has already admitted. But because of the intermediate goods that are imported and used in the production of goods in our country, the burden of prices ultimately gets shifted to the back of the consumers and therefore, there are inflationary prices.

Different kinds of liberalisation policies associated with structural adjustment programmes bring about a realignment of prices, through financial liberalisation that raises interest rates which in turn contributes to the inflationary spiral. So, the claim of the Finance Minister and the Treasury Benches that this Government has taken a policy to curb inflation is not true. It will rather increase inflation.

An important component of structural programme in the rationalisation of public sector enterprises is the replacement of administrative control over prices market forces. There is a big question on market forces. The question is how prices will behave in the new regime of market that is being ushered in. Market is a wonderful social mechanism. But the market forces function on the basis of distribution of purchasing power. If the purchasing power is not equally distributed, then the market forces will hurt the common people. If it is otherwise, the rich will become an ally of the market forces and control the market and they will try to extract what they want. Are we going to leave the fate of this Indian economy in the hands of a few individuals? These are the things which we should consider. Again, since the motion that activates and sustains the market is the resource-power that functions via prices, price level as such cannot be major policy consideration, though the Finance Minister is not ready to admit. It will again create problems.

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[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty]

I heard the Claims of my Congress friends that because of an inherited legacy, they have got all these problems. Are their claims proved by actual facts? So far as inflation is concerned, what are the percentage changes in the wholesale price index? In 1989-90, from September to December, it was minus one; in 1990-91, it was 3.2; and now it is between 12 and 14 per cent. Just see even the prices of vegetables are rising more and more. It should not be so, in this season when vegetables are available aplenty. I do not know what will happen to the price from after December, say from January. In the first quarter of 1991-92, the percentage change in the wholesale price index was only 1.9 and from that the Government inherited an economy where in the first quarter, the wholesale price index was 1.9 per cent the lowest in the dicate and in the second quarter, it has become 7 per cent. Mr. Aiyar has said that they are in the present condition because of the inherited economy of Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandrasekhar. But is his argument substantiated by facts? No Sir. It is not.

Now, what about employment? There were 33.2 million applicants for jobs in 1990. In the first four months of 1990-91, alone, the number of applicants grew to 34.9 million. Mr. Aiyar is not here what answer he has? Again he claimed that they have been able to solve the problems of our economy and cure the ills of our economy. Is that true?

The next point that I would like to stress is about exports. What is the picture here? While there has been some increase in exports in rupee terms, it has declined to 6 per cent in actual terms, viz. exports in dollar terms. During April-September, actually, exports have declined by 6 per cent. So, these structural reforms, as suggested by the hon. Finance Minister, will not help us.

There are other directions. There has already been a discussion on public sector in

this august House. Where are you moving? The ASSOCHAM's President has claimed that power should be shifted from the President to the people. The way they use the expressions, indicate a new philosophy of life. Who are these people? On the other day, I have already told you that these people are those to whom this Government is eager to hand over an industry worth Rs. 700 crore for a paltry sum of just Rs. 40 crore. This was the case of Dalla Cement Company which was handed over to Dalmias for a paltry sum of Rs. 40 crore! So, Sir, in this way the Government is functioning.

Then there is the case of devolution of funds from the Centre to the State. The Finance Minister with his new policy has advised the nationalised banks to open mutual funds. They are giving interest rates which are higher than what is in vogue in the National Savings Scheme. On the one hand they are relying more and more on surcharge on income tax and on the other the benefit that the States used to draw from the National Savings Scheme have been denied. Already the Chief Minister of West Bengal has drawn the attention of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to this matter but nothing has been done.

The entire approach of the Government is to contain the capital deficit and not the revenue deficit. What is needed is to cut the revenue deficit; to cut the expenditure of the Government and to raise the direct taxes and to improve the collection machinery.

Yesterday, when I took part in the debate on the Customs (Amendment) Bill, I mentioned one case of tax evasion now. I mention about a letter written by Shri Jaspal Singh, Member of Gujarat Assembly to Shri Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister. In that letter it is revealed that against a newspaper management the income tax officials after enquiry found Incriminating evidence was also of tax evasion but no action was taken. So, this is the change that has taken place. They bid good-bye to the Nehruvian

model; they bid good-bye to all the goods that is there in human beings and they are relying upon the market forces to cure ills of the economy.

Now from Max Weber's version about the price I will quote just one line:

"Money prices are the products of conflicts of interest and of compromises; they thus result from power constellations.

Money is not a mere voucher of unspecified utilities which can be altered at will without any fundamental affect on the character of the price system as a struggle of man against man. Money is, rather primarily a weapon of the struggle and prices are expression of the struggle."

The way we are moving with money is bound to create inflation; is bound to create unemployment and is bound to increase the miser of the people of our country. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to give a rethinking on all these points and come to people, talk to them and devise an alternative mean by which we can cure the ills of our economy.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berrampur): On a subject of this high gravity, the foremost question that comes to ones mind is has the Government's economic policy really succeeded. Perhaps it is too premature to hazard a definite answer. Many measures will take time to yield result for which there is no readymade panacea.

An inefficient, inward looking economy cannot be transformed into an efficient outward looking economy overnight. However, several trends and statistics suggest that there is room for optimism, although the road ahead is strain with pitfall, it is important to focus our sight on the overall picture rather than get lost in mere statistics.

What stands out is that the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao and his team

has transformed about an economic policy and brought about redicial changes which were regarded as political impossibilities just a few months ago.

An important method of assessing the success of policy is to ask, how likely it is to be changed, if another Government comes to power. The Congress Government's package looks irreversible in the fundamentals. This irreveressibility owes much to be the fact that the country was more or less but and had no soft options left. The world over, politicians are generally notorious for avoiding harsh options, till the soft ones are exhausted. However, it is not globally true that leaders of the bankrupt countries recognise the need for radical changes, quickly or comprehensively. The Government has and hence deserves credit for exhibiting courage and vision.

Now, coming to general analyses, inflation accelerated from 12 per cent last year to 15.6 per cent September this year, before abating to 13.6 per cent. Those who predicted that inflation would rise to 20 per cent have been proved wrong. All the same, our hon. Union Finance Minister's claim of single-digit inflation by March, 1992 sounds very rosy. Most worrying aspect is the sharp rise in agricultural prices. Rice and wheat are up by more than 30 per cent in some mandis, oilseeds are 41 per cent up and some varieties of cotton by 100 per cent. This situation is far more than warranted by higher fertilizer prices or procurement prices of commodities.

It appears that the public is lacking confidence in the Government's ability to tackle inflation. Hence, inflationary expectations have led to hoarding. The Government must dump more grain from its buffer stock on the open market and keep money tight to penalise speculation. Perhaps, there is so much excess money in the economy three successive years of deficit financing that it will take yet another austerity Budget, next February, to soak it up and thus curb prices.

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[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

Fiscal reform is the fulcrum to the new package. Doubts have been raised about the Government's ability to fulfil its aim of slashing the fiscal deficit to 6.5 per cent of GNP from 8.7 per cent year. Customs revenue fell Rs. 2000 crore short of the target in the first half of the financial year. The fertilizer subsidy looks like being much higher than budgeted. The Finance Ministry states that other taxes are buoyant and that spending cuts, will ensure that the fiscal target is met. This may be possible only if Government holds firm against the peels for extra cash that usually come in from various Ministries, at this time of the year.

Should the Ministries retire to the idea of accepting to live within their means, they might end up slashing Plan investment, instead of pruning surplus staff or wasteful schemes.

The Government must make it obligatory to slash fresh recruitment and redeploy staff rendered surplus by de-regulation. This firm measure will, I dare say, release funds for essential public investment. Another crucial need of the hour is reform of the vital public sector undertakings or our country.

Dynamic exports are crucial to get out of the foreign debt crunch. However, exports actually fell 6.2 per cent in the first half of the fiscal year. Sales to the Soviet Union crashed by 56 per cent. Exports to hard currency areas were up by 5.4 per cent which is simply not good enough. However, the data suggest that an improvement in September and the impact of devaluation should be felt in the data from November 1991 onwards.

The Commerce Ministry puts the blame on the RBI's physical import curbs imposed in March 1991. These measures immediately led to a slump in both industrial production and exports, three months prior to the Congress Party coming to power at the Centre. Hence, it would be logical to infer

that the poor industrial and export performance is the direct consequence not of the new policies, but of the preceding bankruptcy.

The RBI's curbs have helped slash the trade deficit to one billion dollars in the first half of the year, down from 2.43 billion dollars last year. However, this has been accomplished only through import compression, essentially a crisis measure, which should not be persisted with indefinitely.

The RBI must relax release its curbs to enable manufacturing and exports to boom. The relaxation has become feasible since the foreign exchange reserves have gone up from a shockingly low figure of Rs. 2600 crore after devaluation in July 1991 to a more respectable figure of Rs. 8000 crores now. This is a clear indicator and acid test of success, without which other policies would have been in grave jeopardy.

It is all the more heartening to note the Union Finance Minister, hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh's assurance to us recently of the Government's relentless efforts to bring up the foreign exchange reserves to cross the Rs. 10,000 crore mark.

The country's credit-worthiness that had disappeared some time ago, seems to have reappeared now. Citibank and ANZ Bank have agreed to syndicate a loan to Air India. Nomura Securities thinks it feasible to launch a new foreign sale of 100 million dollars of a UTI country fund in February 1992.

With this backdrop, it would not be right to conclude that India has succumbed to pressures from international financial institutions. If the conditionalities prescribed by the IMF the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank were good for the country's economy, there is nothing wrong in accepting them. Looking beyond the immediate statistics. India needs to re-shape its whole economy to make it more productive and outward-looking.

