

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 22, 1995/Chaitra 1, 1917 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRIMATI SHEILA F. IRANI (Nominated Anglo-Indian)
made and subscribed the affirmation.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Conference on Population and Development

*121. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Population and Development was held in Cairo during 1994;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) the composition of the Indian delegation to the Conference and their views in regard to population control in India;

(d) the reaction of the other Delegate Nations thereto;

(e) the success made by the Conference in achieving its objectives; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government regarding implementation of population control in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To contribute to appraisal of the progress made in reaching goals and objectives of earlier conferences and to adopt a set of recommendations for the future; to enhance the mobilization of resources needed for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference.

(c) and (d) A nine member official Indian delegation led by the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare represented India. The delegation stressed the linkages between population and development. This stand was accepted by the Conference.

(e) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) has succeeded in arriving at a set of internationally agreed recommendations to be implemented over the next two decades.

(f) The Department of Family Welfare has initiated action on certain important recommendations like improving quality of care and delivery of reproductive health care services through the primary health delivery system.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to know from you whether the Government has planned to bring out any legislation to prevent and control population

explosion by way of restricting certain amenities to the third child, to bring it on par with the China Government. Has this step been discussed in the Conference?

DR. C. SILVERA: The Government has taken various steps to control the population growth in the country. At the moment the Government is not going to bring any Bill for this purpose.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that proper care is not taken in the case of patients undergoing operations like Vasectomy and Tubectomy or other operations, with the result people are scared and are not coming forward to participate in the programme, as a result of which the programme is a failure.

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, the Family Welfare Programme and the Family Planning Programme are 100 per cent funded by the Central Government. The State Governments are the implementing authorities. It is upto the State Governments to implement these Programmes properly. All the facilities that are required are provided by the State Governments.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The number displayed every morning on Doordarshan in fact points to the failure of earlier policies. Has any substantial or meaningful change been effected in this Conference? Or, was it only a cosmetic change? I would like to ask you further whether you have decided about the incentives and disincentives to be provided for the Indian nationals after this Conference. Has any policy to frame effective child care services been framed, especially to use the enhanced mobilisation of resources which you have mentioned in the reply?

DR. C. SILVERA: This Conference was in continuation of the previous Conferences that had been held in 1974, 1984 and 1994. Prior to this Conference, there were three Conferences chalking this out. In general, in this Conference, there are various global problems which are thrashed out and in particular, we have given certain ideas, our delegation has given certain ideas to the Conference. But the steps that the hon. Members are asking are being taken care of in our programmes in the country.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You had three questions going in three directions.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (THANE): He could have replied at least one.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all said and done, in a country like ours, where poverty is high, illiteracy is high and people have got belief in various religions, while countries like Indonesia are taking cooperation and assistance from religious heads, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether the Government will convene a meeting of religious heads and seek their cooperation in the matter of family planning and population control, which is very, very essential for our country's development and for the benefits to reach the poorer sections.

DR. C. SILVERA: The Centre cannot execute the whole programme on its own. The State Governments are the

implementing authorities. Besides the State Governments, NGOs are also involved.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, there is a specific question.

DR. C. SILVERA: The involvement of religious leaders, I think, is a good suggestion.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the replies, the Minister has said that one of the recommendations is to mobilise resources for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the Conference it has been discussed that the developed countries help the Third World countries in the matter of financial assistance for mobilisation of resources to implement the recommendations made in the Conference.

DR. C. SILVERA: The programme of action has been chalked out by the Conference and the Government is following up the cases. The Department of Health and Family Welfare, in particular, is calling a meeting of the Health Secretaries of various States on the 3rd and 4th of April to discuss and follow up the cases.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been seen and experienced that as a result of faster economic development and literacy, population growth has dwindled in many countries of the world. This fact has also been recognised and accepted by the Cairo Conference. Has any stress been laid by our Health Ministry in this respect? Has the linkage between economic development and population growth been accepted by our Health Ministry or not? If yes, what steps are going to be taken by the Health Ministry in this regard in order to control the population growth?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it is not a specific question.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 90 districts in the country which are badly lagging behind in respect of the population control programme. They have disturbed the overall national statistics of the country. They have been very well identified for quite some time. During the last three to four years, the Government is showing its deep concern over the problem of population rise in these districts.

Now there are a number of intricate problems which are affecting these 90 districts. Did the Indian delegation have any chance to pose these problems in the Conference? Did they show their concern for controlling the population in these districts? Is the Government of India likely to improve the quality of care and delivery of reproductive health care system in the primary health centres particularly in these 90 districts?

DR. C. SILVERA: The Government is aware of the problems in many districts of the country. As I said earlier, we are expecting the State Governments to cooperate with the Central Government in this project. It is Centrally sponsored and funded by the Central Government.

We have approached the World Bank for some aid for the Indian population project. There is a project by which funds are given to various States and specified districts where there is concentration of workers. The Government is aware of it. This, in particular, has not been stressed. But in general, the problem, as such, is put forward to the Conference. The Government is looking after this problem.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Sir, the present population is causing grave concern in the country today. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to take serious steps and not just do regular routine work. The population of the country is increasing every day beyond any limitation. That is why the Government has to take serious steps to control the population.

Has the Government any idea to change the present system of population control and to take some serious steps in this regard?

Has the Government any idea to use Ayurveda and Homeopathy to control the population at present?

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, the Government is taking the population problem very seriously. Our project also is put in such a way that we are serious in this matter. We are expecting the State Governments also to take up this problem seriously. But unfortunately, some of the States are taking it more lightly than what we expect them to do. In future, we are expecting full cooperation from the State Governments.

As regards the Ayurveda and Homeopathy, trials have been going on. We are exploring all possible means, including Allopathy, Homeopathy as well as Indian systems of medicine, for controlling the population.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker Sir, the population of our country has crossed the figure of 91 crore. It has been told on doordarshan today only. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister about the World Bank assistance being received for the family planning and why this programme is not implemented in the slums? Secondly, I would like to know that while the family planning programme is being implemented in Arabian countries, Pakistan and Iran etc., then why it is being opposed in our country in the name of religion, so would you yield to this opposition or act against it. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, there have been various projects with World Bank assistance about which we can supply information to the member.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, there has been criticism, of late, about the lack of effective contribution or intervention by the Indian Delegation in the Cairo Conference. What is your comment about this?

MR. SPEAKER: It is disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, I had the opportunity to attend this population conference in Cairo. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya had also taken part in it. In that conference each country of the world, including the Muslim countries accepted that population control should be essential and the countries which are not doing anything in this regard, they should also take some steps. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister if this family planning programme is being made compulsory for all the religions to control population in this poor country and to uplift all the sections of the society. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can explain the Government's policy.

DR. C. SILVERA: Government has a policy of various programmes. I cannot mention everything at this moment but the fact remains that it is voluntary. There is no imposition. We are expecting everybody to help us in this matter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'voluntary'. So, he has replied.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether it is being made compulsory.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, my question has not been replied. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not forget that different Governments are there in different States. They can also do it, if they want. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question, Whether its implementation will be compulsory for the people of all the religions or not, the hon. Minister has not given any reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it that he has said that it is voluntary. He is not going to make it compulsory.

[English]

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Sir, when we compare our country with a country like China, our birth rate is very high like 27 and odd per thousand whereas China's figure is about 13 per thousand. What is the target fixed by our country till 2000 AD and the targets fixed by various States to achieve our country's target? Is this target sufficient to reach the kind of birth rate target which we want to achieve by 2000 AD? If not, is there any proposal to the States to increase this target so that our country's birth rate will be achieved by 2000 AD?

At the same time, certain States are linking these incentive schemes like giving of a ration card, house site, house, schooling, health, etc., with the family planning programme. In such a case why can the Government not give a direction to the States to link up family planning programme with the implementation of the programmes like DRDA loans etc?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not expect the Central Government to give direction always. Let them do it on their own also.

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, target for the crude birth rate at the end of the Eighth Plan Period is 26 per thousand population, infant mortality rate is 70 per thousand and couple protection rate is 56 per cent.

Kashmiri Migrants

*122. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for payment of cash assistance to Kashmiri Migrants living at Panchkula and Pinjore in Haryana at par with those living in Jammu, Delhi and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant revised cash assistance to these Kashmiri migrants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The Government of Haryana had received representations in 1991 on behalf of the Kashmiri migrants living in Panchkula and Pinjore for relief/cash assistance at par with those living in Jammu, Delhi and Chandigarh.

(b) The State Government had expressed inability to provide relief at scales prevalent at Jammu, Delhi or Chandigarh in view of the meagre resources available with the State Government. It was decided to provide only such facilities to the Kashmiri migrants as are given to the migrants from Punjab, viz. free education facilities (tuition fee only) to dependent children of migrant families upto degree level, temporary ration cards for procuring essential commodities at controlled rates, community accommodation at Community Centres, and free medical aid from Government hospitals, dispensaries and PHCs (outdoor treatment only).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Different States/UTs have different scales of relief, keeping in view their financial resources. Haryana Government have decided to maintain parity between migrants from Kashmir and Punjab.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is not only sad and a matter of deep concern but also reflects an irresponsible approach. Around three lakh migrants have been roaming in various cities of our country for the last six years and are leading a disgraceful and hell-like life. The terrorists have committed atrocities on them but the Government too is neglecting them. The Union Government has kept itself aside and has left it to the State Governments. They should try to understand ... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please come to the Question.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, I am giving little information.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a speech you are making. You come to the Question.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: The Government are responsible for the migration. They have replied that whatever will be done by the State Governments, they will do the same besides that they do not take any responsibility. They do not have any control on them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view this responsibility and their problems, will the Government take the responsibility of solving the problem of the migrants and coordinate with the statement in this regard. If not, then why? Secondly is the Government prepared to have a single rate of interest and financial aid for all the migrants of the country, which include at least two thousand and five hundred rupees, then boarding and their ration? If not, why?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It is right that it is a matter of concern and we have full sympathy with them. The State to which they have migrated is taking care of it. You have only asked about the Government of Haryana but I would like to submit this information regarding the whole country that the Central Government has not received any such report, only the Government of Haryana has received the same and the Government of Haryana has said that..... (Interruptions)....please listen at least...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to know about Haryana only and not about the other States? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: My submission regarding the pointed question is that the Government of Haryana has said that due to the lack of resources they can not do it. Moreover, the Government of Haryana is not providing financial assistance to those who are registered with the Delhi Administration but are settled in Haryana. The Delhi Administration is giving them financial aid. Whatever the Government of Haryana is giving, I have told. Besides it ...(Interruptions) at least pay your attention please. Secondly, we do admit that it is not enough. Therefore, the Central Government has written to each of the State Governments to try to increase the financial assistance and the State Governments have increased it much. It has been increased at least three times. If you want, I can give you the full details.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have asked me to raise the question but my first question, 'whether the Central Government is ready to take the responsibility' has not been replied.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: My submission is that the Central Government does not want to take the responsibility ...(Interruptions)..I am giving you the reply but when you are not listening to it, what can I do...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. All of you, please sit down. You cannot ask the question this way. Let the hon. Member ask.

[Translation]

Please take your seat. If you have to ask anything more

please raise the supplementary question. If everyone starts raising questions then the question will not be replied.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can at least ask the hon. Minister as to why is he not owning the responsibility.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not direct me. You ask the question.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I am asking the question. But he is saying that they have no responsibility. I wonder what sort of a Government they are running! They have created the problem in the first place and the hon. Minister says, No, we are not responsible. What sort of a Government are you running?

[Translation]

How can you say like that when the Central Government is running the administration there for the last four-six years. It is you who have created this problem. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask the question. If you want, you can put the question.

[Translation]

You may ask him why he is not owning the responsibility if he is able to appreciate it.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: That is what I wanted to ask. Prior to this, I had asked...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue with me. You come out with your question.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: He did not give reply to my first question. Why? He has yet to reply my first supplementary. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask your second supplementary.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You want me to put my second supplementary. Since he has not replied to my first supplementary as to why they have no responsibility, I have to repeat it as my second supplementary now. In that case, you have to allow me three supplementaries. So, shall I repeat my first supplementary, [Translation] as to why he should not own responsibility? He may give reply to this and I will ask my second supplementary.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You have to ask your second supplementary. Many hon. Members have to read the Rule Book properly.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: My first supplementary included the question as to why they have not taken the responsibility.

[Translation]

I had one more supplementary which I will not be able to ask now. The hon. Minister may clarify in detail as to why he is not taking this responsibility that the Central Government is responsible for this whole episode there?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Kindly listen to me patiently for a minute. I will allay your apprehension. The states to which these migrants have migrated...*(Interruptions)* You do not want to listen to me, so, how can I help it? The Central Government has issued directives to the States to which these migrants have migrated to make them available all the facilities according to their resources. The Central Government is continuously issuing them guidelines with regard to extending facilities to these migrants and is also monitoring the situation. At the instruction of the Central Government, every state has increased this allowance nearly four times.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister stated just now that he has issued directives, sent communiques and repeated reminders to the State Governments. Will the Central Government endeavour to pull these migrants out of their pitiable hell of life by granting financial aid to these States? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: With the consultation and directive of the Central Government, of these states...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Are you granting the assistance or not?

MR. SPEAKER: If your question is important, you put it properly and listen to him patiently. No reply will come if 7-8 people are on their legs and start speaking.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: It seems from the letters the State Governments have sent that while carrying out those directives...*(Interruptions)* the State Governments have enhanced the amount of allowance. No State Government has sought interim relief from the Central Government. In case they seek it, the Government will consider their proposals.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (KATWA): Sir, the real question is that the migrants from the valley of Kashmir might have gone to many States and it is not for their fault that they are out of the valley. The Kashmir issue is not a State question, it is a national question. What is the difficulty for the Government in saying that the Government would be coordinating the matter of relief and support to those people who are out of their homes? It is a very simple question.

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been replied to because the Minister has said that at the instance of the Centre, the allowance has been increased by three times.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the local Central Government employees who were forced to migrate due to terrorism had constructed their houses in the valley after drawing House building advances. Now that disbursement of funds to them have been stopped for their failure to repay the advances. What is the policy of the Government in this

connection? My second question is that after the Central Government employees migrated to this place, primary facilities like that of LPG were not made available to them which is the responsibility of the Central Government.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Government employees have also migrated to Delhi. Equal salary is being given to the State as well as Central Government employees. Residential accommodation is being arranged for them and those who can be adjusted in the State services are given employment also. Arrangements for the education of their children are also made.

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: They have since retired and their funds have been stopped. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is a haven for refugees. Many Bangladeshi refugees came over to India. The Government of India made all the arrangements for them as has been its convention with regard to refugees from any country. I suggest that the Government of India should be answerable when our people take refuge in other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Did not you hear him saying that funds will be made available to them on demand?

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many migrants from Kashmir have come over to Chandigarh, Punjab and Delhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether statewide census of these migrants have been conducted and an assessment of the amount of aid they need made?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know the number of these migrants; they all have been registered. I can give you the relevant information if you please.

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody is aware of the real tragedy of the Kashmiri migrants. Despite economic and other assistance granted to them, they are just drifting away. Through you, I would like to know from the Government the time by when these migrants will go back to Kashmir and peace can be restored there and also whether the Government have given any sympathetic assurance in this regard?

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is totally sympathetic towards them and alive to its responsibility towards them. That is why the Government is making efforts to send them back to the valley as early as possible. The Government has fully assured them of making arrangements for their repatriation and security.

Identity Cards to Voters

*123. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Photo Identity Cards work has been completed in all the states;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not completed the work so far;

(c) whether many voters in the States have not been photographed despite two rounds of Photo Identity Card Programme;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Identity Card to voters is multipurpose in character; and

(f) if so, the main features of the card?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) None of the States except the States of Haryana and Goa has so far informed of the completion of the work.

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

(e) The Election Commission has permitted the use of Identity card under different Government schemes.

(f) Among others, the laminated Identity Card would bear a distinct number and would contain the elector's name, father's/Mother's/husband's name, sex, age, address and the photograph of the elector.

[English]

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA (SHIMOGA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has made any time-bound programme for completing the work of Photo Identity Cards in all the States. I would also like to know the total expenditure incurred by both the Centre and State Governments. In some cases the Central Government has not paid the amount to the States for the completion of this work. Some States have requested the Government to bear the entire expenditure for this. What is the reaction of the Central Government to this request?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the scheme regarding the Photo Identity Card has been discussed in detail with all the State Governments and the Election Commission. As a matter of fact the initiative in this regard was taken by the Election Commission in August 1993 and thereafter we assessed the needs of all the States in terms of money and the time required for the completion of this work. The House is aware that at every stage we have discussed this matter. We have agreed to provide fifty per cent of the expenditure required for it. I have with me a detailed record of the amount which has been given to different States. If the hon. Member wants I can tell him the money which has been given to the States in this behalf.

Primarily six States, which went to polls recently, had asked for Rs. 126,19,498 as the share of the Central Government. We have already given to them about Rs. 63 crore and the total amount that has been released to all the States is about Rs. 216 crore.

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Sir, even after completion of two rounds of issuance of Photo Identity Cards 25 per cent of agricultural labourers and coolies are still there to be covered under this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken in this regard.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am fully aware of this. As we all know these apprehensions have been raised earlier and some people were optimistic about it. There are problems in having these things cleared. But, as you are aware, this matter is in the hands of the Election Commission and the State

Governments. We have coordinated even at the Prime Minister's level to sort out the difficulties faced by the Election Commission on one side and the State Governments on the other side and we are still coordinating.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, we all know that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, work relating to Identity Cards was done very nicely. Even then, at the time of elections many people who had identity cards were not allowed to vote because their names did not appear in the list and *vice versa*. That has created a problem. I would like to enquire whether, with whatever coordination you are doing with the States, you will complete the process and will see to it that throughout India these Identity Cards will be used for the Parliamentary Elections which are due after 15 months, or even earlier.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I have noted the Maharashtra experience but the Election Commission had agreed to go ahead with the polls in spite of total identity Cards not being supplied. So far as the use of Identity Card is concerned. . .

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The real problem is, there were Identity Cards with the voters but the names did not appear in the list. You enquire with Mr. Deora. Even though lakhs of people were having Identity Cards with them, they went back because their names were not there in the lists. That coordination is required.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kapse, does the Central Government come into picture?

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I would like to ask about the coordination.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I would like to inform the hon. Member that as the law stands today your name has to be there in the electoral list and then only you can vote.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that preparations of the identity cards and multi-purpose photo identity cards are two different programmes. The Central Government is going to bring two bills and make two laws in this regard. One of the Bills is meant for preparing multi-purpose identity cards in border areas, which was returned by hon. Minister of Home Affairs with an assurance that he would introduce it later on after considering the report of the Standing Committee on it. In the second Bill, you have proposed an amendment with a provision that all the laws existing so far regarding photo identity cards will be considered null and void unless they are got approved by the Union Government. I, therefore, would like to know the intention of the Government. Is the Government determined to introduce the multi-purpose identity card system or does it waver in two different directions?

Sir, I would like to submit to you that crores of rupees are being released to every State, but these are not being utilised by them. It has not been utilised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar also. Is the Government determined to introduce photo identity card system? I also want to ask the Government whether it wants to introduce the multi-purpose identity card system and solve permanently all the problems being raised in the country.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I would like to dispel the

apprehension of justice Lodha. The Government has very clear cut intention that photo identity card system should be introduced in the country at the earliest. We have supported it right from the very beginning and expressed our desire to prepare it in consultation with the State Governments and we are ready to provide our share of money in advance because it is a national problem. You are a retired Chief Justice of High Court. Your party has also supported the stand taken by the Election Commission that this issue should be left to the Election Commission itself. The Government also holds the same view that the programme of the Election Commission to prepare photo identity cards should be implemented at the earliest. The State Governments have been issued directions. We have called all the Election Commissioners and the Chief Ministers of the States where elections are due soon, and have assured them to provide every possible assistance. . .

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow the last sentence to go on record.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that these are multi-purpose identity cards. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that there are elections for local bodies and teachers. I also want to know whether these cards will be made available for those voters also or not. Let me know what is his specific answer for that.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the hon. member had been a Law Minister. I would like to inform him that those are different types of elections and they have nothing to do with these cards.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection I would like to raise the difficulties faced by the migrant workers. There are lakhs of them who are spread throughout the country and specially from Bihar there must have been at least a million workers of poor means who seek and earn their livelihood in other parts of the country, also may from West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and other States. The deadline set and the time span normally given so far was so brief that a worker could not possibly find the resources, get the leave and muster the means to go back home and meet the deadline. Therefore, a very large percentage of migrant workers have not had their photo identity cards so far.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Election Commission is seized of the problem and whether they are working out some arrangement whereby instead of giving a deadline, they should be given a period of time during which a migrant worker can go back to his place of domicile at his convenience and apply for getting his identity card and obtain it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, initially the Election Commission wanted that only two rounds will be given for taking photo identity cards. This problem was expressed to him. He had extended the round. I think, now, they have issued instructions even to accommodate those who had been left out. If any specific problems are there, they can be passed on to me.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am sorry the question was not about giving a third deadline. The question was

whether instead of prescribing a date, we should ask EC to prescribe a period.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, these dates are issued by the Election Commission. I can pass on his sentiments to them.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Chief Election Commissioner for introducing this system of photo identity cards to prevent bogus voting. . . .*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: He asked me, Sir, and therefore I gave a reply to him.

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand what you are speaking.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, during the recently elections in Maharashtra, thousands of people—I support what Shri Ram Kapse has said just now—who had their identity cards which were issued by the Election Commission a few months back were not allowed to vote. It was because, there were two different lists in Bombay viz., one was the 1994 list and another was the 1995 list. I would like to know what is the use of issuing identity cards which are not compulsory. Those who do not have identity cards, they should not be allowed to vote. Otherwise, there is no use of issuing identity cards. I would like to draw your attention to the recent Supreme Court judgement which came just before the Elections and which said that those who do not even have identity cards, will be allowed to vote. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the legal position of that now.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask the legal view from him.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: This is what the Supreme Court judgement says.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government has the information that several kinds of problems have come in the way of preparing photo identity cards. The form No. 6 which is meant for adding names in the voters list and form No. 8 are not available. Moreover adequate police force is not provided by the administration and the State Government. The goonda elements intervene there and people are deprived of photo identity cards.

I would like to know from the Government whether it has such information and whether the Election Commission will hold discussion and provide any way out so that photo identity cards can be prepared.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, when the issue of photo identity cards came up, every body was of the view that the persons will face certain difficulties because it was just in a beginning stage. Elections are taken place at some places and some other places, elections have already been held. Whatever problems come in the way of implementing this programme, the Election Commission will solve them and we will extend our full cooperation to them.

* Not recorded.