19.00 hrs

One can ask, has it succeeded in creating a new climate for its economy's reshape? Indian businessmen, by and large, are generally happy about deregulation but complain that bureaucrats are still meddlesome and red-tapism continues to thrive. For the first time since independence, they view exports as profitable and state that they will factor this aspect into their investment plans. This is surely a good sign but only time will tell, if these intentions are translated into dollars.

Foreign investors are always cautious. Several new foreign investments have received Government approval, such as the IBM-Tata Computer venture and the BMW-Escorts deal for motorcycles. However, most of these were proposals already in pipeline. It will take India some more time to gain the all important foreign confidence, after this fairly protracted economic morass.

Finally what about the obstacles ahead? The Government needs to bring about not merely economic reforms, but political, legal and social changes, which will help restore the moral authority of the State and the rule of law. That is undoubtedly a tall order. Recent events in the USSR and Yugoslavia suggest that managing a country with diverse religious, racial and cultural groups is, by no means an easy task. The Government's initial reforms have met with reasonable success but it has still a long way to go. It also has to tighten its enforcement machinery, to ensure that hoarders and profiteers do not take undue advantage of the new liberalisation policy, to the detriment of the common man, whose unstinted support the Government would need to complete the onerous task ahead. Indeed recent events justify for concluding this discussion on an optimistic note and more so when one recalls the popular English adage: well begun is half done. This belief derives further strength by quoting, "Indian economy would

accelerate to 8 per cent next year", as has been reported in the recent monthly survey of Asian nation, by Merrily Lynch, the American investment and banking company of repute. Thus, let realistic optimism backed by position action, the vital ingredients for confidence, be our motto there is enormies potential that global capital and Indian brains hold, for eliminating poverty and creating wealth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India stands third after Brazil and Mexico in the matter of taking foreign loan. We take loan even from small countries, such as Denmark, Holland and Yugoslavia. Today our total foreign indebtedness is to the tune of Rs. one lakh 77 thousand crores.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members belonging to Congress Party were just now speaking with great pride. The Congressmen have wasted the public money as a fool wastes his father's money. They say with pride "Mera Bharat Mahan". It has appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 9th October that

[*English*]

'11,000 people die due to hunger every day.'

[*Translation*]

In India, 11000 people die due to rise in prices and poverty daily. It is a matter of regret. The economic crisis which the country is facing today is artificial one. Our imports one more as compared to exports. We import unessential commodities such as Maruti Motors, Pepsi Cola and cosmetics for a few people. The Government recovers taxes from the poor and exempts the rich. There are 1 lakh 34 thousands people in Bombay city who

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[Sh. Mohan Rawle]

19.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

have black money. There are at least 50 cities in the country which have at least 10 thousand people each, who have black money. If you calculate, the amount of black money possessed by these people would be of the order of Rs. 74 lakh, 91 thousand and 529 crores. But the Government can harass only the poor. This Government can realise income tax only from the Government employees. It cannot realise even a single paisa from the black marketeers. The income tax amounting to Rs. 6,560 crores was outstanding as on 31st March, 1991. It would increase to Rs. 7 thousand crores by the end of the current financial year.

[English]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Madam, there is not quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is quorum in the House Shn Mohan Rawle, you may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: The Congress party has always supported the unscrupulous, dishonest and corrupt people and black marketeers. Due to this, our country is being ruined. Shri John Hopes, Executive Director, Hunger Project of an International Organisation has said that 11000 people die due to hunger every day. This Government only knows how to give slogans but does not know how to implement them. The Government which had promised to contain the price rise within 100 days has enhanced the Railway fare and foreign. As a result the prices of raw material and essential commodities have increased. The Government

reduces the price of kerosene on the one hand and increases the prices of sugar, on the other. These rates have been increased from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. The Government says again and again that no instructions have been given by the I.M.F. But it is not true. The Government does not want to tell the factual position to the people otherwise it will stand exposed before the people. But the people are coming to know steadily that our policies are being formed in accordance with the directions given by the I.M.F. so that we may get loan from them. When Shri Michael Camadessus, Managing Director, I.M.F., came to India, he had suggested curtailment of the Defence Budget of India. If it was not done, India will not get its first instalment of 80 crore dollars in 1992. There is not alternative left with India except to curtail the Defence Budget. Thus, the security of the country is in danger. The direction given by the I.M.F. will clearly figure in the forth coming Budget of 1992. There will be privatisation of coal. Owing to it, more than 50 lakh people would be rendered unemployed during 1992. In Maharashtra, in Bombay more than 70 thousand people were rendered jobless due to strike in cotton mills during 1982. One hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes has said that earlier their number was two and a half lakhs which now has been reduced to 90 thousand. The Government says that the sick units will be closed down. The Government says that the sick cotton textile mills have been taken over by the N.T.C. But these are also runnings loss. If we procure the clothe for curtains in Government offices and all the cloth for uniforms for three wings of defence forces from the N.T.C., it can never suffer loss.

About inflation, the Congress party had said in its manifesto that they would bring down the prices. Can the Government say that it has reduced the prices? Your promises have proved false. You have neither arrested any hoarder nor brought any black-marketer to book. You do not have so much courage. We should learn a lesson from China. Recently, Chinese Prime Minister

was here. We should have learnt from him. But we have not learnt from him. In China, the rate of inflation has been reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent. The situation is alarming here and can go out of control any time. In fact, the country is facing serious crisis.

When Shri Churchill became the Prime Minister of U.K. he asked his countrymen that country needs tears sweat and blood at this time of deep crisis. Such type of dedication is also required today in our country. If the Government has clear intention and arrests the black marketeers and takes action against them, we hope, the country would be able to come out from the current economic crisis. There is black money of the order of Rs. 74 thousand crores in India. We will have to near it.

I think you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Madam Chairman, in India the people are facing a lot of trouble. My senior colleagues from this side and that side discussed about the present economic situation. I only went to draw the attention of the House to the price rise in the country. If you go through the price situation in our country for the last three decades, you will find that no Government has been able to bring down the price rise because of the fact that the Government could not take any bold step to bring down the price rise. The main reason for the price is the faulty economic policy and the fiscal policy of the Government. The tempo of price rise built up in 1989-90 was accelerated due to the Gulf crisis and it crossed the double digit mark reaching 12.1 per cent by the end of the financial year and it was 16 per cent in August 1991. But in reality, if one goes to the market, it will be a different picture in spite of the satisfactory agricultural production for three years in succession. The Prime Minister himself also admitted in the House that the present public distribution

system is urban oriented and a large section of the population does not benefit from it. The Central Government has advised State Governments and the U.T. Administration to open fair price shops in such a manner that one shop can cover 2000 people. And at present in India not more than three lakhs of fair price shops have been opened. Presently, 50 per cent of the foodgrains under P.D.S. are consumed by only five States, namely, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Metropolitan Delhi, and just 20 per cent of the foodgrains went to the major States, namely, U.P., Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and Orissa where 50 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. The number of people below the poverty line is currently estimated at about 250 million.

In West Bengal, Madam, there are 17,256 retail shops under modified rationing system and 2,767 retail shops under statutory rationing system to cater respectively to ration card population of 536 lakhs and 105.74 lakhs. But during the last few months, the position of availability of foodgrains from the FCI has been very critical. The State of West Bengal made repeated references and representations to the Central Government for bringing 14 items of essential commodities within the hold of the public distribution system at reasonable prices. If this is done, I think, this will have an effect on the price level in the open market. But it is matter of regret that successive Central Governments had failed to appreciate the need of an effective public distribution system. I, therefore, urge the Government to straighten the procurement system. The present rate of procurement in India is 10 to 12 per cent of production. It must be raised to 25 per cent.

Lastly, my humble submission is that India's relations with IMF must be understood. It is no more a question of accepting certain conditionalities, but for the three years, the Indian economy will be supervised by the IMF. So, I would request the Finance Minister to take immediate action to control the price rise, stop avoidable expenditure, not to

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[Sh. Bir Singh Mahato]

surrender before the IMF and arrange for proper distribution of essential commodities through public distribution system.

19.23 hrs.

SHRI M.R.KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman, we are discussing a very important and critical economic situation in the country. When such an important matter is being discussed, we must think as to what the people of this country would think about us if quorum bell is rung in the House.

Madam, on behalf of the AIADMK Party, I rise to lend a cooperative hand to our hon. Finance Minister in meeting the challenges that he is facing at this juncture. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that the international confidence which had collapsed at the beginning of the Narasimha Rao Government has now been restored, because the foreign exchange reserve has gone from Rs. 2,600/- crores to Rs. 8,000/- crores. Of course, the international confidence must have slightly improved, but, as Members of Parliament we must think about the confidence of the people of this country. Due to the unstable political situation in the country, the prices must have risen in 1989-90. Now, the people have sent us to Parliament to see that the prices do not rise further. After five months of governance of this Government, we must be bold enough to say that the prices have risen and it is the duty of the Finance Minister to restore the confidence in the people. Therefore, even if it is not possible to bring down prices to 1990 July prices, it is our duty, the promise that we gave, that the prices should be restore to July, 1991 level.

At this juncture, I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that in the statement he has said that FCI has been instructed to off-load to the open market with a view to dampen the prices. What about poor rice eaters? You have not told anything for the rice eaters.

Bengali people, Tamil people, Kerala people depend on rice. Therefore, rice is an important part of politics in Tamil Nadu or in India. Through rice, we had come to power in Tamil Nadu during Anna's period. So, when our rice price has gone up in Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister has called all the concerned officers and set up some committee to control the price of rice. But when I see newspapers, it has been reported that the Finance Minister has talked to Gujarat oil merchants but there is no effect. There is a proverb in Tamil.

See the peacock. Ask it to give its beautiful feather it will not give. One has to pick it up. Like that, the Government machinery must be very strict and take action for controlling the price.

We are talking of the Nehruvian days. In those days groundnut, mustard, se-same, gingerly were the oilseeds. But from 1970 onwards, we are taking cotton seed oil also. During the Nehru period, we were not taking cotton seed oil. It was extracted first in 1966-67 in Maharashtra. What about cotton? 54 lakhs of bales were there in Nehru days. Now it is more than 120 lakhs of bales that we are producing. We are getting cotton seed. 80 per cent the cotton variety seeds are extracted and refined as oil. We are exporting cotton cake. Coming to this point, we must see what the previous Government in which you were the partner, did. They exported 12 lakh bales of cotton, never in the history of India. Even then, the foreign exchange position had gone down. During Rajiv's time in 1985, two lakh bales were exported to stabilise the price. In 1986-87, 1989, the cotton prices were stabilised and there was no higher price in yarn or higher price for cloth also. We must understand this. We are not putting the blame bluntly on the previous Government. You must also answer. The Janta Dal Government, their politicians must answer why even after exporting 12 lakhs of bales, they could not improve the balance of payment position.

India budget is the gamble of the monsoon. After three number crops, three good monsoons, we are having this crisis. That is why, I ask Dr. Manmohan Singh that foreign exchange position, public sector undertakings doing good or not doing good is not the question for our people. But coming to the reasons for inflation, he says, they are due to persistent fiscal deficit associated with a monetisation of Budget deficit, excessive growth in money supply over the past years, supply and demand imbalances in sensitive commodities due to shortfall in domestic production, inability of Government to import disordered quantities due to pressure of balance of payment position, further wage-price spiral in organised industries leading to cost push inflation and demand-pull inflation.

Our comrades, good friends should not forget that the unorganised labourers are our masters. You were inciting the organised labour to observe one day bandh on 29th November in the organised sector. What about million of unorganised sector? What about millions of unorganised sector? Will you put all of our heads together and come out with stand that till the unorganised labour—not only those who are registered is the employment exchange but those who are remaining outside employment exchange—are better of, at least for one year, there should be a moratorium on *bandh*. Till the life of the workers in the unorganised sector comes to normal, let those who are getting good salary and who are having good and guaranteed jobs be given a one year holiday for strikes and bandhs. Then you will see whether the economic position will come up or not.

Therefore, I stress upon Shri Manmohan Singh that people are not worried about the public sector or the private sector but they are worried about the price situation. You must bring the prices if not to 1990 July price level but to 1991 July price level at least far as the price of rice and wheat are concerned.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They should donate to millionaires.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Within seven years, we have faced three elections. Can you not sacrifice 365 days only free of strikes and bandhs in the organised sector alone?

Whether it is public sector or private sector, an industry is an industry. Industries must make profit. For public sector, please nominate technically qualified, production guaranteed Chairmen and. I will give a quotation from Tamil since today Ramayana plays an important role in our Indian politics:

"KADAN PATTAR NENJAM

POLL KALANGINAN

ILANKAI VENDAN"

which means, Ravana in his last days had a pestering heart like that to a man suffering from the burden of debts. I will give a quotation from Tamil as regards the economic programme: -

"AKATHU ALAVU ETTITHAIYINUM
KEDI-LLAI
POKHATHU AKA-LAKADAI"

which means that even if the income-source is bountiful, expenditure should never be boundless.

You want to curtail the expenditure. For that, Tirukkural has sung 2,000 years ago. This is what the Tamil national poet said that the gates of income may be narrowed but the gates of expenditure must ever be strait. We should not cut the foot according to the chappal but chappal should be cut according to the foot.

The bureaucrats are travelling by flight daily. Even the professors of Universities are

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[Sh. M.R. Kadambur Janarthanan]
going by flight many times. This kind of expenditure should be cut. We are giving a cooperative hand to the challenge which you are facing.

You are talking of Nehruvian days. Nehru told Shri Dograji that eight hours work is not sufficient for our country. It should have been ten hours.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kotayam): Madam Chairman, Our country is facing unprecedented economic crisis and our Finance Minister is trying to bring back the economy from the brink of disaster. This year the foreign reserves dwindled to Rs.2,600 crores and it was barely sufficient for two weeks imports and IMF refused to give credit to India. NRIs are withdrawing their deposits of Rs. 315 million every month. Industrial growth is totally negative.

This gloomy picture of our Indian economy needs urgent attention. Finance Minister has taken certain measures which were welcomed by the people of India. Of course, there are differences of opinion about the measures which are taken. At this crucial juncture, what is the way out? Our economy was in shambles. We were facing a lot of difficulties. There was no way before the Finance Minister and the Government of India. So, we had to take certain steps; we had to correct certain measures. Hence, the Government introduced certain measures for that. Certain short-term economic measures as well as far-reaching structural changes were made in the economy. We have to increase the production. That is the main thing. Only by enhancing the production we can achieve the growth. Government introduced employment-oriented pattern of industrialisation. I am congratulating the Finance Minister for taking certain steps in this matter.

Sir, our Government has proposed

certain measures, certain schemes for attracting the NRIs to invest in our country. Actually, the NRIs were withdrawing their deposits a few months back. It created an alarming situation in our economy. Now, our Government has proposed certain schemes to attract the NRIs to invest in our country. This is creating a good atmosphere in our economy. Our Government is also trying to attract more foreign investment in the priority sectors like power and coal. We have to improve our core sectors. Our Government is trying for that. This will bring viability in the balance of payments position. But one thing is there. The full effect cannot be seen now. But in due course, we can see the full effect.

The main point which the other speakers mentioned was that of winning back the international confidence. That is the most important thing. Unfortunately, our country has lost the confidence in the international community. Now, our Government is trying its level best to win back that international confidence. I am congratulating the Finance Minister who is working hard to bring the economy back on the rails.

About inflation, I would like to say that our inflationary rate was 16.7 per cent. Now it is coming down to 13.7 per cent. But it is not satisfactory. We have to do a lot of things for decreasing the inflation and ensuring competitiveness in regard to exports without any subsidies. Major changes in the Trade Policy were introduced. These are the actions taken by the Government. It has given incentives to exporters. These actions have given us more results and will continue to give in due course to come. Further, a sum of 700 million were collected under two schemes proposed by the Government for the NRIs. Government tried to reverse the trend of fiscal deficits. As he has mentioned rightly in this paper, it is the root-cause of inflation. In the 1991-92 Budget, the Finance Minister tried to reduce the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent to GDP to 6.5 per cent to GDP by resource mobilisation and attempting expenditure restraint. Further, he has taken

other measures also. Export subsidies were abolished. Fertilizer subsidy, of course, was reduced. Defence expenditure was restrained. Monetary policy was tightened to counter the inflationary pressure. We were compelled to go in for external borrowing. There was no other way before our Government. Of course, some of our friends from the Left Parties were critical about the IMF loan and the World Bank loan. Look at China. What is happening there? (*Interruptions*) Look at West Bengal. What are you not doing there with the multinationals? (*Interruptions*) You are not really looking at the problem in a proper perspective. You are simply accusing our Government. If you do something in this matter, our economic crisis can be solved.

I request the Finance Minister to take certain measures to bring down the inflation. He has mentioned about the revenue from the customs. The custom's revenue is declined and we are not able to tap more revenue because of squeezing the imports. The Government has taken certain steps for importing more necessary items. I think that in the coming months, our customs revenue will increase. Our economic situation can be improved by imposing a five per cent in the expenditure; by not allowing any additional expenditure by way of supplementary grants and through fiscal corrections.

We have inherited the economy in a bad shape and because of that the prices are shooting up like anything.

The Finance Minister has declared the other day about the import of edible oil. The STC was allowed to import more edible oil and the States were also allowed to import edible oil and the States were also allowed to import edible oil.

Regarding wheat, the FCI is releasing more wheat in the open market. In the southern States, we are in the habit of eating rice. The price of rice is increasing day by day. I request the Finance Minister to take certain

steps so that the price of rice can be brought down. The export of rice has to be stopped immediately.

As has been mentioned earlier, the Government should take stringent measures against the horders, profiteers and black marketers and they should be prohibited.

About the devaluation, I would like to say that it is aimed at encouraging exports and discouraging the imports. But I am doubtful whether we can achieve what we wanted to achieve. The balance of payments position can be improved by reducing the trade gap and by restructuring the domestic production. If we carefully analyse, we are able to see that there was no radical improvement in the exports. The devaluation can correct the balance of payments position only if there is a high industrial production, by way of export of qualitative and competitive products and by technological modernisation. But in India these conditions are not prevailing.

Unemployment is a very serious problem which our country is facing. In the Eighth Plan, it has been mentioned that three per cent growth will be there and that the Eighth Plan is aiming at fuller employment. I am doubtful whether we can achieve it or not.