[English]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the government is coordinating between the Election Commission and the State Governments to facilitate the issuance of identity cards to the Indian citizens. But so far as Assam is concerned, identity card is a must as it is a sensitive and border State. In the case of Assam, the routine coordination that exists between you, the State Governments and the Election Commission would not solve the problem of identity card because in Assam identification of foreigners is being done under Assam Accord and the relevant IMDT and other Acts which are not applicable in other parts of the country. The signatories to the Assam Accord include the Central Government and certain organisations including the student organisations. Now, the identification of foreigners has created a problem there. Some people are pro-Assam Accord and some are against it and the IMDT Act itself has jeopardised the whole thing. So, in Assam the issue of identity cards has not progressed at all. So, to facilitate the issuance of identity cards the Union Government will have to coordinate in a better manner by convening a meeting of the signatories to the Assam Accord and the Election Commission so that the problems which have arisen out of this could be solved.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: There are two mixed issues. One is the preparation of identity cards under the Representation of People Act. The other is detection of foreigners. They are totally different areas. I know the details and background of the Accord. There was a certain agreement and the Government has always been adhering to those parts. To deal with States like Assam and Kashmir is difficult. Whenever the problem of refugee comes in whatever area it comes it has different dimensions from the ordinary citizens. So, the human approach has to be devised. That is why, the harmonious approach, the national approach has to be devised in these areas and there is no hard and fast rule. That is why we talk to NGOs and Student Unions. All those commitments which were made under the Assam Accord still hold good and that brought peace to it. But identity cards are not prepared for detecting foreigners, only.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: No, Sir. Until and unless the foreigners are detected, how can you issue identity cards to the real citizens? Foreigners should be detected first. Then only....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, the identity cards are issued to prevent money and muscle power in elections so that people could vote without fear or favour. In urban centres the ration cards are bought and mortgaged. The ration cards are bought or mortgaged by the goondas or the election people. It may be done during the period of elections or even before that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any provision in the law to stop this practice.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: It is a very simple question.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, it is not simple. It is to curtail the money power.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I see it a very simple question. The identity cards are meant to stop impersonation. That

is the main objective before the law. So far as the intimidation of voters or committing corrupt practice is concerned, Section 123 of the Representation of People's Act will take care of it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original position taken by the Election Commissioner was "no identity card no elections". That position was not accepted by the Supreme Court ultimately. Therefore, now the relevance of the identity card has been reduced completely.

Will the Government now think, in view of these changing circumstances, of implementing this procedure that without Photo Identity Cards hereafter there would be no voting and elections? Will you consider plugging the loopholes in the law so that hereafter there will be elections with Identity Cards only in all the States?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: May I submit in all humility that so far as the elections are concerned, I cannot say that, it will be highly undemocratic to say by any Minister that there will be no elections for any purpose. We are the largest democracy in the world. We should be committed first to this thing that fair and free elections take place. In order to ensure fair and free elections, this is one of the methods to ensure stop impersonation. I cannot say today that we will not hold an election for any exigency. This is too much to say, I cannot say this thing. Since you are a senior Member, I responded to it. We should take this pledge first to say that we will hold elections in time whenever they are due and wherever they are due.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will you plug the loopholes in the law?

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: It was noticed in the recent elections held in Maharashtra that the names of many persons having their photo-identity card were missing from the voters list. But the voters list had borne their names while preparing their photo identity cards. Such mistakes should be set right.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Election Commission has allowed the use of photo identity cards to implement several schemes. I want to know the names of such schemes of the Government in which the Government will use the photo identity cards which has already been permitted by the Election Commission.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The Election Commission has given a general endorsement that this Photo Identity Card may be used under any Government scheme. Beyond that, we have no information.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Has the Government received any such complaints that photo identity cards have been prepared for foreigners also? If so, what action will be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: We have not received any such information that photo identity cards have been prepared for foreign citizens. But whenever we get any such complaint, we will send it to the Election Commission.

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: The hon. Minister has stated that some States have started issuing the Photo Identity Cards and some States have announced about it. Have the Tamil Nadu Government started at least issuing the Photo Identity Cards or are they in the process of issuing them?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The Tamil Nadu Government has also started working on it. We have committed some funds to the Government for this purpose.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Elections have been held recently in some States about which it was told earlier that they will not be allowed to go to polls without photo identity cards. But later on they were allowed. Would the Government make such arrangements that the next Lok Sabha elections are not held without photo identity cards and therefore the State Governments should issue the photo identity cards to their voters?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I have stated earlier also in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: In the North-East, there is a lot of confusion on the issue of Photo Identity Cards. Some States wanted to use 1951 as the cut-off year while some other States wanted to use 1971 as the cut-off year. What is the thinking of the Government of India on this issue?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The process of revision of rolls is one and the same for the entire country.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: It has often been found that problems in preparing photo identity cards in rural areas because orders have been issued from the Election Commission to make arrangement for it in the polling stations themselves. Generally ten Gram Sabhas have one polling station. Is it not possible to prepare photo identity cards on Gram Sabha level itself?

My second question is whether Government will hold discussion with Election Commission to provide security forces so that hooligans may not harass the voters casting their votes on the basis of photo identity cards?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated earlier, we had decided it after the consultation with all the Chief Ministers, who had attended the meeting here, that whenever the State Government feels any problem, we will provide help to them. Now it is upto the State Governments to see that these are such a help is used in a proper manner.

Written Answers to Questions

[Translation]

Electricity from Sea Waves

*124. **SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for generation of electricity from sea waves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated quantum of electricity likely to be generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Technology for harnessing of electricity from Ocean waves is still at an experimental stage. A preliminary assessment shows that there may be potential to generate electricity from ocean waves to the extent of about 20,000 MW at locations along the coastline of the country. However no detailed surveys have been taken up.

As harnessing of electricity from the sea waves is still at the development stage, it is difficult to give precise estimates of the quantum of electricity that will be generated from this source.

Industrial Estates

*125. **DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up industrial estates in the whole country for making available infrastructural facilities to the small scale industries;

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

(c) whether the Government introduced the same schemes for setting up growth centres throughout the country during the previous year also;

(d) if so, the difference between these two schemes; and

(e) the period by which all these industrial estates are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Government have decided to set up about 50 Integrated Infrastructural Centres for Small Scale Industries in Rural/backward areas in the country for making available infrastructural facilities to the Small Scale Industries. Eligible and viable proposals from all the States/Union Territories would be considered under the Scheme. One Project each from the following States has been sanctioned so far:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Karnataka
6. Kerala
7. Maharashtra
8. Punjab
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu.

The above Projects are under various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d): The Government have announced the scheme of Growth Centres in June, 1988, for promoting industrialisation of the backward areas in the country. It is envisaged to set up 70 Growth Centres against which 69 Projects have been selected. Out of 65 Project Reports received, 39 have been finally approved. These 39 approved centres are under various stages of implementation. The Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme is meant for Small and Tiny Industries, the Project cost of each of such centre would be Rs. 5 crores, with Central Government grant of Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3 crores as loan from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Each IID Project will be set up in an area of 15-20 hectares. In so far as Growth Centres Scheme is concerned, it is for setting up large, medium and small scale industries. The investment for each of the Growth Centre is estimated to be about Rs. 30 crores, with the participation of Central Government, State Governments, All India Financial Institutions, Nationalised Banks and Market Borrowings. The IID Centres will be set up in districts other than districts where Growth Centres are being set up. The Projects under Growth Centres scheme being large in nature take longer time for implementation. However, efforts are being made to complete the Projects as early as possible.

(e): The Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres are envisaged to be set up during the VIII Five year Plan.
[English]

Human Organs Trade

*126. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have inquired into the extent of trade in human organs in the country;

(b) if so, the organs most in demand and the sources of the supply;

(c) whether any steps have been taken, apart from legislation to regulate and control this trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d): The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has come into force with effect from 4-2-1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. The other States have been requested to adopt the above mentioned Act. State Governments of Karnataka and West Bengal have intimated that they would be adopting the above Act or have their own Act soon. It is now for the concerned States to take further appropriate action in this regard.

Passenger Cars

*127. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted foreign

companies to produce and market passenger cars in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals cleared/pending;

(c) whether the Government propose to impose any control over the price of passenger cars;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether Indian road conditions are preventing the new car projects to come up; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development and Department of Heavy Industry) (Shrimati Krishna Sahi): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the approved proposals is annexed. No such proposal is pending consideration of Government at present.

(c) and (d): At present there is no proposal to impose any control on the prices of cars.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Joint Venture Partner	Foreign Equity	Car Model
1.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Suzuki Motor Corporation of Japan	50%	YE-2 (Zen)
2.	TELCO	Daimler Benz, Germany	51%	Mercedes
3.	Premier Automobiles Limited	Peugeot, France	30%	Peugeot 309
4.	Sipani	Rover Group, England	2.59%	Montego
5.	Hindustan Motors	General Motors, USA	50%	Opel Astra
6.	DCM	Daewoo, Korea	50%	Ceilo

[Translation]

Predicting Avalanches

*128. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have adequate facilities for predicting avalanches;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop automatic centres for predicting avalanches;

(d) if so, the names of the places where these centres are proposed to be set up; and

(e) the estimated amount likely to be spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Mallikarjun): (a) and (b): Adequate expertise and facilities have been developed by Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) for predicting avalanches at a few selected networked locations.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. The development work is in advance stage. Number of automatic centres for snow and meteorological data collection are proposed to be set up at number of places in high hills in J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. As the matter is still under initial planning stage, exact location of these centres have not been finalised. Data from these local centres will be automatically transmitted to the regional forecasting centres.

(e) The planned cost of setting up fifty to sixty observatories, which would include 32 automatic centres, works out to about Rupees ten crore. The recurring cost of running and manning these stations could be about Rupees one crore per year.

[English]

Small and Tiny Industry

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

(a) the percentage of employment opportunities provided by the small and tiny industry all over the country;

(b) whether this vital sector has been adversely affected as a result of the recent liberalisation of economic policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the small and tiny industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a): The total estimate of employment in the country in the year 1993-94 was 314.15 million persons. In that year the total employment in the small and tiny industry was 13.94 million. Hence, percentage of employment opportunities provided by the small and tiny industry all over the country was 4.43 percent.

(b) : No, Sir.

(c) : Does not arise.

(d) : Promotion and development of small scale sector falls under priority programme of the Government. Some of the important measures taken to protect this sector include reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, reservation of items under the Government purchase programmes, price preference by the Government, credit support, fiscal concessions, technical support and modernisation, entrepreneurial development, infrastructural support and programmes for quality upgradation.

[Translation]

Small Scale Industries

*130. DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase

the present 24 percent participation of big industrialists, NRIs and multinational companies in small scale industries sector;

(b) if so, the expected increase likely to be made therein;

(c) whether possibilities of use of capital intensive techniques in small scale industries are likely to be increased as a result of this decision; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a): Equity participation by other industrial undertakings in small scale industries sector upto 24 percent was allowed by the Government vide Notification No. S.O 2 (E) dated, 1.1.1993. This was done primarily to encourage and promote linkages between the large and small industries. No decision has been taken to increase the present level of permissible equity participation. Such a decision is taken with prior intimation and approval of Parliament.

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

Primary Health Centres

*131. SHRI LALA BABU RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted for granting approval for setting up of primary health centres and sub-centres;

(b) whether some state Governments have sought some relaxation in this criteria for tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details of requests received in this regard State-wise; and

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be granted for setting up of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Approval for setting up of the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) is granted by the Planning Commission. Generally, the Commission adopts the following population criteria for opening of PHCs & SCs:

	Plain areas	Hilly/Tribal areas
PHC	30,000	20,000
Sub-centre	5,000	3,000

(b) to (d): The population norms are only indicative and the States possess flexibility in establishment of these centres as per their needs depending upon a number of factors such as geographical, population concentration, resources and availability of man power etc. The Commission has stressed, the needs of tribal population, in inaccessible areas in establishment of centres.

Wasteland Development

*132. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Wasteland Development

Projects under Central sector/Centrally sponsored schemes have been introduced in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether grants have been given by the Union Government to private organisations for the development of non-forest wasteland including the private wasteland during the last three years;

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

(f) the achievements in this regard by the private organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREA AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): (a) to (c) Since the creation of the Department of Wastelands Development in July 1992, the State Governments/Union Territories, having predominance of wastelands, have been requested to send projects under Integrated Wasteland Development Project scheme. The scheme of Integrated Wasteland Development Project is area specific and grants under this scheme are released on project basis. Based upon the availability of wasteland in a district and prioritisation given to projects by the State Government, projects are sent to National Wastelands Development Board for consideration and sanction. Currently National Wastelands Development Board has sanctioned 119 projects in 23 states under this scheme.

The details of these projects, district-wise and state-wise, are at enclosed Statement I. However, this Department has recently taken a decision to limit projects under this scheme to 147 identified districts which have more than 15% of their geographical area as wastelands unless special circumstances necessitates inclusion of a district outside this group.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Under Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme, Non-Government Organisations can apply for grant for the development of non-forest wastelands including private wastelands. Details of Non-Government Organisations implementing Integrated Wastelands Development Project in various states are at the enclosed statement II. These Organisations have been sanctioned projects for the development of 3938 hectares for a duration ranging from 3 to 5 years. An area of 2254 hectares has been developed by them upto 31/12/1994.

Under the Grant-in-Aid scheme Non-Government Organisations are given financial assistance for the development of non-forest wastelands including community and private wastelands. Statewise details of projects taken up by these Organisations are given at enclosed Statement III. On 1/3/95 a total of 180 Non-Government Organisations in 20 states had been sanctioned projects for implementation in periods ranging from 3 to 5 years to develop an area of about 9065 hectares. An area of about 4492 hectares has been developed by them upto 31/12/94.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Total Project Cost	Release 1992-93	Release 1993-94	Release 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	IWDP in Nalgonda District	1992-93 to 1995-96	302.09	57.94	44.00	97.76
2.	IWDP in Nellore District-I	1993-94 to 1996-97	416.72		76.58	80.00
3.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-I)	1993-94 to 1997-98	362.38		41.00	74.88
4.	IWDP in Mahabubnagar District. (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	362.27		40.67	77.44
5.	IWDP in Vizianagaram District (Project-I)	1993-94 to 1998-99	381.05		50.64	95.52
6.	IWDP in Nizamabad District	1993-94 to 1997-98	357.56		53.06	-
7.	IWDP in Prakasam District-I	1993-94 to 1997-98	21.33		9.00	-
8.	IWDP in Vishakapatnam District	1993-94 to 1994-95	402.04		66.20	-
9.	IWDP in Karimnagar District	1994-95 to 1998-99	418.00			73.70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	IWDP in Ranga Reddy District	1994-95 to 1998-99	485.64			63.25
11.	IWDP in Nellore District-II	1994-95 to 1997-98	416.59			57.94
12.	IWDP in Parkasham District-II	1994-95 to 1998-99	355.51			44.02
13.	IWDP in Cuddapha District	1993-94 to 1996-97	110.00		28.63	13.00
		Sub-total	4371.18	57.94	409.78	677.51
14.	BIHAR IWDP in Chatra District	1993-94 to 1996-97	138.45		39.11	—
15.	IWDP in Lohardaga District	1993-94 to 1996-97	248.66		72.79	—
16.	IWDP in Garhwa District	1993-94 to 1996-97	114.21		33.96	—
17.	IWDP in Gaya District	1993-94 to 1996-97	433.37		118.48	—
18.	IWDP in Nawada District	1993-94 to 1996-97	288.37		79.16	—
19.	IWDP in Deoghar District	1994-95 to 1997-98	331.60			70.46
20.	IWDP in Palamau District	1993-94 to 1996-97	233.97		63.46	80.00
		Sub-Total	1788.63		406.96	150.46
21.	GUJARAT IWDP in Madar Garh of Siyala Taluk in Surendra Nagar	1991-92 to 1993-94	19.26		6.00	—
22.	Micro-Plan project in 5 watershed in Surendra Nagar Distt.	1991-92 to 1995-96	206.14	25.62	39.00	71.88
23.	IWDP in Kutch District. (Project-I)	1992-93 to 1995-96	396.55	78.30	70.00	120.00
24.	IWDP in Kutch District (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	389.66		70.00	92.00
25.	IWDP in Panchmahal District	1993-94 to 1997-98	287.89		55.90	—
26.	IWDP in Dang District (Project-I)	1994-95 to 1998-99	345.67			56.97
27.	IWDP in Dang District (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	409.50		70.50	—
28.	IWDP in Amreli District	1994-95 to 1998-99	359.45			83.90
29.	IWDP in Jamnagar District	1994-95 to 1998-99	245.89			62.50
30.	IWDP in Mehsana District	1994-95 to 1998-99	466.69			79.40
31.	IWDP in Rajkot District	1994-95 to 1998-99	352.84			47.04

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
32.	IWDP in Banaskantha District	1993-94 to 1996-97	369.71		45.97	91.00
		Sub-Total	3849.25	103.92	357.37	704.69
33.	HARYANA Mirco plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 to 1994-95	362.60	85.00	80.00	40.00
34.	Micro plan project of Hissar Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 to 1995-96	348.12	70.00	62.00	60.00
35.	Micro plan project of Karnal Distt.	1991-92 to 1994-95	355.21	126.67	49.00	45.00
36.	IWDPS project of Yamunanagar Distt.	1992-93 to 1995-96	151.00	32.70	27.00	—
37.	IWDPS project of Mohindergarh Distt.	1992-93 to 1995-96	292.22	50.00	49.00	115.79
38.	IWDPS in Shivkund, Mohindergarh	1994-95 to 1996-97	20.50			4.00
39.	IWDPS project of Rewari Distt.	1992-93 to 1996-97	289.35	60.00	38.00	82.28
		Sub-Total	1823.80	424.37	305.00	347.07
40.	HIMACHAL PRADESH IWDPS project of Kangra Distt.	1994-95 to 1998-99	349.50			69.80
41.	IWDPS project of Solan Distt.	1994-95 to 1998-99	352.64			53.73
42.	IWDPS project of Hamirpur Distt.	1992-93 to 1994-95	300.55	90.95	44.00	—
		Sub-Total	1002.69	90.95	44.00	123.53
43.	JAMMU & KASHMIR IWDPS project of Udhampur Distt.	1993-94 to 1997-98	137.11		42.79	29.00
		Sub-Total	137.11		42.79	29.00
44.	KARNATAKA Mirco-plan project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 to 1995-96	436.20	71.00	90.00	100.00
45.	IWDPS project of Mandya Distt.	1993-94 to 1997-98	372.91		45.49	51.00
46.	Micro-plan project of Tumkur Distt. (Project-II)	1991-92 to 1995-96	120.00	13.30	26.00	30.00
		Sub-Total	929.11	84.30	161.49	181.00
47.	KERALA IWDPS project of Thrissur Distt.	1991-92 to 1994-95	157.59	50.00	31.00	—
48.	Micro-Plan project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 to 1995-96	372.25	60.00	136.50	50.00
49.	IWDPS in Mallapuram, Kannur and Kasargode Distt.	1994-95 to 1999-2000	87.50			13.06
50.	IWDPS project of Wyanad Distt.	1994-95 to 1997-98	315.47			77.85

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
51.	IWDPS project of Palakkad Distt. (Project-II)	1992-93 to 1995-96	313.60	79.72	40.00	50.00
		Sub-Total	1246.41	189.72	207.50	190.91
52.	MADHYA PRADESH IWDP for Indore Distt. (NSS)	1991-92 to 1995-96	95.52	27.12	10.00	—
53.	IWDP in Jhabua District (Project-I)	1991-92 to 1994-95	32.20		8.00	—
54.	IWDP in Datia District	1992-93 to 1996-97	40.00	7.03	7.00	—
55.	IWDP in Bhopal District	1993-94 to 1996-97	65.84		22.10	13.00
56.	IWDP in Chindwara District	1993-94 to 1997-98	301.69		31.08	—
57.	IWDP in Tikamgarh District	1993-94 to 1997-98	128.68		34.31	—
58.	IWDP in Nandia District	1993-94 to 1997-98	350.28		113.00	—
59.	IWDP in Sarguja District	1993-94 to 1997-98	322.14		87.00	—
60.	IWDP in Jhabua District (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1997-98	319.44		75.00	—
61.	IWDP in Ujjain Distt.	1993-94 to 1997-98	338.57		80.00	—
62.	IWDP in Durg District	1994-95 to 1997-98	215.94		—	45.79
63.	IWDP in Raigarh District	1994-95 to 1998-99	390.55			104.76
64.	IWDP in Raipur District	1994-95 to 1998-99	252.68			56.71
65.	IWDP in Dhar District	1993-94 to 1997-98	184.91		35.77	40.00
		Sub-total	3038.44	34.15	503.26	260.26
	MAHARASHTRA					
66.	IWDP in Ahmednagar (MIRC)	1994-95 to 1996-97	42.03			24.81
67.	IWDP School of Artillery, Deolali in Nasik District.	1992-93 to 1995-96	156.73	9.00	102.76	15.00
		Sub-total	199.76	9.00	102.76	39.81
	MEGHALAYA					
68.	IWDP in West Khasi Hills	1994-95 to 1997-98	117.39			20.51
		Sub-total	117.39		0.00	20.51
	MANIPUR					
69.	Microplan Project of Imphal Distt.	1991-92 to 1996-97	202.20		83.66	34.12
		Sub-total	202.20		83.66	34.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	MIZORAM					
70.	IWDP in Mizoram	1992-93 to 1996-97	359.95	67.20	105.00	129.75
		Sub-total	359.95	67.20	105.00	129.75
	NAGALAND					
71.	IWDP in 10 watersheds of Kohima District (SRDA Project)	1993-94 to 1997-98	216.14		25.00	37.00
72.	IWDP in Phek District	1993-94 to 1997-98	362.53		37.92	93.16
73.	IWDP in Kohima District (S & M Project)	1993-94 to 1997-98	516.00		57.25	47.00
		Sub-total	1094.67		120.17	177.16
	ORISSA					
74.	IWDP in Kalahandi Distt. (Project-I)	1992-93 to 1996-97	207.13	50.60	66.63	25.00
75.	IWDP in Kalahandi Distt. (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1996-97	441.53		70.00	130.00
76.	IWDP in Larmpat Block of Koraput District.	1993-94 to 1997-98	216.66		30.00	45.00
77.	IWDP in Laxmipur Block of Koraput District	1993-94 to 1997-98	49.12		13.78	8.00
78.	IWDP in Bolangir District	1993-94 to 1997-98	437.54		69.75	80.00
79.	IWDP in Dhenkanal District	1994-95 to 1998-99	45.97			12.22
80.	IWDP in Malkangiri Distt. II	1994-95 to 1997-98	157.78			56.40
81.	IWDP in Nawarangpur District	1994-95 to 1998-99	284.20			71.40
82.	IWDP in Malkangiri Distt.-I	1992-93 to 1993-94	62.39	40.33	11.00	—
		Sub-total	1902.40	90.93	261.16	428.10
	PUNJAB					
83.	IWDP in Punjab	1992-93 to 1994-95	599.82	194.83	163.56	170.00
		Sub-total	599.82	194.83	163.56	170.00
	RAJASTHAN					
84.	IWDP in desertic areas of Mohangarh Tehsil, Jaisalmer Distt.	1991-92 to 1994-95	170.30			—
85.	IWDP in Bhilwara District	1992-93 to 1996-97	328.00	65.35	30.00	55.00
86.	IWDP in Tonk District	1992-93 to 1996-97	304.00	42.18	30.00	68.00
87.	IWDP in Sikar District	1992-93 to 1995-96	397.19	50.00	98.00	—
88.	IWDP in Maharajpura Tehsil of Jhalawar District	1993-94 to 1997-98	273.95		54.17	28.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89.	IWDP in Dhund River in Jaipur District	1993-94 to 1996-97	329.40		80.85	71.00
90.	IWDP in Kukas oag of Jaipur Distt.	1993-94 to 1997-98	153.32		49.01	35.00
91.	IWDP in Ajmer District	1993-94 to 1997-98	328.76		73.81	—
92.	IWDP in Jodhpur District	1993-94 to 1997-98	191.36		38.94	—
93.	IWDP in Udaipur District	1994-95 to 1997-98	252.41			87.44
94.	IWDP in Pali District	1994-95 to 1998-99	320.85			81.96
95.	IWDP in Bandi basin, Jaipur District	1993-94 to 1996-97	414.05		107.67	80.00
	Sub-total		3447.59	157.45	546.45	498.40
	SIKKIM					
96.	IWDP in South Sikkim District	1993-94 to 1995-96	77.81		37.42	31.84
97.	IWDP Sikkim under NSS Scheme	1993-94 to 1996-97	18.49		8.18	4.00
98.	IWDP in East Sikkim District	1992-93 to 1994-95	71.26	38.57	25.38	7.31
99.	IWDP in Naga Kazor Watershed, North Sikkim District	1994-95 to 1998-99	155.55		—	30.97
100.	IWDP in Pabong watershed, South Sikkim District	1993-94 to 1995-96	92.04		37.51	39.95
	Sub-total		167.56	38.57	108.49	113.27
	TAMIL NADU					
101.	IWDP in Periyar District	1994-95 to 1997-98	343.93			75.00
102.	IWDP in Pasuapon District	1994-95 to 1998-99	284.73			72.42
103.	IWDP in North Arcot Aabedkar District	1994-95 to 1996-97	296.84			54.31
104.	IWDP in Pudulottai District	1993-94 to 1997-98	126.45		38.88	—
	Sub-total		1851.15		38.88	201.73
	TRIPURA					
105.	IWDP in West & South Tripura District	1994-95 to 1996-97	145.44			34.58
	Sub-total		145.44		6.00	34.58
	UTTAR PRADESH					
106.	IWDP in Hamirpur District	1993-94 to 1996-97	302.33		40.00	65.00
107.	IWDP in Lalitpur District	1993-94 to 1996-97	287.76		85.00	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
108.	IWDP in Mathura District	1993-94 to 1996-97	115.40		22.64	—
109.	IWDP in Rai Barailly District	1994-95 to 1997-98	172.01			53.92
110.	IWDP in Mainpuri District	1994-95 to 1997-98	338.30			66.00
111.	IWDP in Lucknow District	1994-95 to 1998-99	391.19			43.13
112.	IWDP in Farukhabad District	1994-95 to 1997-98	147.00			34.00
113.	Micro Plan Project of Jhansi Distt. (Project-I)	1991-92 to 1994-95	349.85		100.00	102.00
	Sub-total		2103.84		247.64	364.05
	WEST BENGAL					
114.	IWDP in Bankura District (Project-I)	1992-93 to 1996-97	256.98	228.36	40.50	75.00
115.	IWDP in Purulia District (Project-II)	1993-94 to 1995-96	137.75		36.50	35.00
116.	IWDP in Bankura District (Project-II)	1995-94 to 1997-98	256.52		41.32	—
117.	IWDP in Darjeeling District	1993-94 to 1996-97	469.74		86.50	—
118.	IWDP in Durgakhal District (Project-I)	1992-93 to 1994-95	93.83	27.31	28.00	30.00
	Sub-total		1214.82	55.67	224.82	140.00
119.	IWDP in Delhi	1993-94 to 1996-97	55.75		15.00	0.00
	Sub-total		55.75		15.00	0.00
	Grand Total		30847.96	1599.00	4447.74	5015.91

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Projects	Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Area to be covered (in ha.)	Area Developed as on 31.12.94 (in ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2	72.20	917	391
2.	Gujarat	1	19.26	600	163
3.	Maharashtra	2	198.76	2231	1700
4	Haryana	1	20.50	190	*

*Projects sanctioned this year only. Achievements will be reflected after the monsoon of 1995.