I want to mention one more point, and that is about the infrastructure industries. They need to be given more attention for achieving higher growth. The performance of our infrastructure industries was very poor. Although the actual output in areas like Electricity, Coal, Saleable Steel and Cement had improved in 1991, but the achievement fell short of the target set for them. The Thermal power generation for example is showing a decline of 10 per cent in the last six months. And also the crude production is showing a decline of 7.5 per cent; nuclear power is showing a decline of 3 per cent in the first six months of 1991-92. We have to give more attention to the infrastructure industries and we have to take care of these industries. We

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

have to see that these industries are encouraged through foreign aid and other aids.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister who has taken bold initiatives for the management of our economy in a good manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Chairman, Sir the economic policy introduced by the hon. Finance Minister is being criticised. The Government has announced the new industrial policy to tackle the economic crisis. But during the last six months its results have not been satisfactory. Devaluation of rupee in July and new budget and new industrial policy have a mixed impact on the economy of India. Such possibilities have arisen which need thorough consideration. Mr. hon. Finance Minister, it is correct that a period of six months is not enough to reach any conclusions but at the same time it is not a short period. It shows your intention. It has caused a great setback to the development process. If you want to see its results, you will have to think in that perspective and see as to how much income is being earned by the country from foreign trade. What is the position of domestic production and what is the price situation? These are the main features of economy. On this basis we can assess the present per capita monthly average income, availability of essential commodities and employment opportunities in the country. All these things can be made clear by your economic policy. In short the economic policy of the country has proved a total failure.

As far as the foreign exchange reserves are concerned, the hon. Finance Minister had said in his speech in December that these reached Rs.8 thousand crores and very soon these would increase to Rs.10 thousand crores. The increase in the foreign exchange reserve has not been due to increase in earnings of this country. The

tutions of foreign trade in our favour has been due to imposing restrictions on import. Hon. Finance Minister, it is thus clear that in the foreign exchange reserve, earning portion is less and loan portion is more. The amount received under foreign exchange deposit schemes is an arranged loan. This type of inflow does not present a true picture of any increase in foreign trade because it is more due to imposing restrictions on import than increase in exports.

Mr. Chairman, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards one thing. This is the country of villages. So the biggest consumer power lives in the villages. The farmers and the labourers are the biggest consumer power in the country. But economic measures adopted by you during the last six months have brought the farmers and labourers of the country on the verge of situation. What is the source of income of farmers and a labourers who reside in the village? The source of their income is the agricultural production. Today, agricultural production has registered a sharp decline. What is the reason behind it? Inputs, such as electricity, water, fertilisers and seeds have become costlier. The farmer is earning less and consequently his purchasing power is declining and low purchasing power means poverty and starvation. We would not be able to meet the demand. That is why the factories are closing down in the country. Therefore, I would like to tell you that regional imbalance is increasing in the country.

In many parts of the country the commodities of daily use are not available. This is because of your 6 months-economic old policy. I have seen this situation for the first time. There is an acute shortage of foodgrains in the villages. The farmer is selling his jewellery, to satisfy his hunger.... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to conclude after saying a few words. I would like to ask two questions from hon. Finance Minister. The farmers are in distress because of starvation conditions prevailing in the villages. These days, the

youths are unemployed. They do not have employment opportunities. How would you provide employment opportunities to them?

Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, what would be the fate of the country when the farmers and youth of the country are on the verge of starvation? What would be the result of your economic policy? The freedom of the country will be in danger.

Sir, I request you to answer my questions because you have given me just 2-3 minutes. I have not been able to complete my speech but still I thank you.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Madam Chairman, today we are having a discussion on the economic condition of the country. The new economic policy of the Congress Government has dangerous implications for the present and also for the future. There is a shloka in Sanskrit:

"Rinam kritva Ghritam pivet,
Yavat jeevet sukham jeevet."

No nation can survive on alms. This minority Government is conspiring to run a country of 86 crore people through 'artificial respiration'. The direction of the new economic policy will become clear as time goes by. I was listening to Shri Prithviraj Chauhan who was saying that the hon. Finance Minister is introducing the new economic policy in a country where 85% of the population lives in rural areas and subsist on agriculture. In this context Shri Prithviraj Chauhan said that this step had enhanced the country's prestige at the international level. I would like to know in what way the country's prestige has increased. I would like to cite the example of the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Harare to participate in the Common-wealth Summit. During that conference, heads of State of the developed countries said that foreign aid should be available only to those countries which preserve the human rights of its citizens.

19.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a result, India and other developing countries could not express their support. Has this enhanced India's prestige? It has actually lowered the country's prestige. The new economic policy will deepen the economic crisis, increase inequality and unemployment. Even the non-economic sector would be affected as the Government will adopt a policy of suppression in that area. When farmers, labourers and the unemployed take to the streets in protest, there will be a strict response from the Government. Social justice will no longer be an issue. When there would be no employment opportunities in the public sector, armed forces and other departments, how will the Mandal Commission Report be implemented. Today, the Congress has come up with a new formula. Whenever there is talk of the Mandal Commission Report or of social justice it is said that jobs would be offered to the poorest of the poor. But when there are no openings then what would be offered to them.

Similar is the question of Farmers and fertilisers. Farmers work hard for their livelihood. Only the farmers in this country work honestly to attain their target. If the farmers do not sow seeds, irrigate and plough their land no foodgrain will be produced in the country. Engineers construct a one kilometre road and show 5 kilometres in the books. In this way it is only the farmer who works honestly. I think steps have been taken to the detriment of farmers. So it is certain that social justice will no longer be an issue, what to talk of 27% reservation. In a market economy, formalities will be encouraged, social relationships will become formal and human relationships will deteriorate.

Sir, these new policies will stop the country's development. I would like to say something on the effects of the economic policy in the coming days.

*Present economic situation in**[English]*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there are a number of speakers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : I would like to say one thing. The Chair has been calling the Members of the different major parties. This is a situation where the other shades of opinion should also be heard. All people should have been given an opportunity.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : It is an unfair allocation. Even small parties are being given a chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, we shall sit up to 9 o'clock. I hope the House agrees with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the House should know different shades of opinion from all parties.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude Mr. Yadav

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, as I was saying, this new economic policy will stop national development. This is a conspiracy of the Congress. We have new cultural, agricultural, educational, environmental and economic policies. The leader is old. I wonder what is the objective of these policies.

20.00 hrs.

In all this talk of small and marginal farmers and poverty the Government is hatching a conspiracy to suppress the rights

of the people. Therefore, the economy is going to be deeply affected. As in 1977, an emergency is going to be declared in the country on the pretext of an economic crisis. Its effect will be felt by the weaker sections. Agriculture has become a losing proposition these days.

Sir, all this is because agriculture is exposed to the vagaries of nature.

The economic condition of Bihar has worsened, Hon. Shri George Fernandes rightly said that this time there will be a 30% reduction in the Rabi crop. This will have a direct effect on the production of cereals and pulses because the Central Government had to send 8 lakh metric tonnes of fertiliser, Urea, D.A.P phosphates and phosphates and potash to Bihar. Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Finance Minister that the Bihar Government had sent a message to the centre that the Rabi crop in the State was getting destroyed for want of fertilizer. The quota of fertilizer allocated to Bihar should be given. The 8 lakh tonnes of fertilizer allocated to Bihar has not been sent. Will this not have an adverse effect on the economy of Bihar? The Government approved Rs. 35 crores as subsidy to farmers. How many crores have gone to Bihar? After sowing the Rabi crop, farmers will demand subsidy. Bihar and other big States are being neglected. The Gadgil formula of allocating funds to States according to their respective contributions is a defective one. When our party was in power it took the initiative of rectifying the Gadgil Committee Report. This Government is bent on creating problems for big States like U.P., M.P. etc. The policy of the Congress Government is destructive in nature because they have not got votes from there. They will formulate a plan on the basis of the resource contribution of States. As long as plans are not drawn on the basis of the needs of States and the problems being faced by them, the States cannot make progress. Sir, I would like to say something about the economic disparities.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As you have

taken nearly 20 minutes, kindly conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Economic disparities have increased in the last 40 years. This situation has not come about in two days. We belong to villages, Shri Nitish has also said that we belong to villages. In the older days, people of one status sat atop elephants or horses while travelling and people of another status travelled on foot. The Government's faulty policies have increased the economic disparities. This disparity will fuel resentment, violence and terrorism and even complicate the Punjab and Kashmir problem.... (*Interruptions*) It will further complicate matters.... (*interruptions*). The measures proposed to be taken by the hon. Finance Minister will disrupt the economy. He has said that the economic crisis will not last long because it has been caused by a problem of balance of payments. Such a situation came about due to the Ivery policy followed by the earlier Congress Government. As a result, goods were bought indiscriminately and then sold at low prices. There was a loss of Rs. 2300 crores in 1979-80 and the figures increased to Rs. 5,300 crores in 1981. In 1985 during the right of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi the trade deficit was nearly Rs. 10,000 crores, the situation in 1991 is due to the policies of 1985.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am concluding now. The new economic policy will cause large-scale destruction in the country. With these words I end my speech.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I hope I am the last speaker today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. There are four more speakers!

SHRI E. AHAMED: I would not like to trade much of the valuable time of this House

because we have been discussing the economic situation in great detail. I think there is nothing much left out and everything under the sky has been discussed. Therefore, I would like to scrupulously avoid the repetition of what other hon. Members have already mentioned on the floor of this House.

On one side, there has been criticism of the economic policy of the Government and a number of arguments have been advanced, based on ideological stand. On the other side, countering that argument and justifying the policy taken by the Government to wriggle out of an economic crunch facing the country.

I would like to take a critical view of the situation. Since the Government has taken some policy changes, I would just like to ask one thing. Had the Government not taken a policy change, that we have seen in this fiscal policy, what would have been the position of the country in facing the challenges? It is true that we have been following Mahatma Gandhi's perspective for the future India. It is also true that we have been following Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's policy of mixed economy in the country. But we cannot forget the fact—it is an undisputed fact—that this country was passing through a grave, serious economic crisis. We cannot forget the grass root reality that the country has engulfed in facing the economic situation.

As pointed out by hon. Members of this House, as on June, 1991, our foreign exchange was to the tune of Rs. 2677 crores and we were about to be declared by the international trading community as defaulters as our balance of payment was the lowest in the history of India. Now, after the policy change, as on December 3, 1991, we have the foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 7242 crores. This is a fact and we were also assured that we are going to have foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores by the end of this calendar year. Had we not changed that attitude and not introduced some new changes in our fiscal policy we would not have been in a position to give a

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[Sh. E. Ahamed]

credible position to India in the world market.

Therefore, Sir, I find that the downward adjustment in the exchange rate against the major currencies was a correct step in a given situation. In a basket of currencies, our currency was very much below. There was no improvement at all. This must have gone further down. At the very same time the policy of the Government, of promoting competitiveness of our exports and reducing the inessential import, has helped the country to a great extent. That is an undisputed fact.

The structural changes in economic sphere also were very significant. The Trade Policy of liberalisation of the system from the administrative control of licence has given a boost to export and encouraged the competitiveness. Further liberalisation announced by this Government in August, 1991 has opened decanalisation of 20 imports and 16 export items. These are the realities we should see and we cannot also close our eyes to other achievements made by way of this policy like, inflow of remittances by NRIs etc. I think those policy changes helped to take steps to reduce the outflow from NRIs' deposits. This House has also passed a legislation regarding NRIs remittances.

We are also very glad to know about the steps taken by the hon. Finance Minister for redeeming the gold which was pledged outside our country. Many people have described this as a shameful act on the part of the Government. Even in an ordinary house, whenever they feel that there is a crunch of money, they use to place their gold. Such was the situation of our country at that time. The Finance Minister and the Government had no other alternative except to pledge our gold in a Bank in London.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was surrendered.

SHRI E. AHAMAD: It was not surrendered. It has been redeemed now. That

shows, there is stabilisation of our economy. Now, everybody is talking about the conditionalities of IMF. Why should there be conditionalities? May I say just one thing? When anybody gives money, he wants that that money should be repaid and for that he attaches some strings. Suppose, an ordinary man goes to a bank and takes a loan, the Bank will also ensure that that money is repaid. Whether of it is a local bank or a nationalised bank or the IMF, they will attach some strings. This is applicable everywhere. When we are not in a position to repay the money, what is the use of taking more loans? Even without taking loans, that was an admitted fact—it is not possible for us to move forward. Even the Governments under Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar had resorted to taking loans. When the Congress Government goes in for such a loan, then they will say, with a begging bowl, they are going. When the other Parties' Governments go in for such a loan, do you mean to say that those Parties go with a Golden bowl? We cannot just forget the reality because of which our Government had to resort to such a measure. I would congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for taking such drastic steps, of course, without deviating from the policy enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for the benefit of this country.

I would also like to remind the hon. Finance Minister about the steps to be taken on the production front? I would also like to know whether the Government will continue with this policy or will there be any changes? Now, the Finance Ministry is controlling so many Departments. I am asking this question because our economic situation has stabilised. Are we prepared to go with this economic perspective so as to stabilise our position more?

I would like to know whether any tangible or perceptible changes will be there in the production front. Every Minister had been issuing statements that NRIs will be coming for foreign ties-up. New industries will be coming up. I would like to ask as to how many such new industries have come up during

the last six or seven months. How many MOUs have been signed? How many MOUs have been implemented in this country?

On the economic front, we have stabilised but on the production front, we have not. I would like to know whether, we will be going in the similar way or will there be any perceptible change with respect to the policy changes that we have made, in the near future? I hope, the Finance Minister will enlighten the House during his reply.

Many hon. Members have referred to the price front. May I say that it is very much disappointing? The general public is sceptical about the fiscal policy change, not because the policy could not stabilise our economy, but the prices have not been brought down, especially with regard to the essential commodities. The Finance Minister's frequent assurances that the price rise is about to be checked, may I say, unfortunately, has not so far materialised? However, the impression is that the Government is nowhere in a position to control the price rise, rather the spiralling of the prices of essential commodities. I deem it my duty to bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister and this House. Especially the fixed income group people find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. That was the position in the country. I do not want to deny that.

Sir, everybody says hand to mouth. Many of the State Government they are now saying Treasury to mouth. That was the financial position. But as far as the general public is concerned, they are not very much happy, the rate of inflation has been pointed out here was 6 per cent in 1988-89, 9 per cent in 1989-90 and 13.5 per cent now. It is going up. This, we cannot deny. We cannot close our eyes to these factors.

Also, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister, the Government also should dispel the impression that some people have created that the fiscal policy changes, that the new economic structure, looks after the well-being of small minority at

the top and brings about the impoverishment of the rest of the society. This is a fact. That is the propaganda going on in this country. But I do not endorse or subscribe to that propaganda. But it is the duty of this government to take into account this reality and dispel the impression that interested parties have created in the country.

And I would also request the hon. Finance Minister that he may have to apply his mind to the stabilisation of the economy of many of our State Governments. And wasteful expenditure, on the one hand and also a sort of disorder in the financial economic front have brought many of the States to the brink of an economic crisis. And I wish the hon. Finance Minister will look into this matter.

Therefore, I am summing up my impressions of this economic policy. The fiscal changes, the radical changes of liberalisation brought into operation by this Government were the need of the hour. But at the same time, I would like to caution the hon. Finance Minister, whatever be the anxiety for foreign aid, whether be our anxiety to double or triple income from RNI, we cannot simply depend on such things because these are also governing several factors of the country which they are coming forward to help us.

In this respect, I quote here the assessment of Dr. Jai Dubashi, in one of his articles. I am just quoting it here. I quote:

"The Government seems to be relying too much on foreign investments including non-residents. It is like putting one's eggs in one basket, that too a foreign one. The role of foreign capital is important. But it is being exaggerated. The bulk of investment nowhere in the world is financed by domestic savings, not foreign capital.

A study by the World Bank of 14 developing countries indicated that on an average inflow of the foreign capital were equivalent to less than 10 per cent of domestic savings."

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SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Are you aware that Mr. Jai Dubashi is a spokesman of the Bharatiya Janata Party and you reading him is like seeing the Devil quoting the scriptures?

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is immaterial to me whether he is a BJP spokesman or not. Whenever I read one thing, if any idea strikes to me, which is acceptable to me, I would take it. I do not take the other part of his article. I will accept any good idea whether it is from Mr. George Fernandes or Mr. Vajpayee though I have a lot of difference of opinion with them. Whenever they speak something good and if it is acceptable to me, I will take that. I am with an open mind.

I do not accept all the views expressed by Dr. Jai Dubashi. He trusted that foreign aid and foreign investment was good in the interests of our country. Therefore, I thought it my duty to bring to the Government. At the same time, this is the time to encourage the foreign investment but we shall not solely depend on the foreign investment. That is my submission.

I would like to point the whatever changes the Finance Minister made in the fiscals policy were in the best interests of the country.

I would also like to avail of this opportunity to point out that the opposition, unlimited and unbridled oppotion, to the Government policy is wrong. The Government policy should be in the best interests of the country. The policies pursued by the Government, especially by the Finance Minister, are in the best interests of the country. Therefore, all of us should give a nod of approval to these policies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have improved very much our economic condition during the last 5 months after implementation of the economic policy of the Government announced some time back Hon. Prime

Minister, the Finance Minister and this Government should be thanked for this.

Second thing is that you cannot guess how much our economic condition has improved. Many hon. Members have criticised Pt. Nehru's policies in the House. I do not know whether you know or not but if you were present at that time you would have realized the importance of the policies which Shri Nehru adopted. The country would not have reached in today's position. Expels of several countries are before us whose condition has gone from bad to worse, after their independence. It is only our country where democracy prevails in all respect and which has developed economically. I know it very well, so I want to inform you also and you can judge yourselves that no country has developed as much as we have.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House but I would definitely like to point out that our hon. Prime Minister and Finance Minister and the Congress Government have created such an atmosphere that the people have become conscious about the economic condition of the country and they have helped in improving the miserable economic condition. I wish that our Government should also create an atmosphere as may help to check and to reduce the rapidly growing population of our country.

Unless the population growth is checked, we can not achieve progress despite our best economic schemes and planning. Each party should try to create an atmosphere congenial to checking of growing population at every cost. As our hon. Prime Minister had said one day that efforts should be made to check the growing population at each and every level, Village, Block, District, State and Capital. We must decide the steps to be taken in this direction after deliberating on the matter very though fully.

Improvement in a country's economy can be measured only in two ways. First the maximum people should get employment which is very much required in our country, secondly, prices of essential commodities

Should we reasonable. It is a fact that Government has not achieved its goal in reducing the prices as much as it intended during the last 5 months but there are some reasons behind it. We are fully hopeful that our Minister of Finance will soon succeed in his efforts to implement new schemes and he will have able to control the inflation. As soon as the rate of inflation is reduced, I hope the prices also, that have gone up, will definitely be reduced.

It is not correct to say that once the prices go up, it becomes difficult to reduce them. However, we will have to continue our efforts to bring down the prices.

The industrial policy should be beneficial for every sector. Till now there has been economic disparity in the country. There may be a controversy over the reasons for this disparity but to remove this disparity such factories should be set up as may help us increase production. Iron and petrol should be produced, at those places where it is possible to do so. Only then the prices of the essential commodities can be decreased in our country.