STATEMENT-III

Name of State		Number of NGOs assisted	Total Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Area to be developed in hectares	Area Developed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	86.76	1156.8	135.00
2.	Bihar	13	139.53	1860.4	141.00
3.	Gujarat	5	6.99	93.2	1.00
4.	Haryana	6	19.41	258.8	*
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.58	7.73	*
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	29.00	386.66	*
7.	Kerala	2	22.72	302.93	400.00
8.	Karnataka	1	17.98	239.73	*
9.	Manipur	25	43.09	574.73	169.00
10.	Maharashtra	13	140.17	1868.93	1331.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	17.43	232.4	*
12.	Mizoram	1	2.70	36.00	*
13.	Nagaland	1	1.99	26.53	*
14.	Orissa	3	3.99	53.2	*
15.	Rajasthan	5	10.83	144.4	2.00
16.	Sikkim	3	4.27	56.93	*
17.	Tamil Nadu	14	33.19	442.53	297.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18	53.30	710.66	485.00
19.	West Bengal	16	35.40	472.00	231.00
20.	Delhi	5	10.51	140.13	*
				9064.69	4492.00

NB. * refers to those states where information has not been received from the Non-Government Organisations.

Health for All

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to achieve the target of Health for All by the end of 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A huge network of rural health infrastructure comprising 1,31,471 Sub-centres, 21, 172 Primary Health Centres and 2326 Community Health Centres has been set up throughout the country to provide comprehensive health

care in rural areas. Secondary and tertiary level hospitals, which are referral institutions, provide specialised health care facilities. Programmes are under implementation to control/eradicate communicable and non-communicable diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Cancer. Under the Family Welfare Programme, emphasis has been given for Child survival and Safe Motherhood including Immunization. Steps have been taken for development of Medical and Health Manpower as per changing needs of the country. In addition, development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy is encouraged to widen the network for the delivery of health services to the people. Involvement of voluntary organization/NGOs etc. has also been encouraged to provide comprehensive health care to the people.

A Statement showing the parameter-wise targets for the year 2000 AD and the present achievements is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Goals for health and family Welfare Programmes level as quoted in National Health policy vis-a-vis Achievements

S. No.	Indicator	Level as Quoted	Goals	Achievements	Latest Available Figures		
			1985	1990	2000	1990	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Infant Mortality Rate						
	Rural	136(1978)	122			86	82
	Urban	70(1978)	60			50	45
	Combined	125(1978)	106	87	Below 60	80	74 (1983)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2.	Perinatal Mortality	67(1976)			30-35	49.6	46(1991)
3.	Crude death rate	Around 14	12	10.4	9.0	9.6	9.2(1993)
4.	Pre-school Child (1-5 Yrs) mortality	24(1976-77)	20-24	15-20	10	26.5	26.5.(1991)
5.	Maternal Mortality	4-5(1976)	3-4	2-3	Below 2	4	4(1991)
6.	Life expectancy, at birth (Yrs.) Male	52.6(1976-81)	55.1	57.6	64	58.1(1986-91)	60.6 (1991)
	Female	52.6 (1976-81)	54.3	57.1	64	59.1 (1986-91)	61.7 (1991-96)
7.	Babies with birth weight below 2500 gms (percentage)	30	25	18	10	—	30
8.	Crude birth rate	Around 35	31	27.0	21.0	29.9	28.5 (1993)
9.	Effective couple Protection (Percentage)	23.6 (March, 82)	37.0	42.0	60.0	44.1 (March, 91)	
10.	Net reproduction rate (NRR)	1.48 (1981)	1.34	1.17	1.0	—	1.6
11.	Growth rate (annual)	2.24 (1971-81)	1.90	1.66	1.20	—	1.9 (1993)
12.	Family size	4.4.(1975)	3.8		2.3	4.0 (1988)	
13.	Pregnant mothers receiving antenatal care (%)	40-50	50-60	60-75	100	60 (1988)	
14.	Deliveries by trained birth attendants (%)	30-35	50	80	100	40-50	47.3 (1992)
15.	Immunization status (% Coverage TT) for pregnant women	20	60	100		78.16	82.48 (1993-94)
	TT (for school children)						
	10 years		40	100	100	60.5	60.5
	16 years	20	60	100	100	86.45	86.45
	DPT (Children) below 3 years)	25	70	85	85	98-19	93.10 (1993-94)
	Polio (Infants)	5	50	70	85	101.51	93.5 (1993-94)
	BCG (Infants)	65	70	80	85	101.51	96.95 (1993-94)
	DT (New School entrants 5-6 years)	20	80	85	85	82.0	82.0
	Typhoid (New school entrants 5-6 years)	2	70	85	85	62.6 (1987-88)	62.6
16.	Leprosy percentage of disease arrested cases out of these detected*	20	40	60	80	65.0	74.86
17.	TB percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	50	60	75	90	66	66
18.	Blindness Prevalence (%)	1.4	1	0.7	1.49	1.49	—

* = cases cured after 1983 out of the 4 million estimated leprosy cases.

NHP = National Health Policy.

Source = National Health Policy, 1983**

[English]

IDA Projects

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

(a) whether the International Development Agency (IDA) propose to provide loan to check the spread of tuberculosis, infection in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other projects to improve the health system in the country approved by IDA during the last three years and the amount given by IDA for these projects; and

(d) the extent to which the amount received from IDA has been utilised for the purpose and the State benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) International Development Agency (IDA) has agreed to

grant an advance, not exceeding US \$ 2,000,000 to finance certain expenditures required for the preparation of a proposed Tuberculosis Control Project in the country. The components in the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) stage consist of improving service delivery by streamlining health facilities in one District of each of the five states of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal; and in each of the ten cities of Bombay, Delhi Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Pune, Jaipur, Bhopal, Bangalore and Lucknow; developing clinical and management skills; promoting public awareness; and developing organisational effectiveness.

(c) The International Development Agency have committed soft loans for the following programmes (Projects) to improve the health system in the country:—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) National Leprosy Eradication Programme	382
(ii) National Programme for Control of Blindness	554
(iii) National AIDS Control Programme	222.6
(iv) Andhra Pradesh Health System project	538.69
	crores.

(d) The IDA reimburses the expenditure incurred on the implementation of the programme according to the pattern agreed upon. So far we have received reimbursement against the following programmes as noted against each:-

(i) National Leprosy Eradication Programme	Rs. 77 crores
(ii) National Programme for Control of Blindness	NIL
(iii) National AIDS Control Programme	Rs. 55.26 crores
(iv) Andhra Pradesh Health System Project	NIL

[Translation]

Rabies

*135. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of rabies is on increase in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the nervous paralysis is caused due to administration of anti-rabies vaccine at present available in the hospitals;

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to provide Tissue Culture Vaccine in place of Nervous Tissue Vaccine in the Government hospitals/dispensaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). Central Bureau of Health Intelligence receive statistics from States about dog-bites which are inclusive of rabies.

The number of cases and deaths reported by medical institutions during 1992, 1993 and 1994 are as follows:

	Cases	Deaths
1992	12291	640
1993	4738	714
1994	3753	374

(c) It is estimated that the incidence of neuro paralytic reaction is 1 per 10,000 treated cases.

(d) and (e) Production of tissue culture vaccine has been undertaken by the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.

Research on Hydrogen

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

(a) whether the Government have initiated R & D work for developing technology on the use of Hydrogen as a fuel for power generation and transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a hydrogen propelled proto-type motor cycle has been developed at Banaras Hindu University;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also propose to encourage research on hydrogen for irrigation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (f). In recent years, hydrogen is gaining increasing recognition as a source of energy because of its advantages of high energy content per unit mass, abundant availability in nature, ease of generation and also minimal pollution on combustion. World-wide research activity has been directed towards development of hydrogen as an energy source. During 1993-94, under an R & D project sponsored by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES), the R & D Division of BHEL Hyderabad developed two 5 KW phosphoric acid fuel cell stacks. This proto-type was tested and operated continuously for an aggregate period of 800 hours in a Chlor-Alkali Industrial unit where hydrogen is produced as a by-product during the manufacture of caustic soda. This technology is being upscaled to 50 KW for commercial application under a consortium consisting of MNES, BHEL and a Chlor-Alkali industrial unit. Laboratory scale R & D work has also been initiated to develop Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell and solid oxide fuel cell for producing power from hydrogen. In addition, a 3x5 KW hydrogen fuelled generating set has been developed at the Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi under a project sponsored by MNES. This set has logged more than 200 hours of operation.

MNES has also sponsored a R & D project at the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) under which a 1 HP 4-stroke motorcycle has been converted to run on hydrogen fuel with the same internal combustion engine used with petrol as fuel. The prototype thus developed was successfully road tested in December, 1993 which gave a range of 25 KW per charge. A consortium consisting of MNES, BHU and a leading automobile industry has taken up R & D work to improve the range and other parameters to bring this technology to commercial stage.

As of now, there is no proposal to take up research for developing hydrogen based technology specifically for irrigation purposes.

[English]

Indian Boilers Act

*137. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the Central Boilers Board and State Governments have been obtained while preparing the draft amendments to the Act;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the likely impact of such proposed amendments on the small and medium scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A Bill namely, The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 1994 (XXXIX of 1994) has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The highlights are contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Indian Boilers Act was enacted in 1923. Since then Boiler Industry has undergone a sea change, which requires modifications in the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act. Therefore, the Government of India had appointed a High Powered Committee consisting of Central and State Government officers, manufacturers and users of boilers to propose comprehensive review of law relating to boilers. Recommendations of the Committee along with proposals to amend Indian Boilers Act were circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories on two different occasions. Some State Governments were opposed to main recommendations of the Committee regarding taking over of implementation of Indian Boilers Act by Central Government. Administration of the Act has, therefore, been left with the State Governments.

Some of the highlights of the Bill are as follows:—

- (i) The procedure for appeals is intended to be simplified.
- (ii) Functioning of Central Boilers Board is being strengthened.
- (iii) Penalties are being increased in line with those provided in the Factories Act.
- (iv) Third party inspection is being provided for inspection of boilers during manufacture & use for improving the quality of inspection and expediting inspections.
- (v) Energy Audit is being made compulsory to conserve energy and improve environment.

As regards the impact of the proposed amendments on the small, medium scale as well as other industries, they shall benefit from these amendments in the following ways:

- (1) Expeditious inspection of their boilers during manufacture and use.
- (2) Quick decision on their appeals.
- (3) Quick registration of Boilers by cutting down the bureaucratic delays and interference.
- (4) Differences between the Registering authorities and inspection authorities will be resolved expeditiously.
- (5) Spurious boilers shall be weeded out thereby accidents will be reduced.
- (6) The cost of generation of steam shall be reduced.

[Translation]

Janta Gobar Gas Plants

*138. **SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:**

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals for setting up of simplified and

cheap Gobar Gas Plants Model II have been received by the Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the agencies which developed the above model;

- (c) the main features of the model;

- (d) the time by which the above plants are likely to be set up and the estimated cost likely to be involved therein;

- (e) the financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government in this regard; and

- (f) the benefits likely to be obtained by the rural people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Planning, Research and Action Division of the State Planning Institute, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow has developed a new design of biogas (gobar gas) plant called Janata Biogas Plant Model- II and their proposal for approval of this new design, for extension under the ongoing Central Sector Scheme "National Project on Biogas Development", has been agreed to, by this Ministry.

- (c) The main feature of Janata Biogas Plant Model-II is that the two basic components of biogas plants, namely, digestion tank and gas storage dome have been combined into one structure. Further, this structure is made up of bricks and cement masonry, without any reinforcement with iron rods. The installation cost of Janata Biogas Plant Model-II is less than that of a similar capacity Janata Model-I Plant.

- (d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already set up 15 Janata Biogas Plant-Model-II in the State. The State Planning Institute, Lucknow has estimated the cost of the community adopted two cubic metre capacity Janata Model-II to be about Rs. 4400/-.

- (e) Janata Model-II receives the same rate of central subsidy and other incentives, as applicable to other approved designs of biogas plants, under the Central Sector Scheme of National Project on Biogas Development.

- (f) The adoption of the new design would further help in meeting the growing energy needs of the rural people for cooking and lighting, in a clean and unpolluted form from cattle dung without destroying its manurial value.

[English]

Forum of SSI Sector

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

- (a) whether presently there is no forum like BIFR to deal with the sickness in the Small Industries Sector;

- (b) if so, the details of the Machinery/forum at present available at the Centre/State level to deal with the sickness in the above Sector;

- (c) whether the seminar held at Ghaziabad (U.P.) under

the auspices of the Confederation of Small Scale Industries in India (COSSI) in February 1995, recommended creation of a BIFR-like forum at the Centre and the State level to deal with the sickness of the Small Scale Industries Sector;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made at the seminar in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Recommendations are reproduced below:

"Sickness in large and medium scale units is dealt with by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). However, there is no such body to deal with the sickness in small scale industry sector despite raising this question from time to time on various forums and occasions. In view of the magnitude of problems faced by the SSIs throughout the country, this seminar of the Confederation of Small Scale Industries of India (COSSI) strongly favours creation of a body for settlement of cases relating to rehabilitation/winding up of sick units of BIFR at national and state levels with quasi-judicial powers to give mandatory directions to the Central and State Governments, financial institutions and commercial banks within the frame work of RBI guidelines. The cases relating to sickness upto 1 crore might be dealt with by the suggested state level statutory body and from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crore could be tackled by the national body.

An appellant body might also be set up under Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India to look into the cases that might come-up after the verdict of state level organisation of settlement.

The present machinery i.e. SLIIC in absence of quasi-judicial powers to give mandatory directions to the concerned agencies including banks, etc. Within the framework of RBI guidelines has not provided the required relief to the SSIs in the matter of redressal of their grievances. Moreover, no redressal system exists for SSI units when banks do not adhere to the guidelines and the SSI units have to fight suits filed against them for no fault of theirs"

(e) Even earlier, Nayak Committee which examined the issue of "Adequacy of institutional credit to the small scale sector and related aspects" had recommended creation of State level tribunals on the BIFR pattern under a common legislation to deal with the cases of sick SSI units. The matter has been considered and for the present among other things the State Governments have been advised to revitalise the State Level Inter-Institutional Committees for the rehabilitation of the sick SSI units.

AIDS Education

*140. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce AIDS education in schools all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have worked out any initiative with the NCERT and National AIDS Control Organisation in this regard;

(d) whether the UN Organ, UNFPA is funding AIDS education in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e) Certain basic aspects of AIDS Education, like the human immune system and how it can get impaired, are already in the school curriculum for those who study Life Science, at the secondary level. However, a comprehensive AIDS educational package for students of all streams has not yet been introduced. There is a general consensus of opinion that dissemination of appropriate information and empowerment of the young adolescents to resist peer pressures is likely to play an important role in the over-all preventive strategy. National AIDS Control Organisation has collaborated with National Council of Educational Research & Training and several other U.N. agencies to develop a training package to train secondary school teachers, curriculum developers and master trainers so that they, in turn, can impart the necessary information to students at the secondary level. The initial approaches envisage emphasis on co-curricular activities. The proposal is currently under discussion with Deptt. of Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Earth Observation Satellites

1233. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Department's dedicated programme of earth monitoring through 10 satellites in 10 years made India a world leader in providing earth observation satellites;

(b) whether India's Antrix Corporation Ltd. and the US company, EOSAT, have recently announced a 10 year contract for the commercial distribution of earth observation data collected by India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details regarding information from the IRS satellite use for natural resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) India has launched three operational earth observation satellites IRS-IA, IRS-IB and IRS-P2 in 1988, 1991 and 1994

respectively. These satellites use the state of the art imaging technology, and the data from these satellites are among the best in the world today. IRS-IC and IRS-P3 are planned to be launched this year and IRS-ID and IRS-P4 to P-6 are planned to be launched in the next few years.

(b) and (c) Antrix Corporation and EOSAT Co. have entered into a ten years cooperative agreement by which they will work together for the promotion of establishment of IRS ground stations in different parts of the world and the sale of data from the IRS satellites.

The data from the IRS satellites is being used widely in various applications in natural resources management such as forest mapping, wasteland mapping, ground water targetting, crop yield estimation, flood mapping, drought monitoring, coastal zone mapping and integrated mission for sustainable development.

Improvement in Satellites

1234. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether transponders available with the Indian satellites require improvement;

(b) if so, the details of improvements; and

(c) if not, the details of loss, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Indian National Satellites (INSAT) have been designed to cater to the domestic telecommunications, television and meteorological services needs. The INSAT satellites are meeting these service requirements satisfactorily. INSAT satellites are constantly upgraded for improved coverage and power requirements and use contemporary technology.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Generation of Energy From NCEs

1235. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies are being invited or assistance is being sought from them for power generation through non-conventional energy resources in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEANS DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b): Private sector investment for foreign companies in the field of non-conventional energy is being explored by the Ministry of

Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The Sun source (I) Limited has entered into a collaboration with Cannon Power Corporation, USA, for establishment of a wind farm in Gujarat. The company's proposal has been cleared by Foreign Investment Promotion Board, Department of Industrial Development in January, 1994. In addition, Sea West, USA, Enercon, Germany, Windia, Netherland, Incola International, Switzerland, have shown interest in setting up of wind power generation projects in Gujarat. Besides, eight companies have given technology offers for 900 MW Kutch HYdel Project in Gujarat.

Budgetary Allocation for Ayurveda

1236. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the budgetary allocation for research-work, education, practice and other works related to development of Ayurveda system of medicines;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has been raised; and

(c) the scheme formulated for the development of Ayurvedic system of medicine?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) A separate Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy has been created for development of Ayurveda and other Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. This has been done with a view to focus on the promotion, propagation and development of Ayurveda and other Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. An additional outlay for the new department has been proposed which is to be utilised in the remaining part of the 8th Five Year plan.

Research by Tata Energy Research Institute

1237. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the research has been is/being carried out by the sector Tata Energy Research Institute in Delhi in regard to power;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Institute has executed 24 projects funded by various Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Govt. in the last ten years. Out of which three are still on going and remaining have been successfully completed. These projects are mainly in the areas of policy analysis on energy and environment, rural energy, renewable energy technologies, energy

conservation, training and information dissemination, feasibility studies, power sector efficiency etc.

[English]

Nuclear Power Plant

1238. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantum of power generated through nuclear power plants during the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) the number of occasions when these nuclear reactors went out of order during the last three years and the extent of loss of power generation caused as a result thereof;

(c) whether the causes of frequent failures of these nuclear plants and reactors have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure regular functioning of these nuclear power plants in future?

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

(a) The year-wise and plant-wise nuclear power generation during the financial years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto 31st January 1995 is as follows:

Unit	1992-93 (MUs)	1993-94 (MUs)	1994-95 (MUs) (upto 31.1.95)
TAPS-1	1146	898	323
TAPS-2	788	925	794
RAPS-1	133	163	0
RAPS-2	925	1097	410
MAPS-1	1191	373	997
MAPS-2	787	1016	1011
NAPS-1	1031	0	85
NAPS-2	648*	335	765
KAPS-1	②	621	183

† RAPS-2 has been shut down since 1 August 1994 for inservice inspection of coolant channels.

* NAPS-2 began commercial operation from 1 July 1992.

② KAPS-1 began commercial operation from 6 May 1993.

MU	: Million Units
TAPS-1	: Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit-1
TAPS-2	: Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit-2
RAPS-1	: Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-1
RAPS-2	: Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-2
MAPS-1	: Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-1
MAPS-2	: Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-2
NAPS-1	: Narora Atomic Power Station Unit-1
NAPS-2	: Narora Atomic Power Station Unit- 2
KAPS-1	: Kakrapar Atomic Power Station Unit-1

(b) RAPS-1 has had to be shut down since February 1992 owing to a heavy water leakage that involves complicated repairs. The other plants had 191 unplanned outages of cover 24 hours duration between 1992-95. NAPS-1 has been shut down since March 1993 following a fire in its turbine generator.

Excluding the loss of generation in regard to NAPS-1 during 1993-94 and 1994-95, the unplanned outages have resulted in loss of generation of about 4030 MUs.

(c) and (d) The outages of nuclear power plants have been mainly due to the disturbances of the grid to which they are connected and problems with the turbine generators.

(e) A joint task force consisting of personnel from the Nuclear Power Corporation and BHEL reviewed the problems involved. Various other performance improvement schemes are being implemented including an islanding scheme in RAPS and in some of the other power stations, condition monitoring, preventive and predictive maintenance and ongoing training of operating and maintenance personnel.

AIDS Control

1239. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of H.I.V. (Positive) patients detected so far in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) the hospitals in Andhra Pradesh where AIDS screening facilities are available;

(c) whether any AIDS Control Programme is being undertaken in the States either by Union Government or with the help of some foreign assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As on 28th February, 1995, 143 cases have been detected in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) & (d) With soft loan from World Bank and technical assistance from WHO, a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of AIDS is currently under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. The strategies of the programme consists of generation of awareness among amongst masses about HIV/AIDS and behaviour change, control of Sexually transmitted diseases, blood safety and rational use of blood and blood products, better surveillance and diagnosis and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

STATEMENT

Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh where AIDS Screening Facilities are Available

SURVEILLANCE CENTRES

1. Deptt. of Microbiology, Osmania College, Hyderabad.
2. Deptt. of Microbiology, SV Medical College, Tirupati.
3. Deptt. of Microbiology, Andhra Medical College,

Visakhapatnam.

4. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.

ZONAL BLOOD TESTING CENTRES

1. Blood Bank, Gandhi Hospital, Hyderabad
2. Blood Bank, M.S. Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad.
3. Blood Bank, Nizam's IMS, Hyderabad
4. Blood Bank, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.

5. Blood Bank, Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Vijayawada.
6. Blood Bank, Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Kasim Nagar.
7. Blood Bank, Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah
8. Blood Bank, Government Headquarter's Hospital, Kammam.
9. Blood Bank, Govt. Headquarter's Hospital, Chittoor.
10. Blood Bank, Medical College, Tirupati.
11. Blood Bank, Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
12. Blood Bank, General Hospital, Kurnool.

[English]

Tidal Power Projects

1240. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the results likely to be achieved from the Tidal Power Projects underway in the Sunderbans, West Bengal; and

(b) the stage at which these projects stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The preparation of a Feasibility Report on a proposed Tidal Power Plant of approximately 2 MW capacity at the Durgaduani Creek in the Sunderbans, West Bengal, has been sanctioned to the Govt. of West Bengal in November, 1994 at a total cost of Rs.8 lakhs. Besides the Govt. of West Bengal, the other participating organisations in this Study are the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Madras, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Investment decisions on the project will be taken after considering the Feasibility Report.

Civil Services Examination

1241. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates appeared in the Civil services Examination during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number out of them selected in the IAS during this period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The information regarding candidates who appeared from the centres located in the various States in Civil Services (Main) Examination during the years 1991 and 1992 is given in the enclosed statement. The Union Public Service Commission, concerned with the conduct of Civil Services Examination, has since decided not to compile and maintain the State-wise data of the candidates who have appeared in the Civil Services Examination. The total number of candidates selected to the IAS during each of the Civil Services Examination, 1991, 1992 and 1993 was 80.

STATEMENT

Centre-Wise No. of Candidates Appeared in Civil Services (Main) Examination in Each State during 1991 and 1992

State	1991	1992
Andhra Pradesh	841	975
Assam	170	148
Bihar	980	1153
Himachal Pradesh	63	76
Gujarat	142	117
Jammu & Kashmir	39	32
Karnataka	192	229
Kerala	103	120
Madhya Pradesh	352	359
Maharashtra	400	394
Orissa	295	295
Rajasthan	562	468
Tamil Nadu	257	285
Union Territories	3805	3509
Uttar Pradesh	1953	1887
West Bengal	272	255

Rural Housing

1242. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Singapore have agreed to give a substantial boost to bilateral cooperation, including areas like rural housing;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. When the Hon'ble Prime Minister had met the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Singapore Mr. Goh on 4th Jan., 1995, the subject of bilateral cooperation in the field of rural housing had come up for discussion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Rare Earth Ltd.

1243. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production is declining in the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. (IRE) set up in Orissa;

(b) if so, since when the production has declined;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Production has shown a decline since 1991-92.

(c) Desired capacity utilisation was not achieved, primarily due to technical short-comings, failure of critical equipment, and disruption in water and power supply.

(d) Rehabilitation of the Minerals Separation Plant is being worked out with M/s QIT of Canada. A preliminary study on revamping the Synthetic Rutile Plant will be taken up shortly.

[Translation]

Development of Backward Tribal Areas

1244. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has forwarded any scheme for the development of backward tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which financial sanction and funds likely to be provided to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) No scheme for the development of backward tribal areas has been received from any State Government. However, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the Government throughout the country. Under the scheme, since 1993-94, a provision has been made for sanctioning of innovative and special projects including those related to development of backward tribal areas. During 1993-94 and current year the Ministry has so far provided financial assistance to around 63 such projects.

[English]

Transplantation of Human Organs

1245. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about one lakh people suffer from renal failure every year in the country;

(b) whether the implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 is likely to further reduce the availability of kidneys for transplantation to those with renal problems;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to organise a cadaver organ retrieval network;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the action proposed to be taken to provide relief to people suffering from renal failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The Government is not aware of it.

(b) The implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 has been introduced to stop commercial dealings in human organs from living donors. It is expected that gradually the related donors will come forward to save the life of their kith and kins.

The cadaver organs are expected to meet the balance requirement.

(c) At present it is not possible to assess the magnitude of the problem.

(d) to (f) Adequate provision has been made in the rules to retrieve the cadaver organs and for their storage.

Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

1246. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the total investment made in each public sector undertaking in the State of Kerala till February 28, 1995;

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

(c) the details of the projects located in Kerala where the Union Government propose to make new investment and by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) There were 5 Central Public Sector Undertakings having their registered office in the State of Kerala. The total investment (in terms of gross block), annual production, profit/loss and the number of employees in each PSU as on 31.3.93 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of new projects which are under construction and amount of proposed investment is given on pages from 43 to 50 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1992-93 which was laid in Parliament on 23.2.94.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking	Investment in terms of Gross Block (Rs. in Lakhs)	Annual Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	Profit/Loss (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employees in numbers
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	42919	181154	8712	1285
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	13181	13003	(-)/795	2581
3.	Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	63314	75279	285	8940
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	3826	3690	32	1993
5.	Hindustan Newsprints Ltd.	17166	16393	1949	1682

Panel for Filling Vacancies

1247. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment rules and procedures provide

that the size of the panel for filling vacancies through direct recruitment must conform to the number of advertised vacancies or to the number of vacancies available for filling at the time of selection;

(b) if so, whether a reserve panelist cannot be offered appointment if the advertised/available vacancies have been filled by main panelists; and

(c) if so, the procedure for dealing with violations of the above provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) As per the existing instructions the size of the panel should be equal to firm number of vacancies.

(b) Yes Sir, However in the event where a vacancy is created by the selected candidate resigning the post or in the event of his death within six months from the date of his joining, it can be filled by the reserve panelist.

(c) It is the responsibility of the Ministries/Departments to implement the instructions. Instructions have also been issued enjoining upon the government servants that they should faithfully implement the laid down policies, rules and regulations etc. in service matters. If any violations comes to the notice of this department, then appropriate action is taken to rectify the situation.

[Translation]

NCES Offices

1248. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of devices developed for power generation and heating water with non-conventional energy sources in the country and the cost of such equipments;

(b) whether an action plan has been formulated to supply these equipments in villages;

(c) whether the Government propose to open offices of non-conventional energy sources in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The capacity of various devices developed for power generation and heating water, with non-conventional energy sources, and the cost of such equipment is given at Statement.

(b) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing wide ranging set of programmes such as Biogas, Improved Chulha, Biomass, Solar Thermal, Solar Photovoltaic, Wind, Small Hydro etc., through out the country, under which various systems including the systems given in the Statement, are made available to the users. The programmes are implemented by the States/ UTs which are responsible for promotion and supply of renewable energy systems in their respective rural areas.

(c) to (e) State Governments have already set up Agencies or have Departments/offices to implement non-

conventional energy programmes. In addition, there are 8 regional offices of the Central Govt. to monitor the progress of various programmes.

STATEMENT

Systems/Devices	Capacity	Cost Range
Wind Electric Generators	200-300 KW	Rs. 75 — 90 lakhs
Small Hydro Power	3 MW	Rs. 3.5 — 6.0 crores
Biomass Gasifiers	3 KW-500 KW	Rs. 2000 — 8000/KW
SPV Lanterns	10 WP	Rs. 4500/-
Domestic Lighting Systems	35 Watts	Rs. 12,000/-
Street Lights	70 Watts	Rs. 24,000/-
SPV Power Plants	Moduler	Rs. 3.524 Lakhs/ KW
Water Heating Systems	100 Litres to 2,40,000	Rs. 100 — 120/Litre.

[English]

LTC Facilities

1249. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have extended the facility of availing LTC by Indian Airlines, which had recently announced discount for Central Government and Public Sector Undertaking employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Central Government/Public Sector Undertaking employees are allowed to avail LTC by Indian Airlines/Private Airlines by paying the difference between actual fare and entitled amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the rationale behind extending the concession to these employees?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, a Government servant may travel by air between places not connected by rail, where an alternative means of travel is either not available or is more expensive.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Atomic Power Plants

1250. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of atomic power plants which are under construction;

(b) the date of starting the actual construction of plants and the dates of commissioning as envisaged in the project report;

(c) the present position of these plants; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to commission the plants on scheduled dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The details of atomic power plants under construction are given below:—

Unit	Actual start of construction (first pour of reactor building concrete)	Original/revised	Criticality/Schedule
Kaiga-1	Sept. 1989	June 1995	June 1996
Kaiga-2	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996
Rajasthan-3	Feb. 1990	May 1995	Nov. 1996
Rajasthan-4	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1995	May 1997

The Original criticality schedules were revised, consequent on the time needed due to additional regulatory requirements, at the time of actual commencement of construction itself.

(c) There was an incident of a partial delamination of the inner containment dome of Kaiga Unit-1 in May 1994. This has necessitated stoppage of some part of construction work pertaining to the containment structures pending review of the cause of the incident. The work in all other areas is progressing well. The re-engineering and reconstruction of the dome is likely to result in some delay in the completion of all the four units under construction.

(d) The steps being taken to ensure speedy completion of the projects include (i) paralleling of civil construction and mechanical erection works, (ii) higher level of mechanisation of construction activities, (iii) close monitoring, and (iv) reduction of activity duration wherever possible.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

1251. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a gross violation of the principle of equal pay for equal work in the largest employment generation scheme under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) which got compounded by regional discrimination;

(b) whether there remains a gap of about Rs. 5 at the national level;

(c) if so, whether it amounts to violation of the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government have taken up the issue with the respective State Governments for taking corrective measures; and

(e) whether any concrete action plan is being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The wages for a category of employment under

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is the same as notified in the relevant schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act. Each State/Union Territory has to notify Minimum Wages for various categories of employment under the Minimum Wages Act either on a time-rate basis or on a piece-rate basis. Where time-rate wage is notified under the Minimum Wages Act for categories of employment then wages not less than minimum time-rate has to be paid to the employees. Where a piece-rate is notified under the Minimum Wages Act, payment is to be made as per the piece-rate with an element of irreducible fall back wage component. Under Section 4 and 5 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Act No. 25 of 1976), a duty has been cast on the employer to pay equal Remunerations to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature as well as not to discriminate while recruiting men and women workers. The above provisions of law have been brought to the notice of States/Union Territories for strict compliance. Under JRY, however, no such gross violation of the above Acts have come to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

(Translation)

Small Agricultural/Cottage Industries in Rural Areas

1252. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for the promotion and expansion of small agricultural and cottage industries in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide grant and financial assistance through the Banks on priority basis after deducting margin money therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) An Action Plan for promoting the speedy growth of Khadi & Village Industries etc., based on the recommendations of a High Power Committee, has been prepared. The Plan envisages the creation of 2 million additional jobs during the remaining part of the VIII Five Year Plan, inter-alia, through the implementation of Special Employment Programmes aimed at rural artisans, particular emphasis on thrust areas like leather, food processing, gani oil etc. and through the strengthening of the normal Village Industries Programme by increasing the coverage in clusters.

The Department of Small Scale Industries and Agricultural Rural Industries also proposes to implement a scheme for intensive development of rural industries by selected voluntary agencies/non-governmental organisations in close collaboration with NABARD. A maximum grant assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs per identified voluntary organisations would be made available under the scheme for various purposes viz.

construction of workshops/common facility centres, training, marketing, expenses of project officers, preparation of project profiles etc.

(c) and (d) Loans to village industries are given at concessional rate (i.e., 4%) by KVIC. If the units take loan from Bank then the difference of normal bank rate and 4% is given to Banks in the form of interest subsidy.

[English]

Central Proof Range, Itarsi

1253. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced as a result of setting up of Central Proof Range at Itarsi, near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of families rehabilitated so far and the number thereof which are yet to be rehabilitated;

(c) the reasons for delay in rehabilitating these families; and

(d) The safety arrangements made by the Government to ensure that the persons living in the surrounding areas of the above range are not injured/killed following the explosions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, 1072 families were displaced from the Itarsi firing range near Bhopal set up in 1972.

(b) and (c) As reported by the State Government, 702 displaced families have till now been settled. Cases of 42 families are held in abeyance as the State Government have decided to settle first the families displaced due to the Narmada Project. The remaining 328 cases are not covered within the rules for such rehabilitation because they were not full owners of land in the area or migrated elsewhere.

(d) (i) There are display boards indicating the danger involved in picking up scrap.

(ii) Regular visits by a team to the area in the vicinity of the range for educating the people with regard to the danger involved in entering the firing range.

(iii) Red flags are hoisted before firing is done.

(iv) Posts are set up for checking illegal entry into the range.

(v) Regular patrolling by Defence Security Corps personnel is being done during firing.

(vi) A project for barbed wire fencing of the targeted areas has been sanctioned.

Gas Turbine manufactured by B.H.E.L.

1254. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's first highest capacity gas turbine

of 150 megawatt ISO rating manufactured indigenously by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been Despatched to Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof with terms, conditions and advantages of same;

(c) whether such indigenous manufacturing provides India a unique status amongst developing countries of the world;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to suitably reward the officials of BHEL for such marvellous achievements;

(e) whether the Government also propose to ask other PSUs to make similar break-through in their respective fields in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Siemens- Germany had placed an order on BHEL for three Gas Turbines of 150 MW rating. The first Turbine against the order has been manufactured at Hardwar Plant of BHEL and despatched on 9th February, 95 to Kandla Port for onward shipment. The specific features are as under:

(1) State of Art Technology

(2) High efficiency

(3) Fuel Flexibility

(4) Quick start-up and fast loading.

(5) Heavy weight-approx. 200 Tons

It is not in the commercial interest of BHEL to reveal the cost and terms & conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) BHEL officials would be rewarded in accordance with the Plant Performance Payment Scheme.

(e) and (f) It has been the endeavour of the PSUs to make better achievements in their respective fields.

Sanitation Programme

1255. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for sanitation programme were submitted to the Union Government by the Government of Gujarat pertaining to tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details of proposals which have been cleared for the year 1994-95; and

(c) the details of the proposals pertaining to the Tribal Sanitation Programme being implemented in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme guidelines, funds are provided to the State Governments for construction of individual household latrines by persons below poverty line in cluster of even 10 or more in the dispersed tribal habitation villages. The guidelines further provide that out of the total annual funds a minimum 20% should be earmarked for paying subsidy to the individual household from SCs and STs below the poverty line where the percentage of SC/ST population to total population below poverty line is less than 20%. Where the SC/ST population below poverty line is more than 20% of the total population below poverty line earmarking should be enhanced atleast to match the percentage of SC/ST population. During the current financial year (upto Feb., 1995) a total of 601 individual household latrines have been constructed in the tribal areas of the State.

Protection of Ganesh Temple in Srinagar

1256. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists in Srinagar fired rockets at Ganesh Temple on January 11, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the temple was damaged and security personnels killed; and

(c) the measures taken to protect the temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) On 11.1.1995 at around 14.45 hours a rocket was fired by terrorists at the Security Forces Unit deployed at the Ganpatyar Temple in Srinagar. However, the rocket missed the target and hit a nearby sarai building, causing minor damage to it. There was no damage of any kind to the temple and there was no loss of life or injury to anyone in this attack. Security arrangements in the area have been strengthened with a view to protect the temple against possible attack by terrorists. Continuous patrolling is being done by the Security Forces and close watch/vigilance is being maintained.

Skill Pogramme

1258. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any training programme relating to inter personnel communication skill to Government employees to interact with public and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) During the financial year 1995-96, the following programmes are scheduled to be conducted for Central/ State Government employees as per details given against each:-

1. Three days training programme on Effective Communication and Interpersonnel Relation to be conducted at Anna Institute of Management, Madras from 1-3 November, 1995.
2. One week training programme on Effective Communication and Human Relations to be conducted at National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, (NITIE) Bombay from 4-8 December, 1995.
3. Three days training programme on Effective Communication Planning & Management of Rural Development to be conducted at Deen Dayal Upadhayay Institute of Rural Development Training and Research, Lucknow from 2-4 November, 1995.
4. Three days training programme on Effective Communication and Interpersonnel Relation to be conducted at Institute of Administration, Hyderabad from 25-27 November, 1995.
5. Three days training programme on Effective Communication and Interpersonnel Relation To be conducted at Institute of Administration, Hyderabad from 22-25 February, 1996.

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

Black Marketing in Kashmir

1259. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nexus between hoarders and militants in Kashmir have made the life of residents difficult to live;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) The Government does not have any specific reports about such a nexus. All attempts are being made to ensure that supplies of essential commodities, etc. are made available to the people regularly in adequate quantities and quality and at reasonable prices.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

1260. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited proposes any tie-ups with Multinational companies for revamping of Power Units in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such tie-ups;

(c) the number of power plants in the country which require urgent renovation and modernisation;

(d) whether the company proposes to set up its own financial firm for funding the projects where BHEL bids; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It would not be in the commercial interest of BHEL to furnish the details at this stage.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) And (e) BHEL has initiated steps for setting up of a financial services company. The details are being worked out.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

1261. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited as on March 31, 1994;

(b) the details of the unit at different places, the products manufactured and the persons employed in each unit; and

(c) the installed capacity of the Thermal Power Generation Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total investment on BHEL (Gross Block) as on 31.3.1994 was Rs. 1628.57 crores.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As on 31st March, 1994, the capacity created by BHEL for thermal (coal, gas and nuclear) Power Generation Projects in the country was 39,447 MW as against an all India installed capacity of 55,179 MW.

Sl. No.	Name of the Manufacturing Units	Product Range	No. of Employees as on 31.3.94
1	2	3	4
1.	Heavy Electricals Plant Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Thermal, Nuclear and Hydro Sets, Traction & Industrial Electrical Machines, Transformers, Switch Gears, Control Panels, Capacitors, Diesel Generator Sets, Defence Equipment.	18,805
2.	Transformer Plant Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	Transformer, AC Locos, Diesel Electric Shunting Locos, Bus Ducts	2,008
3.	Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh	Thermal-Hydro Sets, Electrical Machines, Large Gas Turbines	10,438
4.	Central Foundry Forge Plant Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh	Castings and Forgings	1,676
5.	High Pressure Boiler Plant Trichy, Tamil Nadu	Thermal Nuclear Steam Generators, Valves, etc.	13,734
6.	Seamless Steel Tube Plant Trichy, Tamil Nadu	Seamless Steel Tubes	1,122
7.	Boiler Auxiliaries Plant Ranipet, Tamil Nadu	Fans, Electrostatic Precipitators, Air-Preheaters, Wind Generators	2,617

1	2	3	4
8.	Heavy Power Equipment Plant Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Thermal and Industrial Power Generatings sets, oil Rigs, Gas Turbines, Drive Turbines, Pumps, Compressors, Circuit Breakers, Heat Exchanger	9,971
9.	Electronics Division Bangalore, Karnataka	Control Equipments, Energy Meters, Power Devices, Telecom Eqp. Photo Voltaic Panels	2,755
10.	Electro Porcelain Division Bangalore, Karnataka	Ceramic Insulators	1,440
11.	Industrial Valves Plant Goindwal, Punjab	Industrial Valves	110
12.	Insulators Plant Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh	Ceramic Insulators	608
13.	Components Fabrication Rudrapur, Uttar Pradesh	Solan Water Heating System	104

[Translation]

Women Coast Guard

1262. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint women coast guards;

(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 IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Government are yet to take a view on the suggestion regarding induction of women into the coast Guard, depending upon the functional requirements.

[English]

Candu Reactors

1263. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's CANDU reactors developed ruptures; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to prevent any leakage of radiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) There were no ruptures or cracks in Indian Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) except in the end shield of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-1 (RAPS-1).

(b) The cracks in RAPS end shield do not contribute to radiation leakages. In any case, starting with the Madras Atomic Power Station-2 (MAPS-2), the material of the end shield has been changed so that such cracks do not occur.

[Translation]

Cement Plants in Uttar Pradesh

1264. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium and small cement plants in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of cement produced in each of these plants during the last three years and the current year till date, separately; and

(c) the total employment opportunities created by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There are 4 large size cement plants and 26 mini cement plants in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The details of annual production of the large cement plants during the last three years and the current year (April-Feb.) are given in the enclosed statement. The data regarding production of mini cement plants and employment opportunities created by cement plants is not maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

Annual Production of Large Cement Plants in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (April-February)

Sl. No.	Name of the cement plant	Production (Lakh Tonnes)			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (April-Feb.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corpn., Chunar	3.63	5.27	8.13	5.26
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corpn., Churk	0.57	0.86	0.81	0.16
3.	Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corpn., Dalla	0.05	0.39	0.92	0.55
4.	Diamond Cement, Jhansi	5.99	6.19	7.23	6.16
Total		10.24	13.71	17.09	12.13

[English]

'Take Over of Shrine

1265. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARAI:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) whether the militants have taken over the shrine of Char-e-Sharief in Kashmir;

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

(d) the steps taken to foil the attempt of militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports that some militants including foreign mercenaries are present in Char-e-Sharief where the shrine of Sheikh Nooruddin Noorani is located. A close watch is being kept on the situation, and the required vigilance is being maintained. Further steps will be taken as may be necessary and warranted with the aim of containing the threats and activities of the militants in the area, keeping in view the sanctity of the shrine and the topography of the area.

Registrar of Companies

1266. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh, for approval of names of new companies as on date;

(b) the average time required by the Registrar of Companies in Andhra Pradesh to clear a name for new registration; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 8.3.1995, 347 applications were pending with the Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh, for approval of names. This includes 44 applications received with pre-revised fee of Rs. 100/- and the matter is under correspondence for collecting difference in fee.

(b) and (c) As per Rule 4-A of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, name availability applications are required to be disposed of within 14 days of their receipt. However, the average time taken by the Office of Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh, for processing such applications is 6/7 working days.

[Translation]

Proposals to run vehicles with Electricity

1267. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to run the vehicles with electricity keeping in view the damage of environment caused by petrol vehicles and the possibilities of petroleum resources getting exhausted in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) the cities where battery operated vehicles are run; and

(e) the cities where such vehicles are proposed to be run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Government is promoting the use of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) because they help in consumption of diesel and petrol besides bringing down the levels of gaseous and noise pollution. A BOVs Demonstration Programme is being implemented by the Govt. for popularising of these vehicles. Different levels of subsidies are also provided by the Govt. depending on the type of vehicles.

(d) and (e) The cities where the BOVs are running under the demonstration programme included Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Kavaratti (Lakshadweep Islands). The subsidy scheme is available throughout the country. Depending on the availability of resources, the demonstration programme will be extended to other cities.