Power crisis has engulfed the whole country. Farmers in Madhya Pradesh get electricity hardly for three hours. Industries get electricity for not more than five hours. Unless the power-generation is increased, the target of our production will not be achieved. I would like to point out that the quantity of power varies from State to State. I am of the opinion—of course, you may not agree with me—that if possible the Centre should oversee the whole operation of power generation so that it is increased uninterruptedly. At present, the generation of power in many States has been very low and the State Governments are also paying little attention to it. On the one hand, we make complaints that our economic condition is deteriorating and the prices are rising but on the other hand, we go on strike. Today the need of the hour is not to go on strike but to increase the production. I congratulate the workers of the country, especially the INTUC workers that in spite of the strike on the 29th

the production has not been affected rather it has somewhat increased. In the fields of steel plants and several other spheres, the production has been remarkable. In the fields of coal and iron the production has increased. I would like to advise the union leaders that they should take a lesson from it.

I would like to refer to the issue of economic policy. The Eighth Five Year Plan is being finalised. In view of the present state of agriculture in the villages, there is no possibility of improving the lot of the farmer. I, therefore, would like to suggest setting up small scale and cottage industries in each gram panchayat through Small Scale Industry and Tiny Development Bank which has its headquarters in Lucknow. Unless small industries are opened, nothing can be done. Now-a-days, after getting education, youths are unable to take up agricultural operations. Therefore, taking these factors into account tiny banks should be encouraged to set-up small scale industries in villages.

In place of consumer industries, core-industries like coal, iron, petroleum etc. should be paid special attention and more money should be invested in them. Unless keeping these things in view, we increase the production, the country can not make progress.

I express my thanks for giving me time to speak.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the discussion is about to conclude his, and the hon. Minister is going to reply. I shall not take much time and stand between him and the house.

The hon. Finance Minister showed his out-spokenness in statement in presenting the picture of economic condition of the country. I would like to thank him for that. The statement clearly shows that though we have overcome the immediate problem of foreign debt yet we have not achieved our goal.

Many changes have been made in the economic, industrial, trade and financial

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policies during the last 6 months. These changes are far-reaching and in some respects these changes are fundamental changes. I am not one of those who say that the old structure has failed completely. We had adopted mixed economy after independence. It was a right decision but later on due to certain political reasons the power and functions of the State have increased. The industrialists of our country also did not do justice with the country. They were interested in profit making only, and they inroads the development of the country. They did not like competition; they wanted a protected market.

The developments in Europe clearly show that competing is very essential for the economic development. Monopoly either of the Government or of the industrialists is an obstacle in the economic development. I do not see any thing wrong in the concept of Public Sector Industries. Public Sector Industries were started for public welfare but we could not run them properly because we could not manage them professionally. We left the public sector industries on the mercy of I.A.S. officers. They do get administrative training, but they do not get training in running industries. What should be done with the industries which are running in loss. We increase the prices of items which are manufactured in these industries. But the problem is not solved because the people have to pay it in the form of taxes. I would like to know whether it has been decided to close the public sector industries on a large scale as it appears from the long list of industries which has been published. Perhaps the circumstances forced the hon. Finance Minister to take some immediate decisions in this regard. My complaint is that the country and specially the labour class have not been prepared mentally for the far-reaching changes of liberalisation and privatisation of public sector industries. What will be the fate of labourers if the factory is closed. I fear the new economic policy will fail due to price hike and growing unemployment problem. Prices are rising.

The hon. Minister of Finance may import edible oils to provide immediate relief; though this action is likely to increase the loss in foreign trade but edible oils will have to be imported otherwise masses will feel dissatisfied for want of edible oils. We have to bring about changes in the infra-structure of our democratic system. In the present infra-structure there is tough competition in politics; a race is going on to win; and a fluid situation prevails as to when elections may have to be held.

A national consensus, which is very necessary to be developed before introducing reformatory steps, has not yet emerged. The general impression is that these reformatory steps have been taken under the pressure of IMF or World Bank. It is also a matter that creates difficulty. It is to be seen as to how the confusion that may arise due to the unprepared mental attitude, can be overcome. I suspect that price rise and unemployment would further increase in the next two years. I was going through the figures collected by International Labour Organisation, they have come to the conclusion that by the year 1992-93 the number of unemployed persons would be around 10 to 30 lakhs and by the year 1993-94 this number would increase to about 40-60 lakhs. It is very strange that industrial production is increasing and the job opportunities are decreasing.

We are talking about the latest technology. New technology is rather essential to be adopted because we have to increase our production and improve the quality as well so that we may be able to compete in the world market. Who will purchase inferior things? At the same time it is also a fact if new technologies introduced, it will reduce the job opportunities. Where all those unemployed persons would be absorbed?

It is essential to close all those public sector industrial units which are running in loss, but where all the labourers rendered unemployed in this manner will go. The members of all the political parties should arrive at a consensus in this regard, which

they do not have. Just now, there was a reference to the strike called on 29th. The leftist parties are following their own principles and I do not blame them. They have their own way of thinking, either the matter should have been discussed extensively—

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Vajpayee ji, you were never of the opinion to close the industries which is just like killing the patient than curing him. Why do you not suggest improving their condition and giving representation to labourers in running those industries properly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Efforts should be made to improve the public sector industries. But I know that there are some industries which are not viable. What can be done regarding textile mills?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Those are in private sector too.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, they are in private sector too. What can be done in regard to those mills? I was referring to the approach of the Government.

There is a jute mill named New Central Mills Company situated in 24 Paraganas, South in which 13,000 labourers are working. The mill owners declared a lock out in the factory in April 1986 but the labourers united and said that they would collect about Rs.6 crores out of their own wages for restarting the unit. They gave that money. But BIFR delayed the report and financial institutions did not provide financial aid. Perhaps, this is the only example in which the labourers were ready to contribute to raise finance to restart the sick mill. But the matter remained pending due to the wrong policy adopted by the Government. There may be many cases where sick units restarted after streamlining the management talking the help of labourers. I am not in favour of closing the sick industries. But there are certain industries which have become white elephants, their condition should be improved. Exit policy is being discussed but a general view should be formed at least in this regard. It would not be

good if the labourers are rendered jobless due to the closure of industrial units. I beg your pardon, the labourers would not be ready to hand over the industries to the capitalists if corrupt practices are adopted in this regard. Similar is case in regard to DALA Cement factory. I beg your pardon—corruption is rampant in the public sector.

I would like to cite an example. I would not mention the name. The Government changed hands at centre and Shri V.P. Singh came into power, We were not partners in his Government. Rather we were giving support to them from outside. A gentleman came to me with a high official of a public sector undertaking. I would not mention his name. If the hon. Minister of Finance is keen, I will disclose his name to him afterwards. I was told that a new chairman and a managing director was to be appointed in that undertaking; the person mentioned a name and suggested that if I helped him to be appointed to that post, my party may get aid of about one crore rupees per annum from the same unit. I was just stunned to hear all this. Are the public sector units set up for this purpose? However, the fact is that they are misused in this way also. That may be one of the causes of their going in loss. Public sector industries cannot run properly in this manner, irregularities do take place there. The Government imposed checks to help the weaker sections but that led to artificial scarcity and corruption and a feeling of competition faded away. Neither unnecessary control nor regulation should be there, it may encourage unhealthy competition to establish authority; how poor man, small industries and small farmers will survive—this is the challenge to be met. My submission is that though the hon. Minister of Finance is very wise, yet he cannot find solution to it without getting a general opinion. Decisions may be correct but their implementation would not be effective if the atmosphere in the country is not favourable, and the present atmosphere is not favourable. Nor efforts are being made to create such an atmosphere.

Generation of electricity in the country is

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inadequate. I beg your pardon, I may be misquoted but it is a fact that farmers have been getting power at a very cheap rate, even that is not being recovered from them. Power theft is taking place on a large scale and the Government is not able to check it—
—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Power theft in cities is also going on unchecked. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is in the cities also, the Government cannot check this practice nor they can increase the rate. Electricity Boards are running in losses. Just now one of my friends was saying that the Centre may take over these Boards. But that will not solve the problem. This disease has spread every where. There are no work ethics in the country. People lack the sense to work hard in order to overcome the present crisis. The Government has failed to inculcate this feeling. Hence, I fear that when there is price hike people will come on roads; and as one of our friends submitted, unemployment will increase, youth will revolt openly and political tussle will start. We saw that the decision to reduce the subsidy on fertilisers was basically correct. How long this facility can be continued? This country cannot make progress on the basis of subsidy. But who will decrease the subsidy and if at all it is decreased, we agree to the decision here in the House but would oppose it outside. What will happen then? Still there is time, the Government should try to seek a general opinion in this regard.

A suggestion has been made to curtail the Government expenditure. I beg your pardon, there has not been considerable curtailment in the expenditure. The present atmosphere is not that of simplicity. People are not ready to realise that the country is in crisis, rather they should unite in order to overcome this crisis. How this difficulty will be overcome? Let the political race continue. I would not like to say much in this regard but if the hon. Minister of Finance

wants that the measures taken to bring about reforms may prove effective, then favourable atmosphere will have to be created. General opinion will have to be developed for this. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Sir, many hon. Members of the House have expressed their views in the discussion going on over Indian economy. Our economy has collapsed and the hon. Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government propose to improve it by getting aid from IMF. But it would not improve in this manner. Loans taken from IMF are not meant for development purposes; moreover, the interest charged on that loan will further deteriorate the financial condition of the country.