Long Pending Cases

1268. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- the number of cases pending in High Courts of various States and Supreme Court as on February 28, 1995;
- the reasons therefor; and
- the steps being taken for speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The available information, is furnished in the attached Statement.

(b) The pendency of cases is due to several complex factors, including increasing institution of cases in the High Courts.

(c) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Government/UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. Further, the Administration of Justice has been made a Plan item, with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases. In addition, the Supreme Court has also taken various steps to expedite the disposal of cases, which includes, grouping together of similar matters and larger groups being given priority in listing, setting apart three days a week for regular hearing matters and Constitution of specialised benches etc. The working hours of the Supreme Court have also been extended by half an hour.

STATEMENT

Number of Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

S. No.	Name of the Court	No. of cases pending	As on
1.	Supreme Court	37445	28.11.1994
	HIGH COURTS	(Regular Hearing Matters)	
1.	Allahabad	765426	30.9.1994
2.	Andhra Pradesh	132974	30.11.1994
3.	Bombay	199782	30.9.1994
4.	Calcutta	236394	30.9.1994
5.	Delhi	138482	31.12.1993
6.	Guwahati	26641	30.6.1994
7.	Gujarat	96318	31.12.1994
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17991	30.11.1994
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	82657	30.6.1994
10.	Karnataka	157672	31.10.1994
11.	Kerala	169530	31.12.1994
12.	Madhya Pradesh	68404	31.12.1994
13.	Madras	347514	30.9.1994
14.	Orissa	47970	31.12.1994
15.	Patna	91758	30.6.1994
16.	Punjab & Haryana	142342	30.9.1994
17.	Rajasthan	91901	30.6.1994
18.	Sikkim	37	30.11.1994

Development of NCES in Rajasthan

1269. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether potentialities have been assessed for development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocations made for the development of different energy sources during the current plan period, year-wise; and

(d) the position of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Rajasthan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) It is estimated that there is a potential of 9.15 lakhs biogas plants and 55.54 lakhs improved chulhas in Rajasthan. The State has an average of 6 Kwh/square metre/day solar insolation and 24 small hydro power generation sites identified. The sites for wind power generation are being identified.

(c) The funds for programmes of non-conventional energy sources are being provided to States as per the financial norms of various programmes on year to year basis. The state-wise targets are not fixed for the full plan period.

(d) Status of systems installed in Rajasthan so far is given in enclosed statement.

STAEMENT

S.No.	Name of the NRSE systems/devices	No. of installations
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	53,345
2.	Community/Institutional/ night Soil based Biogas Plants.	43
3.	Improved Chulha	18,52,000
4.	Street Lighting Systems	5440
5.	Solar Lanterns	222
6.	Community Television	115
7.	Small Villages Level Power packs/plants.	11 (85.2 kwp)
8.	Solar Cookers	32,645
9.	Other Solar Thermal Systems	4585m ²
10.	Battery Operated Vehicles	3

Leprosy Vaccine

1270. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists have recently developed a new vaccine for the prevention of leprosy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this vaccine has been tested;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the time by which this vaccine is likely to become available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Three anti-leprosy vaccines viz. (i) ICRC vaccine (ii) Mw vaccine and (iii) M. Habana vaccine have been developed by the Indian scientists. These are under evaluation.

(c) to (e) Two indigenously prepared vaccines viz. ICRC and Mw are being evaluated. A clinical trial of Mw vaccine in certain rural areas has also been undertaken. It will take some time to become available in the market after efficacy and safety are proved.

[English]

Sub-Standard Drugs

1271. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR DEEPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sub-standard drugs and medicines detected during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in each State; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) A State-wise statement showing the number of samples found not of standard quality during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is enclosed.

(b) Necessary action was initiated against the defaulters as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

and Rules thereunder including issues of warning, suspension or cancellation, of licences and launching of presecution against the defaulting manufacturers.

STATEMENT

The Number of Samples found not of Standard Quality, during the period 1992-93 and 93-94

S.No.	State/UTs	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	151
2.	Assam	32	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	1
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Goa	13	21
6.	Gujarat	612	683
7.	Haryana	276	335
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109	92
9.	J & K State	20	23
10.	Karnataka	195	174
11.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL
13.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	188
14.	Maharashtra	617	N.A.
15.	Manipur	NIL	—
16.	Meghalaya	NIL	1
17.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL
18.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL
19.	Orissa	158	139
20.	Punjab	N.A.	672
21.	Pondicherry	12	1
22.	Rajasthan	124	198
23.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL
24.	Tamilnadu	105	132
25.	Tripura	9	5
26.	U.P.	N.A.	N.A.
27.	West Bengal	N.A.	30
28.	A&N Island	2	NIL
29.	Chandigarh	21	33
30.	Delhi	20	27
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2	N.A.
		2327	2921

N.A.— Report not available.

Radiation Test

1272. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had supplied human remains to U.S. for radiation test;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether U.S. shared its investigation reports with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Cats Scheme

1273. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have discontinued the Centralised Accident and Trauma Service (CATS) scheme;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount spent on this scheme so far; and
- (d) whether the Government propose to revive this scheme in view of its importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) The question of Union Government discontinuing the Scheme does not arise as the Centralised Accident Trauma Services (CATS) Scheme is under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[English]

Laminated Packaging Unit

1274. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to permit the Swedish multinational giant Tetra-Laval to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary in India to produce laminated packaging paper in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing capacity of the Hindustan Packaging Company Limited (HPCL), a subsidiary of the NDDB was grossly under-utilised; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for considering a proposal of a multinational company which has a 20 per cent stake in HPCL to allow its wholly owned subsidiary in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) No proposal from M/s. Tetra Laval has been received for setting up wholly owned subsidiary in India. However, M/s. Alfa Laval (I) Ltd have filed an IEM with SIA on 1.8.1994 for the manufacture of Re-inforced and Laminated Aseptic Packaging Material for Food Processing Industry for a capacity of 12,000 TPA.

(c) and (d) Free entry by Indian firms is permitted for certain sectors where no licensing requirement exists. Underutilisation of capacity in indigenous companies is no bar to filing of an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum by other industrial units in such delicensed industries.

Exodus of Scientists

1275. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether there is large scale exodus of Indian Scientists abroad;
- (b) if so, the number of scientists who annually migrate abroad;
- (c) the number of scientists from India working in other countries; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to check this brain drain and to provide employment opportunities to Doctoral degrees holders in Science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Some Indian scientists do migrate to other countries. But, it has not been possible to determine quantitative figures.

(d) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists settled abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

- increase in the outlay for Science and Technology sector in successive Five Year Plans.
- Creation of new scientific Departments/ Organisations.
- Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in Universities and academic institutions.
- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
- Manpower development training/retraining programmes through associateships/fellowships/ courses.
- Provisions for temporary placement of Scientists and Technocrats under the scheme of Scientists Pool.
- Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.
- Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country. Some states have also set up special cells and Departments for this.
- Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited

1276. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) is likely to take over certain divisions of BHEL;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the reasons for conceding to such demand?

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

↓(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Farmers below Poverty Line

1277. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and other States; and

(b) the details of the schemes launched by the Union Government with a view to improve the standard of living of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The number of persons living below the poverty line in the country is not maintained occupation-wise and therefore, number of farmers below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh or other States is not available. The Government of India has launched two major poverty alleviation programmes viz. (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and (b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) to uplift the rural poor. IRDP aims to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line by providing them productive assets and inputs by way of Government subsidy and term credit from financial institutions. The target Group consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agriculture labourer and rural artisans. The assets are given in Primary Secondary and tertiary sectors. Rs. 4000/- as subsidy as admissible in normal areas, Rs. 5000/2- in DPAP/DDP areas and Rs. 6000/- for SC/ST and physically handicapped in all areas. The IRDP is implemented in all the blocks of the country.

Similarly, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) aims to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas. To provide more employment to the people in rural areas, JRY has been intensified in 120 selected backward districts of the country during 1993-94. Government of India had also launched Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993 with the aim to provide 100 days of assured employment during the lean agricultural period to the persons who need and seek it.

Under Million Well Scheme, a Sub-Scheme of JRY, a few irrigation wells, Land Development works etc. are also being executed for the poor, small & marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST, free bonded labourers and others. The construction of irrigation wells, soil & water construction works, land development works are also permitted under JRY/JRY/EAS, which would help in improving productivity of land and living standard of the farmers.

[English]

Exhibition of Arms

1278. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in an exhibition of military arms at Abu Dhabi for sale to Gulf region countries;

(b) whether it is proposed to exhibit products of Indian Ordnance factories; and

(c) whether the sales so achieved is likely to solve the problem of surplus capacity in small arms output in Indian production Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) As part of our export promotion effort. Ordnance Factory Board, six defence public sector undertakings, defence research & development organisation and some other companies in the public and private sector are participating in International Defence Exhibition (IDEX-95) being held at Abu Dhabi from 19 to 23 March 1995. This promotional measure is expected to enhance the potential of our exports.

(c) Any export will constitute an additionality to the turn over of the Indian production units and will result in higher efficiency and lower costs.

[Translation]

Reservation of other Backward Classes

1279. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Mandal Commission regarding reservation for other backward classes are being implemented in the Ministry of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The reservation orders for Other Backward Classes are adhered to in the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(c) Does not arise, Sir.

Leakage of Secret Cases

1280. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of leakage of intelligence

and secret cases pertaining to Defence came into light during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the name of the countries found involved in it; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Nine cases of suspected leakage of defence information have come to notice of the Government during last two years, viz. 1993 and 1994. Twelve persons were arrested. In five of these cases, Pakistan was suspected to be involved.

(c) Security procedures are reviewed from time to time and appropriate instructions are issued for safe-guarding security of classified information/documents.

[English]

Anti Defection Law

1281. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-defection law had become farce and is unable to prevent defections;

(b) whether the above law is being used to engineer defections;

(c) if so, whether the Government have decided to amend the anti-defection law; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Reconstitution on DCI and MCI

1282. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reconstituted the Boards of the Dental Council of India and the Medical Council of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which they are likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) There is no provision for constitution of Boards by the Central Government in the Dentists Act, 1948 and the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Military Medical Services

1283. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for development and modernisation of Military Medical Services is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Modernisation of the Armed Forces Medical Services to keep with changes in technology and developments in diagnostic and therapeutic advancement is an on-going process. This is undertaken in a phased manner based on availability of resources.

Prevention of AIDS

1284. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Research Centre (I.D.R.C.) of Canada has provided assistance for prevention of AIDS in red light areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount provided by I.R.D.C. during the last three years;

(d) the amount utilised so far;

(e) whether the Government have taken steps to see these funds are not misused;

(f) if so, the details therefor; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g) Do not arise.

[English]

Unemployed Medical Graduates

1285. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed medical graduates in the country as on December 31, 1994;

(b) the reasons for their remaining unemployed; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to

(c) The Institute of Applied Man Power Research, Delhi, reported that on the basis of information received from National Sample Survey Organisation and Directorate General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, the number of unemployed medical graduates in the country in 1994 is estimated to be about 13,000. However, all of them may not be unemployed as being professionals, majority of them are self-employed.

Besides the private sector, both the Central and the State Governments have been strengthening the urban and rural health care infrastructure to provide increased employment opportunities to the medical graduates.

Research regarding Earthquake

1286. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further research work has been undertaken for predicting massive earthquake; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Globally, there is no accepted operational scientific technique of predicting earthquakes. Upgradation of earthquake monitoring capabilities and understanding of earthquake processes is the focus of present research efforts.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

Family Welfare Programme in Kerala

1287. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented with foreign assistance under family welfare programme in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the work is in progress as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSMP) Programme is being implemented in a phased manner in all the districts of the Country including the State of Kerala with joint funding of UNICEF, International Development Agency (IDA) and Govt. of India. Till the year 1994-95, 9 districts of Kerala have been taken up under CSSM Programme. The performance of the Programme in Kerala is satisfactory.

Besides, under World Bank assisted Social Safety Net Scheme, funds have been provided to upgrade the Primary

Health Centres in one district of Kerala where Crude Birth Rate is more than 39 per thousand. The Scheme is being operationalised since 1992-93 and 5 primary health centres are taken up every year.

[Translation]

Family Planning Programme

1288. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons operated upon for family planning in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons who died during or after operation during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Number of Sterilisation operations performed in Gujarat State during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were 2,57,335, 2,57,378 and 2,87,563 (provisional) respectively.

(b) Number of persons who died during or after Sterilisation operation during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 were 20, 17 and 20 respectively.

(c) The main reasons for death during Sterilisation operations are septicaemia cardio-respiratory arrest, pulmonary embolism, shock, thrombosis, intestinal perforation, tetanus, brain haemorrhage, meningitis, peritonitis etc.

[English]

Hospitals in Gujarat

1289. DR. AMITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to open fully modernised hospitals in Gujarat with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Technological Assistance

1290. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to offer more technological assistance to small scale industries as reported in 'Jansatta' dated February 26, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering any action plan to wipe out the financial constraints faced by the small scale industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Government have already promoted setting up of various technological institutions in the form of process and product development centres and other specialised institutions of providing support to the small scale industries for various product groups such as electrical instruments and appliances, essential oils, sports goods, foundry and forged products, electronics, hand tools, ceramics etc. In addition tool room and training centres have been established at Ludhiana, Calcutta and Hyderabad etc., to provide quality toolings, consultancy, common service facilities in the area of tool production, and long term and short term training in tool and die making, CNC technology and other industry related subjects. An institution for providing specialised training courses in foot-wear has also been established. Regional Testing Centres and Field testing Stations under Small Industries Development Organisation have been established to provide testing facilities to the small scale industries for assisting in quality up-gradation.

Further, new tool rooms are being set up at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Indore, Jamshedpur and Bhubaneswar. Also a process and product development centre is being established at Coimbatore for providing technological support to the pump and motor industries.

(c) and (d) On the basis of recommendation of Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak to examine the adequacy of institutional credit in the SSI sector, a special package of measures of financing small scale industries has been incorporated in the credit policy issued by RBI in April 1993. The RBI has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks on various aspects of financing the SSI sector. With a view to ensure that disbursement of credit is not delayed, banks have been instructed to adhere to the time limit for disposal of applications. Requests for increase in limits should be considered expeditiously and decision should be taken promptly within 6 weeks. Besides RBI has also advised the banks to open specialised SSI branches to cater to the needs of SSI units.

Banks and State Financial Corporations have been designated specially to meet the credit requirements of SSI sector in 85 districts where these units are concentrated through single window scheme. Specialised bank branches to cater exclusively to SSI units have also been recommended by the Committee and accepted by the Reserve Bank of India.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Joint Naval exercises by India and Singapore

1291. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint Naval exercises were held recently with Singapore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The joint Anti-Submarine Warfare Training exercise was conducted near Port Blair from 12 to 19 January, 1995. One "F" class submarine and one "Leander" class frigate of the Indian Navy and two "Victory" class corvettes of the Republic of Singapore Navy participated.

Cement Corporation of India

1292. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India Units loss the substantial production in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Assam for about five months in a year i.e. from January to May every year due to the scheduled power cuts and non-availability of captive power with CCI plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The production in most of the units of CCI located in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, etc. is generally adversely affected by the periodic power-cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards. Since the Units do not have adequate captive power, Government have recently allocated funds to the extent of Rs. 25.00 crores to mitigate this problem. The funds have been released to the CCI during the current financial year.

Wind Energy

1293. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the wind energy potential in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme, 12 sites with an assessed potential of 850 MW have so far been identified for wind power projects in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has announced an attractive policy for private sector participation in wind power projects. A total capacity of 4.5 MW has already been established and private sector proposals aggregating to over 400 MW have

been submitted to the State Government.

[Translation]

Private Medical Colleges

1294. SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges functioning in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to open more medical colleges in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As per the report of the Medical Council of India five Government and one private medical college in Gujarat are functioning.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Cottage and Small Scale Industry

1295. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide subsidy to various industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of subsidy proposed to be provided by the Government during the remaining period of current Five Year Plan;

(d) whether any grant is also provided to the entrepreneurs in consultation with the State Governments to set up cottage and small scale industries;

(e) if so, the amount sanctioned and disbursed to Gujarat in this regard during the current financial year; and

(f) the new schemes proposed to be formulated by the Government for the entrepreneurs to set up industrial units;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (f) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

HMT Units

1296. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of the various HMT units during the last three years;

(b) the number of units running in loss/profit separately during the above period; and

(c) the details of the modernisation and expansion

schemes for the various units of HMT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The details of production and sales of various units of HMT and the profit/loss of the company as a whole during the last three years are given in the Statement. It will not be in the commercial interests of HMT to disclose unit-wise position of Profit & loss.

(c) The Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) after detailed study recommended an investment of Rs. 1400 crores for modernisation and expansion of production facilities for the period 1992—2000. The Government has decided to allow HMT, in principle, to convert its existing businesses into joint ventures with private partners, who may bring in the necessary investments.

STATEMENT
Production Performance

UNIT	1991-92	1992-93	Rs. Lakh 1993-94
MTB	7000	4959	2881
MTP	5795	6318	5992
MTK	6061	3249	2013
MTH	5447	4663	5196
MIA	2118	1932	724
PSB	639	757	308
CNB	1473	1152	881
CRB	0	0	185
MTBG	28533	23030	18180
WFB	6482	6792	4161
WFS	1019	951	386
WFT	14629	11002	5053
WFR	5742	5525	2905
WCB	643	684	331
MBP	182	186	67
WKT	0	0	958
OWGB	28697	25220	13861
LMH	2841	2569	1502
CPBG	31538	27780	15363
TRBG	20413	19801	21204
DCB	1346	846	590
PMK	1728	1059	1269
PRH	972	963	925
FPA	361	283	267
IMBG	4407	3151	3051
BSB	123	180	135
HMT	85014	73951	57933

Sales Performance

MTB	6709	4763	3533
MTP	5040	5191	6017
MTK	5127	2979	3094
MTH	4591	5308	5746
MTA	1835	1634	1209
PSB	502	818	379
CNB	1417	1124	887
CRB	0	0	162
MKT	240	394	275
MTBG	25461	22211	21302

WFB	6264	6212	4088
WFS	832	727	290
WFT	13942	9646	4117
WFR	5494	5009	1993
WCB	649	728	242
MBP	178	187	95
WKT	1351	1315	904
WGB	28710	23824	11729
LMH	2790	2526	1699
CPBG	31500	26350	13428
TRBG	21326	20835	22967
DCB	1093	570	846
PMK	1646	1031	1209
PRH	853	728	1351
FPA	321	215	270
MBG	3913	2544	3676
BSB	147	0	0
HMT	82347	71940	61373

LEGEND

MTB	— MACHINE TOOLS, BANGALORE
MTP	— MACHINE TOOLS, PINJORE
MTK	— MACHINE TOOLS, KALAMASSERY
MTH	— MACHINE TOOLS, HYDERABAD
MTA	— MACHINE TOOLS, AJMER
PSB	— PRECISION MACHINERY, BANGALORE
CNB	— CNC SYSTEMS, BANGALORE
CRB	— CENTRAL RECONDITIONING BANGALORE
CIM	— COMPUTER INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING DIVISION, BANGALORE
R&D	— R&D CENTRE (METAL CUTTING), BANGALORE
MMKT	— MACHINE TOOLS MARKETING, BANGALORE
MTBG	— MACHINE TOOLS BUSINESS GROUP
WBF	— WATCH FACTORY, BANGALORE
WFS	— WATCH FACTORY, SRINAGAR
WFT	— WATCH FACTORY, TUMKUR
WFR	— WATCH FACTORY, RANIBAGH
WCB	— WATCH CASE DIVISION, BANGALORE
WCH	— WATCH CASE DIVISION, HYDERABAD
MBP	— MINIATURE BATTERY, GUWAHATI
WKT	— WATCH MARKETING, BANGALORE
WR&D	— R&D WATCHES, BANGALORE
WGB	— WATCH BUSINESS GROUP
LMH	— LAMPS, HYDERABAD
CPBG	— CONSUMER PRODUCTS BUSINESS GROUP
TRBG	— TRACTOR BUSINESS GROUP
DCB	— DIE CASTING, BANGALORE
PMK	— PRINTING MACHINERY, KALAMASSERY
PRH	— PRESS DIVISION, HYDERABAD
FPA	— FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY, AURANGABAD
CMFI	— CENTRAL METAL FORMING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD
IMBG	— INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY BUSINESS GROUP
BSB	— BALL SCREWS, BANGALORE
CSB	— COMPUTER SYSTEMS DIVISION, BANGALORE
CSB	— COMMON SERVICES DIVISION, BANGALORE
CHO	— CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE, BANGALORE

PROFIT/LOSS STATEMENT

Rs. in Crore

Year	Profit/Loss (before tax).
1991-92	38.15
1992-93	-12.53
1993-94	-120.24

Leprosy Patients

1297. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forth any

legislation to combat leprosy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been set to eradicate leprosy from the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Govt. has already repealed the Lepers' Act, 1898. This Ministry has also supported deletion of leprosy as a ground for divorce under various Marriage Acts.

(c) and (d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme with an aim to eliminate leprosy in India by the year 2000 AD. Under the programme free MDT treatment services are provided to leprosy cases.

Memorandum of understanding with Malaysia

1298. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed a memorandum of understanding with Malaysia for acquiring micro-satellite; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Antrix Corporation of Department of Space and the Malaysian Space & Telecommunications Research Consortium, MAXSTAR, was signed on 13th January 1995. This memorandum covers possible assistance from ANTRIX to MAXSTAR in the definition, construction and operation of Micro satellites for Malaysia. Through this MOU, both parties agreed to enter into definite agreements once the details of the satellite and relevant aspects are finalised. The micro satellites being planned by Malaysia will weigh 50 kg. and orbit the earth from pole to pole at a height of 400-600 km. about every 105 minutes. It will be designed to carry out scientific and educational experiments. The scope of MOU covers the consultancy by ANTRIX to MAXSTAR in various aspects related to micro satellites and also offer for participation by MAXSTAR on ISRO satellites both for in-flight experiments and commercial payloads.

Denotified Tribes

1299. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits provided to denotified, nomadic tribes (Sansi) (entry-15 in Concurrent List) in promotion in Class I services of the Government by the Ministry of Personnel;

(b) the number of such Gazetted officers along with their

ratio in comparison to all employees and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees during the last three years year-wise;

(c) whether scheduled caste list is being divided for Union Services on the pattern of services of Punjab Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The benefit of the reservation is available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Groups in promotion on the basis of seniority, in Group B, C & D in promotion by limited departmental competitive examination and upto the lowest rung of Group 'A' in promotion by selection, if the element of direct recruitment in such posts does not exceed 75%. If any of the denotified nomadic tribes (Sansi) are covered under the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the benefits available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be applicable to them.

(b) The information is not centrally available.

(c) No, Sir. All the castes mentioned in the list of Scheduled Castes are entitled to reservation benefits in Union Services.

(d) Does not arise.

Organisations for Ex- Servicemen

1300. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the organisations run by the Union Government and the State Governments to look after the interests of ex-servicemen;

(b) whether the Union Government have directed State Governments to raise Maha-Mandals for ex-servicemen;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and disbursed by the Union Government for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) under the Ministry of Defence, is the nodal agency for formulation and execution of resettlement programmes for ex- Servicemen. The DGR has five Zonal Resettlement Directorates, located at each of the Field Army Commands. A Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) has been set up for laying down general policy for the welfare of ex-Servicemen and their families, for the administration of welfare funds and for co-ordinating the work of the Sainik Boards in the country. At the State level, the Rajya Sainik Boards and at the District level, Zila Sainik Boards have been established to execute various welfare activities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

1301. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed ex-servicemen in Kerala; and

(b) the action being taken to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As per available information, as on 31.12.1994, 25,693 ex-Servicemen were registered for employment with the Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala.

(b) Government have taken various steps to provide gainful employment opportunities to the ex-Servicemen. These, *inter alia*, comprise reservation of posts in the Central and the State Governments, Public Sector undertakings and Nationalised Banks and relaxation in the prescribed maximum age limits and educational qualifications for appointment. The State Government of Kerala has exclusively reserved vacancies for ex- Servicemen in National Cadet Corps (NCC) and Sainik Welfare Departments. A variety of training programmes are conducted for ex-Servicemen to improve their employment potential. Several schemes are also in operation to provide assistance to the ex-Servicemen in self-employment ventures.

Brain Drain

1302. DR. S.P. YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment regarding the annual brain drain of doctors particularly after the completion of their training in the various Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated annual loss suffered by the Government on account of expenditure incurred on training of such doctors in the medical institutes; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government so far in checking the exodus of doctors seeking foreign assignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) and (b) A study relating to immigration of AIIMS graduates (1956-1980 batches) was done by the faculty members of AIIMS with the sponsorship of the Deptt. of Science & Technology, New Delhi. The brain drain as assessed in the report for the period 1956-1980 was found to be an average of 56.2%.

(c) No assessment is available.

(d) Such measures include:-

(i) better promotional avenues and allowances to doctors employed by the Central Government; providing modern equipment and research facilities in tertiary care hospitals;

(ii) restrictions on going abroad for studies in medical disciplines where training facilities have already been developed in the country;

(iii) No obligation to Return to India Certificate (NORI) which is a pre-requisite to the process of migration to USA is granted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in exceptional circumstances.

Enrolment of Government Servants as Advocates

1303. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has been looking into complaints about the illegal enrolment of Government servants as Advocates with the Bar Council of Delhi etc;

(b) if so, since when the Central Vigilance Commission is looking into these complaints;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has since completed its investigation;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e) The Central Vigilance Commission has received a complaint against an employee of Ministry of Defence from an Hon'ble M.P. on 9th November, 1992. This matter also came up before the Bar Council. The Council upheld the validity of enrolment by its order dated the 12th March, 1993. Ministry of Defence have clarified that there was no illegal enrolment of the officer and have informed the Commission that no further action is necessary in the matter.

Lok Pal Bill

1304. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Lok Pal Bill in the current Session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Government's stand has already been indicated in Rajya Sabha during Short Duration Discussion on 2nd August, 1994 to the effect that after a national debate, if all the political parties and leaders are prepared to sit at the table together and come to a consensus, the Government is willing to come forward with a comprehensive Bill. This continues to be Government's position. This stand has been reiterated again in Rajya Sabha while replying to Starred Question No. 122 on 15.12.94.

Khadi and Village Industries

1305. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has adopted an action plan for revitalising and improving Khadi and Village industries and generate additional employment for 2 million persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a special employment programme would be undertaken in 50 selected districts and intensive development of 125 blocks in the country would be promoted;

(d) if so, the details of the programme with the name of the selected districts;

(e) the name of the industries for which Khadi and Village Industries Commission is likely to extend loan facilities; and

(f) whether loan facilities to the industries will be directly funded by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) to (f). Government had constituted a High Power Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to go into the problems in the Khadi and Village Industries Sector and recommend measures for its speedy growth. On the basis of the recommendations of the HPC, as Action Plan has been framed and launched. The highlights of the Action Plan is to create two million additional jobs during the remaining period of the 8th five year plan through development of Khadi and Village Industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 5600 crores likely to come from budgetary support, Bank Finance and DRDA support. The Action Plan also recommended for modification of the definition of the Village Industry to raise the per capita investment limit in Plant and Machinery from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 50,000 and to raise the population limit from 10,000 to 20,000 for the Rural Area for the purpose of this definition. The production of Khadi will be increased from the present 105 million tonnes to 200 million tonnes.

Government has already enhanced the capital investment for the Village Industries upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000 and revised the limit of population for a Rural Area upto 20,000. As regards generation of 2 million jobs during the remaining period of the 8th five year plan through the development of Khadi and Village Industries and increasing Khadi production upto 200 million tonnes, Government has decided to extend the Special Employment Programme to 34 districts and intensify it in the existing 16 districts. A Special Employment Programme through intensive development of Khadi and Village Industries in selected 125 blocks throughout the country has already been launched. So far 108 blocks have been identified for this programme. In addition to this, 100 special projects will be taken up in priority village industries like leather, food processing, ghani oil etc. through cluster approach. Besides, the normal programmes will be strenthened.

At present, Khadi and Village Industries Commission is implementing the Special Employment Programme in the following districts.

Districts Identified for Special Employment Programme

S. No.	District	State
1.	Saharsa	Bihar
2.	Kalahandi	Orissa
3.	Dausa	Rajasthan
4.	Sarguja	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Karnool and	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Adilabad	-do-
7.	Alleppy	Kerala
8.	Tirunelveli and	Tamil Nadu
9.	Ramanathapuram	-do-
10.	Marigaon	Assam
11.	Birbhum	West Bengal
12.	Kolar	Karnataka
13.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
14.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
15.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Banaskhanta	Gujarat

The objective of district special employment programme is to generate 10,000 employment per district by end of 8th five year plan. 34 other districts have been tentatively identified. DRDA commitment has been requested for from

them.

The loan facilities are available for activities related to Khadi and 96 Village Industry items enumerated in the KVIC Act. At present KVIC extends direct loan facility to directly listed institutions and others get this facility through banks.

Small Scale Industries

1306. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant permission to some multinational companies for signing an agreement with Indian companies for the marketing of some items reserved for the small scale industries;

(b) if so, the names of these companies; and

(c) the sectors in which the multinational companies have been granted permission to sign agreement with Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing details of the approvals granted to Multinational companies to enter into agreements with Indian companies for marketing of the items reserved for the small scale sector, during the post-policy period (from 1.8.91 to 31.1.95) is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Name of Indian Company	Item of Manufacture	Amt. (In millions)	%age of Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Givaudan Roure, Switzerland.	—	Export & Marketing of perfume/ flavour raw material and finished perfumery/ flavour compound from India.	25.00	100.00
2.	Bata (BN) BV, Netherlands.	Bata India Ltd., Calcutta	All types of footwear, footwear components leather and products allied to footwear and sports goods, accessories, garments and other merchandise.	131.10	51.00
3.	The Walt Disney Co., USA	Indo-Euro Industries Ltd. Bombay.	To develop & market products using the characters, concepts & ideas developed by Walt Disney including music cassettes, toys educational help & video products.	5.10	51.00
4.	Levi's Strauss & Co., Hong Kong.	—	To set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for marketing, advertising, distribution & sale of its branded garments manufactured in selected SSI units.	94.77	100.00
5.	Littlewoods International Ltd., UK	Coopers & Lybrand Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	To set up a 100% owned subsidiary for International marketing & vendor development for Indian made products.	473.25	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Benetton Group Spa, Italy.	DCM Ltd., New Delhi.	An integrated manufacturing facility for textile sector in the Knit Fabric Area. The venture will not manufacture any item reserved for small scale sector directly but have them manufactured in the small scale units.	95.00	50.00
7.	Dunkin's Donuts Inc., USA.	Kwality Frozen Foods, Bombay.	to set up a joint venture for establishing outlets for marketing of Dunkin' Donuts products.	0.25	50.00
8.	Baskin Robbins International Ltd., USA.	Kwality Frozen Foods, Bombay.	To set up a joint venture for undertaking activities relating to franchising & marketing of icecream produced by independent small scale units with the technological support. It shall not manufacture items reserved for the small scale sector.	0.25	50.00
9.	Jay Gee Enterprises (Pte) Ltd. Singapore. Shri Moti Melwani, Singapore Shri Nico Moran, Indonesia. R. Krishnan, Singapore.	Jay Gee Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Setting up of Retail outlets for marketing of branded apparels in 15 establishments in Major Cities in India.	31.00 NRI	75.00 25.00
10.	Mr. Paul Hurth, France.	Flamboyant Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Trading Activities in leather apparels, ready-made garments & made ups Textile furnishing & Handicrafts	0.60	50.00
11.	Agio Investments Ltd., Mauritius.	Derby International Ltd., Calcutta.	Trading in leather goods Tea, Jute.	2.40	50.00
12.	Agio Investments Ltd. (A subsidiary of Agio Investment, Singapore) Mauritius.	Derby Udyog Ltd., Calcutta.	Trading in leather goods, Tea, Jute and computer.	7.50	50.00

Population Growth

1307. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the growing population;

(b) the details of the incentives being given to promote the small family norms; and

(c) the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken for the promotion of small family norms in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (c). A result-oriented Action Plan has been formulated in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations and is under implementation. Reduction of infant mortality rate is essential for the acceptance of small family norm. Maternal and child health services, including immunization, are also being provided under Family Welfare Programme.

(b) In order to compensate for the loss of wages, cash compensation of Rs. 100/- to the acceptors of Tubectomy/ Vasectomy is given at present by the Central Government. Central Government employees (within the specified age

limits) having one, two or three children who undergo sterilisation are entitled to one special increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in the future increase of pay. Other incentives provided to Central Government employees are:—

- (i) 1/2% rebate on rate of interest on House Building Advance if they have upto three living children; and
- (ii) Special Causal Leave for undergoing sterilization/ IUD insertion.

National Institute of Ophthalmology

1308. SHRI A. CHARLES:
SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have receive proposal from the Government of Kerala for opening a National Institute of Ophthalmology at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 10.60 lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakhs for non-recurring and Rs. 0.60 lakhs for recurring) out of the total assistance of Rs. 53.50 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 3.50 lakhs recurring) has been sanctioned by Central Govt. for the establishment of Regional Institute of Ophthalmology at Trivandrum, Kerala during the current financial years i.e., 1994-95.

A.P. Power Tools Limited

1309. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.P. Power Tools Limited has entered into technical tie-up with German firm to make a wide range of portable electric power tools at Hindupur;

(b) whether first stage of the project has been implemented and if so, the cost involved;

(c) whether the Government have given approval to the project; and

(d) the extent to which it would be able to meet the export commitment and increasing domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Tools Ltd. were given foreign collaboration approval with M/S. Consortex Karl Doelitzsch GmbH of West Germany in August, 1987 for the manufacture of one lakh number of electric Power Tools at Hindupur, Distt. Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh). The project is yet to commence. Last year, Government of India approved foreign equity participation of 26% by the foreign collaborator and NRI participation of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. As per the terms of the foreign collaboration approval, the company is required to export 50% per annum of the annual production for five years.

Food Irradiation Technology

1310. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has embarked upon a programme to promote food irradiation technology on a large scale;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it acts as an alternative method for quality control and is likely to conform to the W.H.O.'s current food irradiation levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the food items likely to be covered by the irradiation technology?

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

OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) & (b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, has developed food irradiation technology and is now in a position to assist the commercial exploitation of the technology. In order to do so, 'The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955,' framed under the 'Prevention of Food Adulteration act, 1954' have been amended to permit the sale of irradiated onions, potatoes and spices in the country. 'The Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1990' have also been framed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, to regulate through licensing, periodic inspections, etc. the irradiation of food articles. It is proposed to set up a commercial irradiator in Vashi, New Bombay, to treat 20,000 tonnes of spices annually and sell these through retail stores.

(c) and (d) Irradiation is considered to be a better alternative to chemical fumigation of food products. The food irradiation level will conform to the recommendations of the W.H.O. and its expert group—'The International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation'.

(e) The food items that are presently likely to be covered by the irradiation technology are spices, potatoes and onions.

Production of Rare Earth Magnets

1311. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Scientists at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur have made a breakthrough in another high technology area by developing an entirely new method of producing rare earth magnets (rem) which are of great strategic importance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur has developed a new chemical reduction method for synthesising Neodymium-Iron-Boron (Nd-Fe-B) alloys. The method employs indigenously available rare earth salts and iron salts which are chemically reduced using a reductant to get extremely fine sized Nd-Fe-B alloy powder. Methods are being worked out to make permanent magnets from this fine powder.

Uniform Marriage Laws

1312. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

SHRI BULLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has recommended to enact uniform marriage laws for all the communities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the commission has formulated and recommended a Bill that inter alia, seeks to repeal the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1936, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and various other marriage laws pertaining to other communities;

(c) if so, the objective behind the recommendation made by the Commission; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIR (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The objective of the recommendation of the National Commission for women is to have a uniform marriage legislation application to all citizens of India.

(d) Undertaking legislation on the lines of the proposal received from the Commission would necessarily involve changes in the personal laws of the minority communities. The consistent policy of the Government has been not to interfere on its own in the personal laws of the minority communities unless the initiative for the changes from those communities. It is, therefore, not considered appropriate at this stage to accept the recommendations of the Commission.

[Translation]

Sanitation Schemes

1313. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total amount provided as loan for the schemes of various districts in regard to the Water supply/sewage disposal schemes by the Life Insurance Corporation of India is less than 50% of the approved cost because of the way in which said amount is provided;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has not provided any loan to increase the cost of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS LAND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) The funding pattern for providing LIC loan to the water supply/sewage disposal schemes is under:

A. LIC loan within the plan scheme (rural and urban).

Estimate cost of the project	State/local bodies	LIC loan share
(i) First Rs. 1 crore	33.33% for Urban areas & 50% for rural areas	66.67% for Urban areas & 50% for rural areas
(ii) Next Rs. 4 crore	50%	50%
(iii) Next Rs. 5 crore	60%	40%
(iv) Balance cost	75%	25%

B. Outside the Plan Scheme.

50% of the approved cost is provided as loan by LIC.

(b) and (c) No additional loan is provided by the LIC towards escalation due to time and cost over-run of the project.

Village/Cottage Industry

1314. DR. G.L. KANAUIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken/propose to take any steps to provide assistance and loan on easy conditions to small village industries and cottage industries on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prior to 1977, the loan and grant to the certified KVI institutions and State KVI Boards were provided from budgetary grants, however, due to continuous increase in the financial requirements of these institutions and State Boards on the one hand and budgetary constraints on the other, it was felt that these institutions should approach nationalised banks for their credit needs. Accordingly, the Government of India introduced the interest subsidy scheme.

Presently, these institutions are issued the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificates by the Commission and based upon these Certificates they approach the nationalised banks for the bank credit. The interest on these loans is 4% and the difference between the normal bank rate of interest and the subsidised rate of interest is met through grant from this Department. KVIC also gives loans given from Government directly to the listed institutions at zero percent for khadi and at 4% for village industries.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Electricity through N.C.E.S.

1315. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to produce electricity through non-conventional energy sources in Kerala;

(b) the amount provided for the development of non-conventional energy sources in the State during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of electricity produced during the above period; and

(d) the amount and target earmarked for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a): A 2 MW wind farm project is nearing completion at Kanjikode in Pallakkad district of Kerala. Another wind farm demonstration project of 2 MW capacity has been approved for Kottathara in the same district.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.69 crores has been provided to Kerala State during the last three years under the Wind Power Programme.

(c) As the projects are yet to be commissioned regular production of electricity has not commenced so far.

(d) State-wise allocation of funds and targets have not been fixed for the 8th Five Year Plan. Projects are considered on the basis of proposals received from different States, subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

Agro-Based Industries

1316. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests for decontrolling of such industries which use agricultural produce as raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such industrial units;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision thereon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI) (a) to (e): Requests are received from time to time from various industrial organisations/associations for decontrol of industries which are kept under compulsory licensing. These requests are considered by the Government. The list of industries under compulsory licensing is reviewed from time to time. At present, there are 16

industries under compulsory licensing which include industries using agriculture produce as raw material like sugar, cigars and cigarettes, and alcoholic drinks. These industries have been kept under licensing for reasons relating to social considerations, environmental concerns and control on use of hazardous chemicals.

Drinking water in Andhra Pradesh

1317. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangement through Science and Technology inputs to provide safe drinking water in difficult area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether water is also being supplied through solar photo-voltaic pumping system in some difficult locations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Government of India have been taking measures through Science & Technology inputs for providing safe drinking water in difficult area of Andhra Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission launched under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment through the sub-mission programmes. Under the Sub-mission on scientific source finding and conservation of water (sustainability), the hydro geological and geophysical survey conducted with the help of satellite imageries for locating most suitable drilling sites have considerably reduced the failure rates of bore-wells drilled under the Rural Supply Programmes in the States. Under the Sub-mission on control of fluorosis, 24 Fill & Draw type of de-fluoridation plants for pipewater supply schemes and 273 handpump attached type de-fluoridation plants have been installed for providing fluoride free water to the affected villages. Under Sub-mission on control of brackishness, 13 plants have been installed in the saline affected Districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam and Guntur.

(c) and (d): 11 Solar photovoltaic pumps are installed in remote habitations where there is no power supply in Anantapur Kurnool, Khammam and Adilabad Districts.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

1318. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered practitioners of various indigenous systems of medicine in the country, system-wise and State-wise as on January 1, 1995;

(b) whether a registered practitioner is entitled to practise in all parts of the country;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to standardise instruction in the indigenous systems of medicines throughout the country; and

(d) the number of degree-awarding institutions in the country, system-wise and State-wise with their annual admission capacity and the annual output during the last three academic years, year-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a): The available information may please be seen in the given Statement-I.

(b) The registration of practitioner of Indigenous System of Medicine (ISM) is done by the State Boards/ Councils of ISM under the provisions of their State Acts. Hence, the practitioners registered with one State Board/ Council of Indian Medicine can practice in that State only. However, the persons possessing a recognised medical qualification whose name is for the time being borne on the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall be entitled according to the qualifications to practise Indian Medicine in any part of the Country. Regarding Yoga and Naturopathy, since no separate laws exist in any State, except for Naturopathy in Andhra Pradesh regulating their practice these practitioners are at liberty to practise even without registration.

(c) The minimum standards of education for Ayurved, Siddha and Unani have been prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy has also taken necessary steps in this directions.

(d) The information is given in the Statement-II and III.

STATEMENT - I

Statewise/Scheme-wise number of registered Practitioners of ISM (Ayurved/Unani/Siddha/Naturopathy) in the Country as on 31-3-1994

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	21276	6748	—	180
2.	Assam *	558	#	—	—
3.	Bihar #	75711	3250	—	—
4.	Gujarat *	14834	232	—	—
5.	Haryana *	17813	1641	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh #	6414	453	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir #	343	162	—	—
8.	Karnataka #	11010	702	—	—
9.	Kerala *	12416	54	1310	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh *	45865	345	—	—
11.	Maharashtra #	35655	891	—	—
12.	Orissa *	3254	13	—	—
13.	Punjab *	18812	5609	—	—
14.	Rajasthan #	20561	1002	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu *	3248	855	11142	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh *	53265	11015	—	—
17.	West Bengal *	2676	4927	#	—
18.	Delhi *	5729	2134	—	—
Total		349440	40033	12452	180

NOTE: - = Nil+ = Information not received

£ = Information as on 31-3-94 is not available hence repeated for the latest available year.

* = Source Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)

STATEMENT-II

The number of degree awarding Ayurvedic Institutions in the Country State-wise, with their annual admission capacity and the annual output during the last three academic years, year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Colleges	Annual Admission capacity	Annual output during		
				1991-92	1992-93*	1993-94*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	130(4)	106(4)	58(3)	52(3)
2.	Assam	1	30(1)	*	*	*
3.	Bihar	12	209(8)	70(2)*	117(2)	*
4.	Gujarat	9	280(9)	226(8)	114(5)	105(5)
5.	Haryana	4	200(4)	164(3)	125(3)	159(3)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	20(1)	12(1)	18(1)	17(1)
7.	Karnataka	11	451(11)	154(8)	129(7)	143(7)
8.	Kerala	5	170(5)	81(3)*	86(3)	68(3)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	217(7)	100(5)	127(5)	131(5)
10.	Maharashtra	25	1303(25)	917(20)	727(14)	676(14)
11.	Orissa	6	180(6)	121(5)	167(4)	78(3)
12.	Punjab	4	180(4)	117(3)*	104(3)	113(3)
13.	Rajasthan	5	320(5)	196(4)*	70(4)	90(2)
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	40(2)	13(1)	12(1)	35(1)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10	435(10)	180(9)	101(3)	61(2)
16.	West Bengal	1	60(1)	37(1)*	52(1)	52(1)
17.	Chandigarh	1	50(1)	47(1)		
18.	Delhi	1	41(1)	26(1)		
Total		109	4316(105)	2567(99)	2107(59)	1780(53)

NOTE: * = Source CCIM + = Information not available Figures in brackets indicate the number of institutions whose reports have been received.

STATEMENT-III

The number of degree awarding Unani & Siddha Institutions in the Country state-wise, with their annual admission capacity and the annual output during the last three academic years, year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Colleges	Annual Admission capacity	Annual output during		
				1991-92	1992-93*	1993-94*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	100	100(2)	94(2)	65(2)
2.	Bihar	4	160	*	*	*
3.	Karnataka	1	50	24(1)	31(1)	22(1)
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	50	25(1)	25(1)	*
5.	Maharashtra	4	175	119(3)	* 87(3)	124(3)
6.	Rajasthan	3	100	*	*	*
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	16	14(1)	*	*
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4	103	61(3)	* 42(2)	96(3)
9.	Delhi	2	91	79(2)	*	*
Total		22	845	422(13)	279(9)	307(9)
SIDDHA						
Tamil Nadu		2	150	87(2)	*	*

NOTE: + = Information not available

* = Source CCIM Figures with in brackets indicate the number of institutions reported

Special Recruitment for Backward Classes

1319. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to launch any Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the posts meant for backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since reservation for the other Backward Classes has just started, there are no backlog vacancies which need to be filled through a Special Recruitment Drive.

Women Militants Organisation

1320. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any women militants outfit trained in militancy including use of fire arms and sharp edged weapons has been identified in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to disarm or liquidate such women militants organisations?

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

An organisation by the name "Dukhtaran-E-Millat" in J&K had come to notice through the local press wherein it had called upon women to keep sharp edged weapons for defence against assault. However, no specific instance of imparting training to women by this outfit, in the use of weapons has come to notice. Activities of various groups engaged in propaganda, militancy and terrorist violence, are being continuously kept under close watch along with various security measures and operations to check and contain their activities.

[Translation]

Agreement With Slovenia

1321. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Slovenia have entered into any agreement for Scientific and Technological cooperation recently.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir An Agreement on Scientific and Technological cooperation between India and Slovenia was concluded in New Delhi on 31st January 1995, which envisages joint scientific and technological research and development in mutually agreed areas; exchanges of specialists; exchange of S&T information; and joint scientific conferences and workshops.

(c) The Agreement shall enter into force by exchange of notes between the two countries after completion of the respective procedural requirements.

[English]

Women in ATC/FC Branch

1322. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force had called some women for selection in the Air Traffic Control/Fighter Controller (ATC/FC) Branch during 1994;

(b) whether the selection process had been initiated and completed and some women selected;

(c) whether subsequently the enrolment of women in ATC/FC Branch has been called off;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the advertisement and selection process for this job was done without prior approval of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Question does not arise.