Some of the hon. Members have given a very good suggestion just now. I do not know whether the Government sincerely want to improve the situation or not, rather everyone wants this situation to be improved. But all the members in the House, right from officials to politicians do know that a parallel economy is going on in our country; and so long as that economy is there, the financial condition of the country cannot be improved whatever efforts are made. Because when there is inflation there is price hike. We do not have purchasing power but there is a small section of people who purchase things even though the prices may increase from Rs. five to fifty thousand. And this is what is called black money which has been destroying our economy. Can the Minister of Finance control all this? He cannot, because those persons who are running this parallel economy become the members of Lok Sabha and may be of Legislative Assembly also, rather they are elected, how dare you do this? Unless parallel economy is removed, the economic condition of the country cannot be improved.

Secondly, the Government want to fill the foreign exchange reserve, how is it possible, it is possible only by means of import. You know that ours is an agricultural country, a little attention was paid to it and

the Government must have developed a misconception that development has taken place in the name of Green Revolution and were relieved of PL 480 under which they had been forced to bow to the conditions laid by USA. How much foreign exchange was required? If the Government had modernised agricultu, completely the situation would not have deteriorated this extent and the import of agricultural products would have increased, and this in turn would have to fill the foreign exchange reserves. Just as the country grow foodgrains to suffice the needs, we would have earned adequate foreign exchange. But the Government did not pay any attention to it.

Now we want that the country should grow best quality of cotton. If best quality of seeds are sown we would be able to grow best cotton which can be exported. Similarly if sugar is produced in abundance it can be exported. There are several other agricultural products which can be grown in abundance and then exported. But it is a matter of wisdom on the part of the Government.

Thirdly, there are certain goods the export of which proved profitable to the Government. But the Government will have to find out a way to expand the domestic market. Unless the purchasing power of the people working in rural as well as urban areas increase, domestic market cannot expand—the Government have to put this fact before them. The Government had adopted a policy to employ educated youth in small scale industries under self-employment scheme. The Government spent thousands of crores of rupees in the implementation of self-employment scheme. Did they monitor it? Is the scheme still in implementation? Not more than 5 per cent of the youth have been able to become self-reliant, they were not capable to do so. About Rs. 35,000 in total are given to them as aid, out of which bank also takes commission—(Interruptions) About 24000/- out of the total Rs. 3500/- are left. This amount is not adequate to set up an industry. Our area Jahanabad is also covered under this scheme but not even two percent people are working under this

scheme. How the Government will bring about reforms? If inflation is not checked, corruption will certainly increase. Every person wants to get as much money as possible even at the cost of the interests of the country. The Government should accept our suggestions. They should take the black money holders to task. Rather their money should be extracted and tax-evasion should be checked. Smuggling leads to tax-evasion. Smugglers are invited for canvassing in the election campaigns. If they are engaged in such activities, smuggling cannot be checked. Thus tax worth hundreds of crores of rupees is evaded. It must be recovered. Multi-storeyed buildings are being raised in metropolitan cities. From where all that money is coming? It should be detected. No one is sincere to take the initiative in this regard. The Government will be able to assess the results of the policy they are adopting only after four months. A small number of youth have taken weapons, others may also do the same. It will create crisis in the country. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): After the dinner is arranged in the dining hall, I thought I should wait in the House to say something at least! I will not take a lot of time.

Let me first indicate my agreement with the hon. Finance Minister. He has been candid enough to state on page 6 that the burden has to be borne by all. That precisely is one of the points that we are making. Our objection starts from there that the burden has to be borne by all including those people who fall below the poverty line. This is what we are objecting to.

A second part for which I thank him is for another very candid statement, I should say, which is that what is at fault are the persistent macro-economic imbalances.

I take the first statement not as self-criticism but as a criticism because he was not there in the ruling party at that time.

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I thank him for making these two statements after pursuing the policies in the course of the last eight years.

But the second part of the statement also leads to another statement which is what were the policies which led to the macro-economic imbalances that you are reversing today.

21.00 hrs.

Or, is it not the same policies, in a much more accentuated form, that you are pursuing today? I know that. I have heard Shri Mani Shandar Aiyar's excellent oration about Nehru. I will come to socialism including that of Stalin's socialism. One of the merits of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was that he knew what he was saying and what he was not doing according to what he was saying. There was a very famous piece of work. The old-timers must be knowing about it. He used the pseudonym of Chanakya but he laughed himself at it. What we take to be Nehruvian is what he professed, and not what has been practised. Let us try to distinguish it there. What did he profess? His profession included a statement, unlike the statements made by some, that the Public Sector is there only where the private sector is not throwing funds. That is the practice. The profession was that there should be the Public Sector. Yesterday I interrupted someone while he was speaking.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I will just take one minute, please. It is already 9 o' clock. The time has to be extended. I would request that the time be extended till 9.30 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to make it clear that beyond 9.30 p.m. it would be difficult to sit because we have not made arrangements for the staff for returning home and their dinner etc. So, I request the Members to be a little bit cooperative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the de-

sire of the House that we should extend the time till 9.30 p.m.?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. We extend the time till 9.30 p.m.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This is the same practice. Because of some mistakes as is the case in the House or mistakes in the policies, others have to suffer. Coming to my point, I would like to say that he wanted the public Sector as an instrument of his ideals, one of his ideals that there should be an egalitarian society and no concentration of wealth. He even suggested that if due to the requirement of the skill for efficiency no more than one unit could be established, in such a case it should be in the Public Sector and not in the Private Sector. That was mentioned in that statement. They talk of mixed-economy. That is all rubbish. As I asserted, there is no part in the world where it is in the mixed-economy. Our objection is to the mixed-up economy. What we are talking is that it is from that path that you have deviated. The aims of egalitarianism could not be achieved. Everybody knows what Pandit-ji said. Whoever has heard him he would know. I hope the older people would know what he said. Pandit-ji in his eloquent language would say that the people cannot be hurt and there has to be the egalitarian society; there cannot be a passion for demonstrating one's wealth: therefore, wealth has to be curbed. That was the justification for the Avadi Resolution. That was the justification for the Public Sector. But in practice it was not so. We discussed about the MRTP Act and other things. During that discussion, in fact, we mentioned that the entire policy has led to the concentration of more wealth. It is quite contrary to what Pandit-ji professed and stated. So, which Nehru do you want now? That question has to be answered. Pandit-ji himself posed a question. I hope Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar remembers this.

Sir, we were critical all the time of Pandit-ji and yet supported-all that was best in

him. We did not support the growing concentration of wealth into a few hands.

Now, where will your policies lead to? The point is, everybody knows that capitalism was not born with the monopoly. It was through competition, through the market that they arrived at the monopoly stage. This has to be remembered. When you say that we will open up, will indulge in competition, the conclusion of the competition is ouster of some and victory of some. It is not always a cricket tie. This is the inevitable process which we have witnessed in the course of the last 3000 years of capitalist development all over the world. So, when you talk of the competition, when you talk of the conditions in the country, you talk about the people and not the geography of the country. Today, if we say that we want to be integrated at the world level what does it really mean? At the world level, forget the socialist countries that were there. The production is dominant. Why do you call multinationals? When we say 20 houses control 67 per cent of industrial production in India, is that concentration or is that competition? Everybody knows it and I need not advise Dr. Singh. The idea of protection inside the country or outside the country, the idea of the infant industry argument was born against the competition. Germany generated the first protectionist economist in the world - he was not called Marx - against what was propounded in England, the foremost capitalist country at that time. Marx came afterwards. He analysed and showed how competition inevitably generates monopoly. Therefore, what we say is that opening up does mean the ousting of the small scale sector. If the multinationals come, it means ousting of even the medium sized and large scale industries from India. That is one part. And that is one major reason which we object to.

I agree with Shri Vajpayee very easily that there are cobwebs to be cleaned up. I totally disagree with him that if the people could be taken along with us, then this policy could have been adopted. People will never agree to it. There is a talk of socialism - permit me to utter those words - including a Stalinist

socialism. You almost gloated over it. Kindly remind yourself that had there been no socialism, even of the Stalinist variety, we would never have discussed the question of how many people are there below the poverty line in India or in U.S.A. Do you realise this fact that but for the existence of whatever kind of socialism that was there, we would not have talked about the literacy campaign in the world? The kind of socialism that existed, with all its distortions that you associate name with the name of Stalin, even with that, had that not been there, you would not have talked about the poverty level, literacy campaign, health, welfare State and welfare economies. And there would not have been no planning at all in the world. Do you not know and did Pandit ji not know that without socialism in the Soviet Union, there would not have been any independence on the steel front. On the Steel front, Bhilai and Bokaro are the landmarks of all the distorted socialism that you accuse the Soviet Union of.

Coming back to our own economic situation, the question is, if we oppose such a policy can we suggest an alternative. The risk involved - that even the Congress benches admit - is that one is not sure as to what future is there for the Indian economy, going by the way the policies are being framed and pursued. The question therefore is, legitimate and it can be asked of us, what alternative do we propose. We were on the brink, on international terms. Well, no matter that they themselves were responsible for this. An answer has to be provided to the situation as of today.

What are the internal economic conditions? In all the States, even the most important egalitarian measure in the country is connected with land reform. Is that mentioned here! You know the danger of competition, you know the danger. Everybody knows it, including Dr. Singh. Therefore he is always trying to be around it. The single most important egalitarian measure is abolition of landlordism and land reforms. You have not done that. This has no mention..

The second important thing is, when you admit by all means that our large houses or industrialists, despite all restrictions, have reaped enormous profits, have accumulated enough wealth, for the sickness of both private and sector if anybody is responsible, *that is the large houses in the country. Can you deny that? So, if you have to search for an alternative, don't think the public sector is ill because of itself. Public sector is sick because the public sector has permitted the growth of huge private sector outside it. It is they who manipulate the public sector as well. Why are the Government sometimes directly allowing this? So, an alternative has to be sought. On the one hand as a measure of egalitarianism, land reforms are there. The workers are no longer satisfied only with the kind of statement that they will not be retrenched. They have come of are in the country. They are now in the mood to say that here we are, we want to take charge of the economy That is the alternative way.*

When the working class in the country went on a strike on 29th, they were not only saying that they are afraid of retrenchment; they also said that they want to take over the public sector, and it possible the Government. This is the other route.