(e) and (f): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

IAF had not invited applications for commissioning for Air Traffic Control/Fighter Controller duties. Government sanction stands already issued for induction of women candidates on Short Service Commission basis, for various Ground Duty Branches (including ATC/FC duties) except for the Fighter/Bomber stream of the Flying Branch. The officers of the Administration Branch of the IAF are also put up on Air Traffic Control/Fighter Controller duties after relevant training. Advertisements were issued by IAF for induction of Women candidates into the Administration Branch for purely administrative duties. Logistics and Accounts Branches for 6-SSC (W) Course Commencing January, 1995. After scrutiny of applications, a large number of women candidates, who had applied for entrance into the Administration Branch but could not make it to the merit list, were available. There were shortfalls in the induction of male candidates for ATC/FC duties. Therefore, a proposal was mooted in the Air Headquarters to include some of these women candidates, low in merit, in the 4-SSC (ATC/FC) Course for male candidates, commencing in February/March 1995. At this initial stage of the proposal some of these women candidates were informed that they were being considered for appointment for ATCFC duties. However on a subsequent detailed examination of the proposal, Air Headquarters came to the conclusion that such a move would create serious legal and administrative problems of inter se seniority. The 4-SSC (ATC/FC) Course for male candidates was for 12 weeks whereas 6-SSC (W) Course for women candidates was for 52 weeks. Therefore, women candidates low in merit passing out from the 4 SSC (ATC/FC) Course of 12 weeks, would become senior to the selected women candidates who were high in merit as they would have been commissioned on completion of 52 weeks' training. Moreover, since induction

of women for ATC/FC duties had not been advertised, it would have deprived other eligible and desirous candidates a chance to apply for such course. Therefore Air Headquarters dropped the proposal and intimated the concerned women candidates.

[Translation]

Health Care Schemes

1323. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of the allocations made to the state under these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the targets achieved under these schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) and (b) The details of the major Centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in the State including allocation of funds in respect of these schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) The Scheme-wise details of achievements in the state of Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Allocation of Funds to the State of Madhya Pradesh During 1993-94 and 1994-95 in Respect of Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Allocation of funds	
	1993-93	1994-95
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	1422.29	855.71
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	180.39	343.40
3. National T.B. Control Programme	350.00	385.00
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	116.43	198.57
5. National AIDS Control Programme	62.29	142.79
6. Family Welfare Programme	6575.01	5745.45

STATEMENT-II

Scheme-wise Details of Achievements under Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Name of the Programme	Achievements	
	1993-94	1994-95
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme		
No. of Blood Samples Examined	75,22,941	69.91,530 (Prov.)
No. of Positive Malaria cases detected	2,83,600	2,84,137
Pf. Cases	1,50,097	1,26,286
API (per 1000)	3.98	Under compilation
2. National T.B. Control Programme		
Sputum examined at PHCs	1,93,401	1,93,846*
New cases detected	64,158	59,548*

*(upto Dec., 94)

1	2	3
3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme		
New cases detected	26,883	19,985
Cases treated	26,883	19,985
Cases discharged	82,797	34,611
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness		
Cataract Operations performed	1,61,656	1,13,893 (upto Jan., 95)
5. National AIDS Control Programme		
The State programme management structure has been established. Training programmes for various categories of personnel are being carried out. 14 STD clinics are being strengthened both in terms of manpower development and equipments. 39 Blood Banks in the state have been modernised.		
6. National Family Welfare Programme		
DPT	20.91 lakhs	16.23 lakhs
Polio	20.98 lakhs	16.17 lakhs
B.C.G.	21.95 lakhs	18.49 lakhs
Measles	20.95 lakhs	17.00 lakhs
TT (P.W.)	21.31 lakhs	18.50 lakhs
Sterilisation	364175	310354
I.U.D.	704414	617829
C.C. Users	1611583	1869539
O.P. Users	348611	450600
		(up to Jan., 1995)

More Funds for SSIs

*1324. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned SSIs Demand More Funds appearing in the "Daily Telegraph" dated January 3, 1995;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of Small Scale Industries have stressed the need to increase the amount of long term loan and working capital;

(c) whether proper arrangements have been made for the sale of products manufactured by these industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir.

(d) 409 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale industrial units in the Government purchase programme. The participation both in internal and international exhibitions organised to assist small scale sector in exhibiting their products without incurring expenditure towards participation by them. Government of India have been extending various facilities as detailed below to the small scale units registered with National Small Industries Corporation under its Single Point Registration Scheme or with Public Enterprises concerned in order to help them in marketing their products:—

1. Issue of tender sets free of costs;
2. Exemption from payment of Earnest Money;
3. Waiver of Security Deposit upto the monetary limit for which the unit is registered;

4. Price preference upto 15% over the quotation of the large scale units.

Ministry of Commerce is already operating the Scheme on Marketing Development Assistance the benefits of which can also be availed by the small scale sector. Various State Governments are also extending marketing support to this sector.

Blood Banks

1325. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks and blood donation centres in each State;

(b) whether all these blood banks/blood donation centres have facilities to detect AIDS;

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

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to equip them with AIDS testing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a): A statement indicating the number of blood banks in various States is enclosed.

(b) to (d): Out of these blood banks, 150 are functioning as Zonal Blood Testing Centres where AIDS screening facilities are provided. At the District Level blood banks, Rapid test kits are provided for screening of blood for HIV. The Zonal Blood Testing Centres provide linkages to the blood banks located in the Government, Private, and Voluntary Sectors.

Statement Number of Blood Banks

Name of the State/UT	Number of Blood Banks
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2. Arunachal Pradesh	14
3. Assam	6
4. Andhra Pradesh	93
5. Bihar	35
6. Chandigarh (UT)	2
7. Delhi	28
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
9. Gujarat	116
10. Daman & Diu	—
11. Goa	7
12. Haryana	12
13. Himachal Pradesh	18
14. Jammu & Kashmir	5
15. Kerala	76
16. Karnataka	75
17. Lakshadweep	—
18. Maharashtra	189
19. Madhya Pradesh	38
20. Meghalaya	3
21. Mizoram	4
22. Manipur	2
23. Nagaland	1
24. Orissa	48
25. Pondicherry	2
26. Punjab	58
27. Rajasthan	35
28. Sikkim	2
29. Tamil Nadu	161

Name of the State/UT	Number of Blood Banks
30. Tripura	5
31. Uttar Pradesh	35
32. West Bengal	88
Total	1159

[English]

Early Sanction of Pension

1326. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Delay in pension made 66 year old penniless" as published in the 'Telegraph' dated February 19, 1995;

(b) whether the principle of early sanction of pension immediately after retirement of employees is not being strictly followed by Central Establishments;

(c) whether the Government have received representations of late from the pensioners;

(d) if so, the facts thereof, and

(e) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Government has seen the news item captioned Delay in pension made 66 year old penniless which relates to non-payment of pension to the Shri Pabitra Chakraborty, a retired School teacher from the Government of West Bengal. The pensions payable by the State Governments are the responsibility of the respective State Government as per Entry 42 of the State List under VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, the matter has been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government for taking necessary action.

(b) to (e) The system of sanction and payment of Central Government pensions operates on a decentralised basis. The concerned Ministries and Departments from where a Government servant retires are responsible for ensuring such payments without delay. The existing instructions clearly stipulate that the Heads of Departments/offices must ensure compliance of Government Orders for authorising pension, provisional or final, by the date of retirement.

[Translation]

Development of "Pace-Maker"

1327. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms developing laboratories propose to lend their support for the development and manufacture of light sophisticated life saving medical instruments in the country;

(b) if so, whether such laboratory has successfully developed "Pace maker" recently; and

(c) if so, the size and weight thereof alongwith the price/Value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Society for Bio-Medical Technology (SBMT) has been formed by Department of Science & Technology, Department of Welfare, National Institute of Rural Development and Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) to utilise the spin-off potential of various state-of-the-art technologies already developed by DRDO laboratories towards development of life saving medical devices.

(b) External "pace-maker" prototype for intensive-care application has been developed through the Society and is under clinical trials at Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.

(c) The pacemaker developed for intensive care application weighs about 100 gms and is of the size of a pocket calculator. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000/-.

[English]

Battery Operated Vehicles

1328. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to analyse the cost effectiveness of Battery Operated Vehicles vis-a-vis petrol run vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study to produce Battery Operated Vehicles with a view to conserve petrol and diesel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Studies on the comparative economics of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) and vehicles run on diesel or petrol indicate that at the present levels of prices, BOVs will be cost effective only with the provision of subsidies and fiscal incentives. Besides, there are also issues concerning the maximum range achievable per charge, duration of retention of charge and the period required for recharging, weight and cost of replacement of batteries etc., on which more Research & Development is going on both in the country and outside.

(c) and (d) BOVs, both passenger and industrial models, are being presently commercially manufactured by various private and public sector organisations in the country and subsidies at different levels and incentives are available for the approved models.

National Surveillance Network

1329. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a National Surveillance Network for fore warning and control of epidemics like danguue, kala-azar, Japanese encephalitis, Malaria etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this network is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Surveillance of malaria, Japanese Encephalitis and kala-azar is regularly undertaken under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) through information derived from Primary Health Centres, compiled through the State and Regional Offices. This is now proposed to be strengthened through various measures which include:

- Providing support for electronic networking;
- identification of Regional and Local level Surveillance Centres for diseases control generally;
- establishment of an early warning system by involving the District Revenue Machinery;

Instructions have already been sent to Apex Institutes and State Governments. to activate the process of establishing an effective network.

Health Services

1330. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government for extension of health service in Gujarat under the scheme health for all by 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted any scheme to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) To achieve the goal of "Health for All by 2000 AD", a comprehensive promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services is being provided in the rural areas of the State through a network of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres established in the State and in the urban areas. Similar services are being provided through Taluka/Sub-division/ District and specialised hospitals. Besides this, to control/ eradicate major communicable and non-communicable diseases, the following major Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the State.

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme
2. National T.B. Control Programme

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

4. National Programme of Control of Blindness

5. National AIDS Control Programme

6. Family Welfare Programme, including MCH and Immunisation Programme.

(b) to (d) The Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for exploring World Bank Assistance with tentative cost of Rs. 550.00 Crores for development of secondary level hospitals in the State and the same has been sent to Department of Economic Affairs.

[Translation]

Government Employees/Officers

1331. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of decrease/increase registered in the number of each category of employees/officers during the last three years; and

(b) the extent of increase/decrease registered in the Government expenditure as a result thereof?

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

(a) Strength of employees was as follows:

Period	No. of employees	Extent of Increase (+) decrease(-)
1991-92	41,39,256	—
1992-93	39,74,290	(-)1,64,966
1993-94	38,41,896	(-)1,32,394

(b) Expenditure on Pay and allowances of Government servants was as follows:—

(In crores of rupees)			
Financial years	Pay	Allowances (Other than Travel Expenditure)	Extent of increase(+)/ decrease(-) on pay and allowances
1991-92	6289.95	5179.17	—
1992-93	6618.25	6358.07	(+) 1507.20
1993-94	6459.15	8110.67	(+) 1593.50

Ocean Development

1332. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the work regarding development of ocean undertaken by the Department of Ocean Development during each of the last two years;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during the above period; and

(c) the achievements made by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND THE MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The details of work undertaken regarding development of ocean and achievements in the last two years are as under 1992-93:

- * Completion of survey of the mine site (Pioneer area) of 150,000 sq. km allotted to India by using hydrosweep and generation of bathymetric data and maps.
- * Erection of pilot plants for extraction of metals from nodules at the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar and pilot plant campaigns for obtaining material and energy balance.
- * Completion of the first phase of design and development of a remotely operated nodule collector unit and bucket-in-pipe lifting system, master slave manipulator for a scaled-down seabed mining system and testing of the equipment in a shallow water test basin facility.
- * Completion of ten multidisciplinary research cruises of Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV) Sagar Kanya and thirteen cruises of Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) Sagar Sampada and demonstration of the performance of the deep sea trawl designed and developed at the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT).
- * Dissemination of potential fishery zone information by the Department's Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) Centres to fishermen through their co-operative societies in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- * Identification of 32 hot-spots along the coastline for monitoring the sources of pollutants under the Pollution Monitoring Programme.
- * Completion of the first crop of prawn culture in Andamans achieving a production rate of 1.25 tonne per hectare.
- * Commissioning of the first shore station at Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh for operationalisation of shore to fishing vessel two way communication system.
- * Identification of 51 marine organisms under the national project on drugs from the sea and detailed biological and chemical investigations resulting in valuable leads in most of the major areas of biological activities 1993-94.
- * Completion of a comprehensive geostatistical evaluation of the resources of polymetallic nodules and their spatial distribution in the total pioneer area of 150,000 sq. km allotted to India. Identification of the area of lesser economic potential on the basis of bathymetric data.
- * Completion of five pilot plant campaigns at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional.

Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar for obtaining material and energy balance under the extractive metallurgy project.

- * Completion of 8 multidisciplinary research cruise of ORV Sagar Kanya and 15 cruises of FORV Sagar Sampada.
- * Completion of Phase I of the Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) project under Coastal Zone and Islands programmes and commissioning of MARSIS centres at the Institute of Ocean Management, Madras and the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi.
- * Finalisation of a National Contingency Plan for combating oil pollution.
- * Monitoring of 25 pollution parameters at 77 locations along the coast of, mainland and islands on a continuous basis and feed back to the State Pollution Control Boards for remedial action and intensive monitoring of 32 hot-spots.
- * Technological break through in prawn cultivation in acidic Andaman soil and harvest of 2 tonne per hectare per crop prawns in Andaman Islands under the Island Development Programme.
- * Commissioning of second shore station at Malpe in November 1993 and operationalisation of shore to fishing vessel two-way communication system and distribution of Walkie-talkie sets to the fishermen through the cooperative societies.
- * Development and installation of five indigenous tide gauges at Bombay, Goa, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Veraval.
- * Establishment of the National Institute of Ocean Technology in association with IIT, Madras for mission oriented technology development in ocean sector.
- * Strengthening of infrastructural support in the institutions involved in the National Ocean Information System.
- * Continuation of systematic study of marine flora and fauna as a possible source of new drugs and identification of potential bio-active substances and screening of 134 marine organisms for biological activity.

(b) The details on year-wise expenditure for the scientific programmes of the Department are as under:

1992-93 :Rs. 44.36 crores

1993-94 :Rs. 46.12 crores

[English]

Violation of Companies Act

1333. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government companies have been found violating the provisions of Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, so far;

(c) the companies against which prosecutions have

been filed under the relevant provisions of the above act; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) Show cause notices have been issued to 16 Government Companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 in relation to their Portfolio Management Scheme (PMS) transactions, etc. Prosecutions under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, have so far been filed against 8 Government companies. Company-wise details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Contravention of the provision of the Companies Act, 1956 covered in showcause notice issued to the company and its officers /directors
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Government Companies against which show-cause notices issued		
1.	Pawan Hans Limited	Sections 49, 211, 291 & 292 of the Act
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Sections 49, 211, 291 & 292 of the Act
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sections 49, 211, of the Act
4.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	Sections 17, 49, 58A, 76, 211, 291 & 292 of the Act
5.	Maruti Udyog Limited	Sections 49, & 292 of the Act
6.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Sections 49, 211, & 292 of the Act
7.	Reshtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Limited	Sections 292 and 370 of the Act
8.	National Research Development Corporation Limited	Sections 292(3) and 370 of the Act
B. Government companies against which prosecutions have been filed		
1.	Oil India Limited	Sections 292 & 211 of the Act
2.	National Aluminium Company Limited	Sections 17, 211, & 292 of the Act
3.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited	Sections 211 of the Act
4.	Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited	Sections 211 & 292 of the Act
5.	National Film Development Corporation Limited	Sections 49 & 292 of the Act
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sections 49, 211 and 292 of the Act
7.	Gas Authority of India Limited	Sections 211, 292 and 370 of the Act*
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Sections 49 and 292 of the Act

*Prosecution has been filed under Sections 211 and 292 of the Act.

[Translation]

Khadi and Village Industry

1334. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to promote khadi and village industries;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to implement this plan during the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the amount likely to be spent under this plan during the next two years;

(d) whether the Government have formulated this action plan on the basis of the recommendations of the committee constituted for this purpose under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government for implementation of the same; and

(f) the value of the production likely to be achieved and the number of job opportunities likely to be created by khadi and village industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) to (f) Government had constituted a High Power Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to go into the problems in the Khadi and Village Industries Sector and recommend measures for its speedy growth. On the basis of the recommendations of the HPC, and Action Plan has been framed and launched. The highlights of the Action Plan is to create two million additional jobs during the remaining period of the 8th Five Year Plan through development of Khadi and Village Industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 5600 crores likely to come from budgetary support, bank Finance and DRDA support. The Action Plan also recommended for modification of the definition of the Village Industry to raise the per capita investment limit in Plant and Machinery from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 50,000 and to raise the population limit from 10,000 to 20,000 for the Rural Area for the purpose of this definition. The production of Khadi will be increased from the present 105 million tonnes to 200 million tonnes.

Government has already enhanced the capital investment for the Village Industries upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000 and revised the limit of population for a Rural Area upto 20,000. As regards generation of two million jobs during the remaining period of the 8th Five Year Plan through the development of Khadi and Village Industries and increasing Khadi production upto 200 million tonnes, Government has decided to extend the Special Employment Programme to 34 districts and intensify it in the existing 16 districts. A Special Employment Programme through intensive development of Khadi and Village Industries in selected 125 blocks throughout the country has already been launched. So far 108 blocks have been identified for this programme. In addition to this, 100 special projects will be taken up in priority village industries like leather, food processing, ghani oil etc. through cluster approach. Besides, the normal programmes will be strengthened. Implementation of all these programmes will be made through KVIC and other agencies after Budgetary support is made available. KVIC has a regular target of production of Khadi and V.I. products worth Rs. 4320 crores by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. The Commission has a target of generating employment of 62.75 lakh persons by this time with the present level of budgetary support.

Land belonging to Cantonment Boards

1335. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the land belonging to Cantonment Boards is lying unused;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of land out of it, which has been encroached upon;

(d) the action taken by the Government to vacate this encroachment;

(e) whether the Government have formulated any long-term scheme to utilise the said land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on February 1994, 0.054% of the total land under the management of Cantonment Boards was under encroachment.

(d) Action is taken by the respective Cantonment Boards to remove encroachments under Section 191(2) of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971. This is an ongoing process.

(e) & (f) Cantonment Boards are responsible for formulating schemes for development of lands under their management. Government have been encouraging Cantonment Boards to formulate such schemes.

SC/STs in Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

1336. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I, II, III and IV employees working in Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them;

(b) the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of the posts filled up out of the reserved quota; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up the reserved quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this organisation and the time by which the reserved posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a) The number of Class I, II, III and IV employees working in Kakrapar Atomic Power Project and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them are given below:—

i) Total Employees 1300

ii) SC employees out of (i) above 157

iii) ST employees out of (i) above 211

(b) The quota of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe for posts filled on the basis of all India Recruitment is 15% for SC and 7-1/2% for ST, except for the exempted categories. The quota of SC & ST for posts filled on a regional basis is as applicable in the State of Gujarat, namely 7% for SC and 14% for ST.

(c) As at (ii) and (iii) above.

(d) Candidates meeting the specified requirements in respect of highly technical posts are not readily available either from the local employment exchange or even from the State Directorate of Employment. Action has been taken for obtaining No Objection Certificate from the State Directorate of Employment for issue of advertisement as part of special recruitment drive. The time by which the reserved posts are likely to be filled up will be subject to availability of the candidates meeting the specialised requirements.

[English]

Health Projects

1337. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approached the World Bank for assistance to health projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any programme meant for implementation in Gujarat has been forwarded to the World Bank for financial aid;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any scheme from Gujarat Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The World Bank had sent an exploratory mission to study the feasibility of a possible World Bank Loan for the health sector including Upgradation of District Health Systems.

(c) to (g) The State Government of Gujarat has submitted a project proposal for the Development of Intermediate Level Hospitals in Gujarat with World Bank Assistance.

The total outlay of project is around Rs. 550 crores spread over a period of 5 years. This project has been sent to the Department of Economic Affairs for posing to the World Bank.

[Translation]

Homoeopathic Medicines

1338. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether packing of homoeopathic medicines in larger bottles have been banned by the Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether prices of homoeopathic medicines are increasing manifold as a result of it;
- (d) whether the Government propose to reconsider its decision in this regard; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Through the Gazette notification GSR No. 108 (E) dated 22nd February, 1994 the Government have prohibited packing and sale of Homoeopathic medicines containing more than 12% ethyl alcohol in packing of bottles of more than 30 ml but permitted to sell the same to Hospitals and Dispensaries in packing upto 100 ml.

(c) A few representations received from the Homoeopathic trade pointed out about possible increase in the prices and subsequent shortage of Homoeopathic medicines.

- (d) and (e) The matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Strike in Safdarjung Hospital

1339. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the doctors of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi have gone on Strike;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the demands of striking doctors; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problems of doctors and to ensure patient care;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b): The Resident doctors had gone on Dharna w.e.f. 20.2.95 and on strike since 24.2.95 upto 8.3.95.

(c) The demands included residential accommodation to Resident doctors; and restoration of CGHS facilities to them.

(d) The Resident doctors have withdrawn the strike w.e.f. the mid-night of 8.3.95 Additional accommodation and medical facilities are being provided to them.

Blood Bank

1340. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Dr. P.P. Goel Committee inquired into Complaints against the Indian Red Cross Blood Bank;
- (b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a), to (c): Indian Red Cross Society which is a statutory Non-Governmental Organisation, had appointed Dr. P.P. Goel to enquire into a complaint received by it regarding the

functioning of its Blood Bank. The Report submitted by Dr. Goel to Indian Red Cross Society is reported to have highlighted certain general and specific issues related to the functioning of the Blood Bank. It is further reported that the Indian Red Cross Society has initiated action in respect of the recommendations made in the report. The Government has no direct responsibility in implementing the reported recommendations which is basically for the Indian Red Cross Society to do.

Medical Colleges

1341. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court order restricting educational societies to open medical and dental colleges on capitation fee has been implemented by the State Governments;

- (b) if not, reasons therefore;

(c) whether these medical and dental colleges are still functioning in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the fate of the students who have enrolled themselves in these colleges; and

(e) the details of the fresh directives issued to State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) (a) and (b): As per order of the Supreme Court in Unnikrishnan's case, no medical college can charge capitation fee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No students were enrolled in such colleges.

(e) Based on the directions of the Supreme Court of India, guidelines regulating admission and fee in private medical and dental colleges have been notified by the Medical Council of India and Dental Council of India respectively.

[Translation]

Subsidy to Industrial Units

1342. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial units of some of the States have sought to restore the subsidy which was withdrawn by the Central Government in the light of the High Court's directives;

(b) whether the industrial units in some States which have received first instalment of subsidy are facing crisis; and

(c) if so, the way in which the Government propose to resolve the problems of industrial units of each of the States?

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

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a): The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was introduced in 1971 and was operative up to 30.09.1988. The Scheme was not extended beyond 30.09.1988. Some of the State Governments had asked for further continuation of the Scheme.

(b) & (c) : The Scheme started in 1971 was extended from time to time and the last extension was granted up to 30.09.1988. The Scheme was not extended beyond 30.09.1988. However, certain industrial units had, by default, drawn the first instalment sanctioned after 30.09.1988, which was sought to be recovered from those units. The Government is not aware of any crisis being faced by these units due to non extension of the subsidy.

Implementation of IRDP

1343. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits under Integrated Rural Development Programme do not reach upto the needy persons particularly to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat and other States;

(b) whether the Government are likely to undertake any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a): In order to ensure that benefits under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) reach needy persons it is stipulated that only Below Poverty Line (BPL) families should be assisted and 50 per cent of such families should belong to SC/ST category. During 1993-94 almost 52% of IRDP beneficiaries in Gujarat and 53% beneficiaries at the all-India level were SC/STs.