This, Mr. Aiyar has to realise when he recollects what Pandit Nehru said. At the best of his times he said that these industries to the extent possible—even under the present circumstances—should be managed, if not owned by the workers. This is the alternative. If you want to garner, if you want to collect taxes, if you want to siphon off the accumulated wealth, take the help of the workers, bureaucracy. This kind of a Government will be of no help. That is the alternative route which has to be pursued. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. I was particularly struck by the note on which Shri

Vajpayee ended his speech, that our country is faced with formidable challenges.

Nobody has the monopoly of wisdom, of knowledge. We are faced with unprecedented with unprecedented penis if I may say so; and the task is something which no single individual, no single party can carry by itself. Therefore, there is a need, an urgent need to evolve a national consensus for dealing with these formidable challenges that our country faces. It is in pursuit of this that in the very first week that our Government came into power—the Prime Minister took the initiative of inviting all the hon. Leaders of Opposition and I can say in all truth, that I presented to that august assembly as truthful a picture as I could; short of telling that I was going to devalue the currency, I black all the facts of the economic life of the country as we found on the day our Government came into Office before the House, without saying who is responsible, without apportioning blame, we gave them an account of the situation in which our country was. If that situation was allowed to drift the way it was drifting, I can say in all truthfulness, you would have seen in this country, a total breakdown of the economic system. It was not merely a foreign exchange crisis; it was a crisis of the total economic system of our country, of a country's treasury which was nearly bankrupt, a country which was not able to import even the most essential things of life, a country from which the Non-Resident Indians were taking money out at the rate of nearly 350 million dollars a week and a country which had reserves which were not equal to two weeks' imports.

In that situation, if we had allowed the situation to develop, you would have seen the magnitude of unemployment, the magnitude of the disruption of industrial production as well as of agricultural production, that has never been seen in this country. I do not, in any way, want to gloat over what has happened to the Soviet Union or what has happened to the countries of the Eastern Europe, in many ways, it is my honest conviction that many of the political turmoils which

have developed in these countries are rooted in the mal-functioning of their economic. These mal-functionings were put under the carpet for some time. At one time, we have all thought that Yugoslavia was the workers' paradise; workers also rule Yugoslavia. According to all the norms, it was a model economy that the civilised human beings ought to emulate.

But, over period of time, Yougoslavia developed a system where financial discipline weakened, where wages rose much faster than productivity, where the economy became totally isolated from the rest of the world; and then the seed of decay was sown. That led to the ultimate disintegration of Yugoslavia.

I submit to you that the economic history of the its disintegration will be traced back to economic mismanagement. I think the two oil price increases of the 1970s and the early 1980s saved the Soviet Union. But the problems which we are tackling today, have been there in the Soviet Union. Their inability to tackle them accumulated into a massive political crisis has wick ultimately led to the disintegration of the old Soviet Union that we know.

I do not want to gloat. But I want to submit to this House that if we do not tackle the economic crisis effectively, I think, there is no iron law which says that this blessed republic of ours is immune from the normal economic laws. There is, therefore, a great danger. So, I submit in all humility, without scoring debating points, that we do need a national consensus on all the major issues that our country is confronted with.

I do not claim in my statement that we have found solutions to the problems of the country. All that I said was that we have bought some time, that we have restored a measure of international confidence. But let me tell you that this can be destroyed overnight also. Tomorrow, for example, if you do not control the budget deficit or if there a lot of violence in the country, whether over communal issues or other issues, if there is

a lot of industrial unrest, this confidence can disappear. History is full of cases. It takes years to build confidence. It takes days to destroy it. So, we are in a very fragile state of the health of our country.

I do not want to create an illusion that we have found solution to these problems. We have begun the arduous journey. The first steps have been taken - some success in achieving a semblance of stability. But a long journey lies ahead to control fiscal deficit, to make our public sector much more vibrant, much more competitive. Let me say that in terms of our objectives, our commitment to growth with equity, our commitment to adjustment with equity or what I described in my speech as adjustment to the human phase, I think is firm. That is irrevocable that is the message that is contained in the litter of intent that I sent to the IMF that we will not do anything which would put disproportionate burden on those who are not able to bear them. Whether it is the organised working class or the unorganised working class, our Government is fully committed to ensure social justice to see that the costs of adjustment to a more dynamic economy are not put on the weakest shoulders. That commitment is repeated in my letter of intent to the IMF. Once again, I reiterate that commitment

But let me say that you cannot achieve your objectives without handsel. I think, Mr. George Fernandes yesterday said, "Are you not worried about agriculture? Are you not worried about food production?" Are you not worried about unemployment Some hon. Members said, "Are you not worried about regional imbalances?" We are very worried about these things. But you cannot find solutions to these problems if you do not start by correcting the fiscal and balance of payments mess that we were in June, 1991. It is only if you have a sound fiscal system, a Central Government, which is strong enough to have surpluses, can come to the help of a State like Bihar. I sympathise with the plight of Bihar. I think, Bihar certainly deserves lot more attention from the country than it has. But what can a bankrupt treasury do for

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Bihar? Therefore, we must set our fiscal system in good shape so that the Central Government can go to the help of the weaker States of our Union.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned about the state of the public sector, the way the public sector is managed, the way losses accumulate, the way corruption takes place. Now that is not a public sector with which can achieve the objectives that Mr. Nirmal Kanti Catterjee had in mind. That sort of public sector, lit me say in all sincerity, is a drag.

Therefore, all of us have an obligation and we are committed to supporting the public sector which is efficient. We must plug all sources of inefficiency. But to have this mantram that regardless of efficiency and social cause every public enterprise must be kept alive I submit to you, is neither serving the cause of the public sector nor is it serving the cause of the workers employed in those industries. Our Government swears by working honestly to improve the working of the public sector. We will, for this, seek the help of the workers, the trade unions and all interested parties. But, I think, you cannot solve the problems of the public sector by asking people to go on strike. I am not saying that by way of criticism. It is a right of trade unions and workers in a free society to go on strike. But that one day strid that took place, I tell you, has sent, I think, wrong signals all over the world that this country does not appreciate the value of discipline. May be it was our failure that we did not have time to develop an all-round consensus that there was no need for strikes. But strikes, lock outs and other events like communal violence are all barriers of progress and this country has to find ways and means to deal with these problems.

Now, several hon. Members raised points and one particular Member said that we are heading for a third devaluation. Now, interested parties and those who do not want India's balance of payment to be improved have been spreading rumours from day one

that this is a bankrupt country, this is only the beginning and you will see a lot more of devaluation and therefore, they have discouraged non-residents from sending money here, etc. Now, I want to say and I have made it very clear in my letter of intent to the IMF also that we are committed to maintaining the present nominal exchange rate of the rupee and that we have no intention to devalue further and I do not think that there is any need to do so because the rupee is becoming stronger and our foreign exchange reserves have improved. Therefore, this is a malicious propaganda that we are planning for another devaluation.

Now, several hon. Members have expressed their concern about industrial production. Let me say that I share that concern. But in a situation when you have no foreign exchange, if you have to impose a savage import compression of the type that we have has to import, then what else could you have expected? And I have been saying this from by one that I am worried about the affects of import compression on industrial production in our country. All that I am saying is we had not taken the measures that we did now we are beginning the process of import liberalisation gradually and we are beginning the process of credit liberalisation. In expect the industrial situation to improve. But this is a direct consequence of the tremendous import squeeze which has to be imposed to deal with the foreign exchange crisis that our country was facing.

In the same way, several hon. Members have raised issues with regard to price rise. I share my concern with them. In my statement, I have said that we have not chived the success that we would liked to do on the price front. I submit to you that considering the handicaps that we have had, the handicaps of a large overhang of excess liquidity, considering that we have to put a savage imports squeeze so that domestic supplies become inadequate, considering the shortage of foreign exchange, we had to send even essential commodities like wheat and rice outside the country so that we could import fertiliser and diesel. Taking all these

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factors into account, to expect that the price situation could be brought to control in a short period of time, I am afraid, is unrealistic, as I was saying from day one.

As I can assure you that if we persist with the path that we have, if this hon. House supports us in correcting the fiscal imbalances about which Nirmal Babu spoke, and if we also persist with the path of supply management, I am confident that the price situation will improve day by day. Now that our foreign exchange position has improved, we can import vegetable oils also. If we do all this, the situation will certainly improve. Finally, I do want to say... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not fair to interfere unnecessarily. Let the hon. Finance Minister complete his reply. Then you can ask clarifications.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I had promised to this House that I would place this letter of intent before this august House to convince the hon. Members that what we have done in this letter of intent is no more than the re-statement of policies approved by this House. Therefore, all this propaganda inside the House and outside the House that somehow we have sold this country's national inter-

ests, is incorrect. I think this letter of intent with its strong emphasis on growth and equity, strong emphasis on poverty alleviation, strong emphasis on rural development and strong emphasis on environmental protection, gives the lie to those who perpetuate this propaganda that we are out to sell this country's honour and interests.

With these words, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who participated in this debate. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: I want a clarification.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: This is not a Bill; nor is this a third reading. Clarifications are never sought on discussions under Rule 193. It is never done. We have spoken for more than four hours and it is also 9.30 pm. Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

24.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 19, 1991/ Agrahayana 28, 1913 (Saka).