(b) and (c): The Government undertakes periodical concurrent Evaluation surveys to assess, inter-alia, whether benefits under the programme reach the target group. There have been four such Evaluation surveys so far. According to the third round of Concurrent Evaluation survey in 1989, (the results of which have been published), about 29% of the beneficiaries belonged to Scheduled Caste and 16% to Scheduled Tribe. As many as 83 per cent of families assisted were either destitute, very very poor or very poor.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

1344. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CSIR, the country's premier research and development organisation has turned into consultancy service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The CSIR carries out R&D and provides other S&T services including consultancy to diverse sectors. The contribution of consultancy in the year 1993-94 had been of Rs. 15 crores only as against government grant of Rs. 316 crores and income of Rs. 94 crores derived from external sources.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-US Commission on Science and Technology

1345. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-U.S. Commission on Science and Technology met recently to review the progress of collaboration in Science & Technology fields; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development Schemes

1346. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various rural development schemes are being implemented in all over the country properly;

(b) if so, whether all such schemes are also being implemented in the Kalsi (Nilokheri), Farekpur (Yamuna Nagar), Kahangarh and Narayangarh (Sahahabad- Markanda) of Haryana for denotified, nomadic tribes (Sansi);

(c) if so, the number of families benefited, scheme-wise, year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) Major rural development schemes viz. (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), (ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) are being implemented in all over the country. In order to ensure proper implementation of these programmes, several steps are taken by the Government to have close monitoring of the programme through periodical progress reports, meetings of high level coordination committees at State /Central level, workshop / Seminars of Project Directors of DRDAs, prescribed schedules of inspection for officers at various levels etc.

(b) to (d) The above programmes are also being implemented in all the blocks of Haryana. However, block-wise / caste-wise information is not maintained.

Hindustan Newsprint Limited

1347. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the profit / loss of Hindustan Newsprint Units during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to modernise the above units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Net profit after tax for last three years

1991-92 : Rs. 1448 lakhs

1992-93 : Rs. 1949 lakhs

1993-94 : Rs. 2247 lakhs

(b) Hindustan Newsprint Limited has proposed to set up a 200TPD capacity Deinking Plant (Waste paper re-cycling plant).

N.F.I.C.

1348. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to wind up the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be wound up;

(c) whether business activities of National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi has come to stand still, resulting in non-payment of salary and other dues to their employees;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of employees of NAFIC and to absorb them in other Government departments in Delhi; and

(e) whether Voluntary retirement scheme is applicable in NAFIC and the number of employees who have taken retirement under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the competent authority i.e. central registrar (co-op) in this case will take a necessary decision looking into the health of the organisation.

(c) The decision on business activities or otherwise of the federation is based on the decision of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd. and the salaries of the employees of NAFIC are required to be met through the income generated by the business activities of the federation. However, Government has released Rs. 5.00 lakhs in January, 1995 to the NAFIC to meet its expenditure on salaries.

(d) and (e) The proposal of introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme is under consideration of this Department for funding. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure for making necessary provision of funds for introduction of Voluntary Retirement

Scheme. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which is under the administrative control of this Department has also been requested to consider the request of the Federation to consider cases of 16 Employees who have opted out of VRS for absorption in their organisation as per their rules, sympathetically.

Prosthodontics

1349. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hospitals in the country have been provided prosthodontics and dentistry services;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to provide similar services in more Government Hospitals and C.G.H.S. dispensaries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Prosthodontics and dentistry facilities are available in the Dental Colleges-cum-Hospitals. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Central Govt. hospitals have dental facilities. There is no proposal, however, at present to provide prosthodontics and comprehensive dentistry facilities in Central Govt. hospitals and C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

STATEMENT

1. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, Calcutta
2. Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay-400008
3. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Bombay-400011
4. Dental College & Hospital, K.G.'s. Medical College, Lucknow-226003
5. Pb. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Amritsar
6. Tamil Nadu Govt. Dental College, Madras-600003
7. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Patiala-147001
8. Govt. Dental College, Fort, Bangalore-560002
9. Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum-635001
10. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Atzalganj, Hyderabad-500012
11. Patna Dental College & Hospital, Agamkuan, Patna-800007
12. College of Dentistry, Indore
13. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, New Civil Hospital Compound, Asarwa, Ahmedabad

14. College of Dental Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
 15. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur
 16. Bapuji Dental College & Hospital, Davangere
 17. Rajah Muthiah Dental College & Hospital, Annamalai Nagar (TN)
 18. Goa Dental College & Hospital, Ribander Hospital Complex, P.O. RIBANDER (Goa)
 19. Dental College, Medical Campus, Rohtak
 20. Dental College, Medical College P.O., Calicut-673008
 21. Regional Dental College, Guwahati (Assam)
 22. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Medical College Campus, Aurangabad
 23. Dental Wing, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack
 24. Dental Wing, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur
 25. Dental Wing, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi-110002
 26. Govt. Dental College, SMHS Hospital Premises, Srinagar
 27. Budha Institute of Dental Sciences, Patrakarnagar, Kankarbagh, Patna
 28. K.L.E. Society's Dental College, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum
 29. A.B. Chetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, Bunts Hostel Road, MANGALORE - 575003 (Karnataka)
 30. Jagatguru Shri Shivarathreeswara Dental College, Bannimantap, MYSORE.
 31. Vinayaka Mission's Sankaracharyar Dental College, 44-Second Agraharam, SALEM.
 32. J.K.K. Natraja Dental College, KOMARAPALAYAM (Tamil Nadu)
 33. S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences, Dhavalgiri, DHARWAD.
 34. S.J.M. Dental College & Hospital, CHITRADURGA.
 35. H.K.E. Society's Dental College, GULBARGA.
 36. College of Dental Surgery, K.M.C., MANGALORE.
 37. V.S. Dental College, K.R. Road, V.V. Puram, BANGALORE.
 38. Rajas Dental College, New Raja Nagar, VADAKANGULAM - 627116 (Tamil Nadu)
 39. M.R.A. Dental College, 1/36, Clinic Road, Cooke Town, BANGALORE.
 40. D.A.V. Centenary Dental College, Model Town, YAMUNA NAGAR (Haryana)
 41. Ragas Dental College, 116, Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, MADRAS.
 42. Saveetha Dental College, Poonamallee, MADRAS.
 43. Sarjug Dental College, Hospital Road, Laheria Sarai, DARBHANGA (Bihar)
 44. P.M. Nadaguda Dental College & Hospital, BAGALKOT.
 45. Bharati Vidyapeeths Dental College & Hospital, Katraj Dhankawadi Educational Complex, PUNE
 46. Sree Balaji Dental College & Hospital, MADRAS.
 47. Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, Uthiramerour, Chanda-Anna, Distt. (T.N.)
 48. Dental College, Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayavada (A.P.)
 49. Pravara Rural Institute of Dental Education and Research, P.O. Loni, LONI—413736, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
 50. The North Bengal Dental College, North Bengal Medical College and Hospital Campus, SHILIGURI.
 51. Pondicherry Dental College & Hospital, Pondicherry.
 52. Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's, Dental College, AMRAVATI.
 53. Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Mandir's Dental College & Hospital, NASIK-3.
 54. Christian Dental College, LUDHIANA.
 55. College of Dental Sciences, DAVANGERE (Karnataka).
 56. Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital, New Bombay
 57. K.V.G.M. Dental College, SULLIA.
 58. Vasantdada Patil Dental College & Hospital, SANGLI.
 59. Jamanlal Goenks Dental College & Hospital, AKOLA (Maharashtra)
 60. Yenapoya Dental College, Zulekha Complex, Bibi Alani Road, MANGALORE.
 61. Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial Medical Trust's Dental College, WARDHA - 442004.
 62. Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Shikshan Sanatha's Dental College & Hospital, AURANGABAD.
 63. Govt. Dental College, Jamnagar.
 64. Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, CHANDIGARH.
 65. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, VARANASI - 221005 (U.P.)
 66. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, NEW DELHI.
- For Defence Services Personnel Only*
67. Armed Forces Medical College, PUNE-1.
- Dental Hygienist Course only*
68. Indira Gandhi Medical College, SHIMLA.
 69. Deptt. of Dental Surgery, J.N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, ALIGARH.
- For Defence Service Personnel only*
70. Military Dental Centre, Delhi Cantt, DELHI.
 71. Military Dental Centre, LUCKNOW.
 72. Military Dental Centre, CALCUTTA.
 73. Air Force Central Dental Establishment, BANGALORE.

74. Naval Dental Centre, INHS Asvini, Colaba, BOMBAY.

Diversion of Funds

1350. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divert part of employment generation schemes funds to the watershed development programme to step up the resource availability for this activity;

(b) if so, the estimated amount involved in the programme in next financial year; and

(c) whether this strategy is likely to help in the uplifting of the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and its employment generation potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) According to the new guidelines for watershed development issued by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, 50% funds of each of employment generation schemes of Intensive Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IJRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been earmarked for taking up watershed development projects from the year 1995-96.

(b) The Central allocation under IJRY and EAS during 1995-96 is Rs. 702.56 crores and Rs. 1570 crores respectively, 50% of which works out to Rs. 351.28 crores and Rs. 785 crores respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

1351. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any enquiry regarding alleged misappropriation of large funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry made in this matter;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to plug loopholes in the monitoring system to check misuse of funds in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) at the district level and by the Village Panchayats at the village level. A few cases of misappropriation of funds, have, however, come to the notice of the Government of India. Involvement of Panchayats in the implementation of the Yojana in the country, has brought about the much desired transparency and the number of complaints regarding the misuse of JRY funds are relatively few. Nonetheless when complaints are received in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, they are referred to the concerned State Governments for appropriate inquiry and remedial action. Some of the State Governments have

suspended the officers/sarpanchs found responsible for misuse of JRY funds. Criminal cases have also been initiated against the officers/sarpanchs who have committed irregularities in the utilisation of JRY funds. No effort is spared to book the guilty.

The system of checks and balances is built into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) so that the misappropriation of funds does not take place. The JRY resources released to the village panchayats are kept in an exclusive and separate saving banks or post office account which can be operated jointly by the Sarpanch and another persons nominated by Panchayat. Every drawal from the bank is required to be authorised in the meeting of the village panchayat. The accounts of the DRDAs/ZPs/Gram Panchayats (GPs) are also subject to regular audit. Meeting of the village panchayats are to be held every month on a fixed date and time in which every member of village community can raise any issue regarding implementation of JRY. Instructions have been issued to the village panchayats is to appoint a Vigilance Committee for each village under its jurisdiction to oversee, supervise and monitor the implementation of works under the Yojana. The State Governments have also drawn up a programme of inspection of these works by senior officers, from the State/District/Block level who are required to inspect the works in the villages/districts at a frequency decided by the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC). This is supplemented by the visits of Central Government officers from the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment who have been assigned specific areas for such visits and follow up. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment have also introduced a system of Area Officers during the year 1993-94 with a view to effectively monitoring the various programmes of Rural Development including JRY. Under this scheme, senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above have been allocated one or two State(s) each. They are required to visit the State(s) allotted to them and give a feedback on the implementation of rural development programmes including JRY. To give greater attention to the States with higher proportion of rural poor and unemployed, the Area Officers Scheme has further been strengthened w.e.f. 1.1.1994 by including officers from the Department of Programme Implementation, Department of Wastelands Development and the Planning Commission also in the various teams of Area Officers.

[Translation]

Health Care Schemes

1352. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme pertaining to the public Health Department of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the Details thereof; and.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a proposal seeking World Bank Assistance to the extent of Rs. 263 crores for upgradation of secondary level hospitals. The State Government has been requested to resubmit the proposal with some modifications.

[English]

Posts Reserved for SCs/STs

1353. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in various departments of the Union Government during 1993 and 1994 which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of the Constitution;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant in these categories during this period; and

(c) the number of posts filled up during this period and the time by which remaining posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The information is not centrally maintained. However, information regarding the number of backlog vacancies for SC/ST as on 31.3.93 is placed on the table of the House. A Special Recruitment Drive was conducted from July 1993-March 1994 to fill up these vacancies. The result of this Drive is also given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Vacancies for SC/ST in Government of India

	Vacancies as on 31.3.93		Vacancies Filled as on 20.3.1995	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Group A	687	615	185	121
Group B	556	526	199	129
Group C	5795	6729	3442	3300
Group D	1527	3257	928	1666
Total	8565	11127	4754	5216

[Translation]

Prices of Products of Ordnance Factories

1354. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Ordnance factories charge exorbitant prices for their products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Prices charged by Ordnance factories from the armed forces are on a "no profit no loss" basis and from para-military and police forces with a small margin. Observations received from them regarding price calculations are mutually discussed and settled. The prices charged from other customers are based on market conditions. To encourage diversification by ordnance factories waiving of a portion of the overheads is permitted in appropriate cases.

[English]

Ban on Smoking

1355. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a Bill to ban smoking in public places and offices;

(b) if so, whether number of State Governments are also considering similar measures; and

(c) the State Governments which have introduced this type of legislation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The proposed legislation of tobacco includes among other things "ban on smoking in public places".

(b) and (c) Central Legislation once enacted can be adopted by the States through a resolution passed by the State Legislature.

Nuke Test in Asia

1356. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had offered facilities to monitor Nuke Tests in Asia;

(b) if so, whether the US has persuaded India and Pakistan to join the Clinton Administration in its efforts to create a regional arrangement in South Asia not to conduct nuclear tests;

(c) whether as part of this arrangement a verification facility to monitor nuclear testing in the region has been set up in Bangalore;

(d) whether similar facilities are being provided in Pakistan with the assistance of U.S.; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a), (b) & (c) In Gauribidanur in Karnataka, the Department of Atomic Energy has been operating a Seismic Station since 1965. As part of evolving an International Monitoring System to detect and identify seismic events, India

has been sending limited data from the Gauribidanur Seismic Station for the experiments conducted by the Group of Scientific Experts (GSE), a U.N. body. These experiments are worldwide and not restricted to Asia.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) which is currently being negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva envisages verification of seismic events in the context of monitoring nuclear tests and the Gauribidanur Seismic Station is expected to participate in the global network, whenever CTBT enters into force. This would be a global and not a regional network.

(d) & (e) Government have seen reports to the effect that USA plans to build a US \$ 200,000/- seismic monitoring station in Pakistan at Pari near Islamabad.

Mother and Child Care

1357. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Agency (IDA) have sanctioned huge amount for aid of Child Survival and safe Motherhood;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and utilised so far during the last two years, state-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to utilise the remaining amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in 1992-93 with joint funding from the IDA (World Bank), UNICEF and Government of India. The IDA has agreed to provide US \$214.53 million for the programme on the reimbursement basis. During the last two years an amount of Rs.219.30 crores (US \$ 71.81) have been got reimbursed from the IDA. State-wise details are not maintained.

(c) Adequate budgetary provision have been made during the years 1994-95 & 1995-96 to utilise the remaining amount of IDA assistance.

PLAGUE VISION

1358. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference titled Plague Vision 94 was held in New Delhi to take Stock of different strains of plague which Struck different parts of the country on October 9, 1994;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at that Conference; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Conference inter alia deliberated upon the outbreak of plague in Beed District of Maharashtra and Surat city in Gujarat State, referred to the need for adoption of a uniform policy on insecticides and drugs, proper steps for

disinfection of patients' clothing, houses and for effective surveillance.

(c) A Technical Advisory Committee to determine factors responsible for the outbreak of plague and other related matters to avoid recurrence of the outbreak in future was constituted on 11th October, 1994. The Committee is expected to submit its final report by April, 1995.

[Translation]

Blood Pressure

1359. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of more salt among Indians is the main cause for increased incidence of Blood Pressure;

(b) if so, the recommended in take of salt by WHO; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the masses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) In an international study in which India also participated, it has revealed that salt intake is associated with high blood pressure.

(b) The WHO has recommended that "Populations should be encouraged to reduce the consumption of salt in the direction of 5 gm daily or less".

(c) Counselling to patients is done from time to time.

[English]

Foreign mercenaries in Kashmir

1360. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:
DR. P. R. GANGWAR:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign mercenaries operating at present in Jammu-Kashmir, nationality-wise;

(b) the number of foreign mercenaries/militants killed and apprehended during the last three months;

(c) the number of police, para-military, military officials and civilian persons killed/injured during the above period;

(d) the compensation paid to the victims or to dependents of the deceased; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb the activities of foreign mercenaries/militants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the fact

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that a sizable number of foreign nationals/mercenaries have been infiltrated by Pakistan into the state of Jammu & Kashmir to indulge in violence and terrorist activities. However, it is not possible to give the precise number and nationality of such persons. According to available information during the last 3 months 38 foreign mercenaries/militants are reported to have been killed and 8 apprehended.

(c) The number of Police, Para-military, military officials and civilians killed/injured during the last three months are as follows:—

(i) No. of civilians killed 170 (ii) No. of security forces personnel killed 64 (iii) No. of civilians injured 46 (iv) No. of security forces personnel injured 150 (d) Payment of ex-gratia relief of 1 lakh each is being paid by the State Government for those killed and amounts varying between Rs. 500/- to 5,000/- each to those injured, depending upon the nature of injury.

(e) Measures have been taken to strengthen and intensify vigilance and patrolling on the LOC/border to check infiltration of anti-nationals/elements including foreign nationals/mercenaries, sustained pressure is being maintained and operations are being conducted to flush out such elements within the hinterland, and efforts are being made to further streamline the system to ensure better availability and use of information to enable targetted operations.

Population Growth

1361. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Action Plan has been formulated by the Union Government to control the increasing growth of population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide Maternal and Child Health Services and to expand reproductive health services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) A result-oriented Action Plan has been formulated in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. Its key features include improving the quality and outreach of services, promotion of spacing methods among younger age couples, special focus on 90 logging districts to improve their demographic parameters and involvement of voluntary and non-governmental organisations to promote community participation as well as strengthening of interventions to promote maternal and child health care.

(b) Maternal and Child Health Services constitute a part of the Family Welfare Programme. Services provided include recanalisation and medical termination of pregnancy.

Border Fencing

1362. SHRI G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fence the border from Pathankot in Punjab to Manwar-Tawi in Jammu Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large infiltration of ISI trained militants have been taking through this region; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for early fencing of this sensitive border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government is considering construction of fencing and flood lighting on the International Border in Jammu Sector covering a distance of 180 and 195.8 kms respectively.

(c) It is true that Pakistan has continued to try and infiltrate terrorists and anti-national elements and weaponry etc. all along the LOC/International Border in Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) The aim is to complete the fencing/flood lighting by March, 1996.

Medical Colleges

1363. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed the State to create 52 extra seats in the first year MBBS course in the Government Medical Colleges for the current academic year for the meritorious students;

(b) if so, whether by the order of the Court it has been ensured that the reservation in Medical Colleges does not exceed 50%; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Ayurvedic System

1364. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the Fifth Asia Pacific Military Medical Conference held in New Delhi during the last week of January, 1995;

(b) whether the Conference inter-alia stressed the need to study and enlarge the scope of the science and practice of Ayurveda;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to involve the system of Ayurvedic medicines in the armed forces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Fifth Asia Pacific Military Medical Conference held in New Delhi during the last week of January, 1995 took up the following subjects for discussion;

Environmental Medicine, Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Integration with Modern Medicine, Management of Combat Stress and Battle Fatigue Nursing Services—Future, Role & Mission Medical Management, Infectious Diseases of Regional Importance, Unique Aspect of Humanitarian Assistance and Missions and Military Readiness and Training.

(b) No, Sir. However, a paper was presented on Ayurveda and Modern medicine.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) At present only one scientific system of medical care is being followed by the Armed Forces Medical Services.

Central Secretariat Services

1365. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the Central Secretariat Services to remove cadre-disparity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Secretariat Services are decentralised into 33 cadres. The decentralisation was effected from 1962 on the recommendations of the Planning Commission as it was not found feasible to manage these services on a centralised basis. To mitigate the inter-cadre disparities in the matter of promotion, a Zoning Scheme for promotion to higher grades in Central Secretariat Services was evolved from 1969.

Passenger Cars

1366. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have issued orders for allotment of passenger cars on priority basis to favour some individuals in 1994 and 1995 (till February) to certain companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the complied/not honoured these orders;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action against the companies for their non-compliance;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) There is no control on sale/distribution of passenger cars and as such no orders for allotment of cars on priority basis are being issued. However, requests received from various VIPs for allotment of cars on priority basis are being forwarded to the manufacturers for favourable consideration.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Closure of VCRC Unit

1367. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICMR has taken a decision to close down Victor Control Research Centre Unit in Shertally, Alleppey District of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken to improve the functioning of this Unit;

(d) whether the Government have received any representations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) The Vector Control Research Centre Unit in Shertally, Alleppey district of Kerala is an extra mural research project taken up for carrying out specific research activities of which the findings are now available and no research input is any longer required. However, ICMR has decided to extend the duration of the Project for a period of 2 years with effect from 1.4.95 to work out the modalities of transferring the technology for health care delivery in the State of Kerala.

(d) & (e) Yes, Sir. These representations were for continuation of the project beyond 1.4.95.

All India Judicial Service

1368. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up an All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

New Departments in Union Government

1369. SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new Departments have been created in the Union Government;

(b) if so, names of such Departments and the subjects proposed to be dealt with by each;

(c) the objectives of such reaction;

(d) whether the formalities for recruitment of Officers and Staff in the above Departments have been prescribed;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some Officers and Staff are also proposed to be taken in these Departments;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken to ensure that the status and lien of the Officers and Staff is not disturbed in any way?

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

(b) and (c) The objectives for creation of the new Departments are to achieve targets of higher economic growth with special emphasis on poverty alleviation, and for ensuring that benefits reach the targetted groups in full measure. To enhance the effective monitoring, co-ordination and supervision capabilities of Ministries of the Government responsible for crucial economic programmes, a rationalisation of Ministries/ departments has been made.

A Statement giving the names of the Departments and the subjects to be dealt with by them is attached.

(d) to (h) The staff and officers in Ministries/Departments, including newly created Departments, are to be recruited in terms of the recruitment rules laid down. The new Departments have been created, inter alia, to rationalise the existing Ministries/Departments to give concentrated attention to various specific programmes. They, however, continue to belong to the same Ministries. The staff in their Central Secretariat is to be provided by the Central Secretariat Services Cadres in which their Ministries participate. The status and lien of the staff and officers is to be determined in terms of the rules and regulations relevant for the service.

STATEMENT

The following Departments have been created on 8th March, 1995:

- (A) Department of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Systems,
- (B) Department of Food Procurement and Distribution,
- (C) Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy,

- (D) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,
- (E) Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, and
- (F) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

2. The subjects to be dealt with by these new Departments are:

- (A) DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
 - (i) Consumer Cooperative
 - (ii) Public Distribution System
 - (iii) Monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities
 - (iv) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986)
 - (v) Price control of and inter-state trade and commerce in and supply and distribution of Vanaspati, Oil Seeds, Vegetable Oils, Cakes and Fats.
 - (vi) Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats.
- (B) DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

I. The following subject which fall within List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India:

- (1) Purchase of food stuffs for Civil requirements and their disposal and also for military requirements of sugar, rice and wheat.
- (2) Inter state trade and commerce in respect of foodgrains and other food stuffs including sugar.

II. The following subjects which fall within list III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (as regards Legislation only):

- (3) Trade and Commerce in, and supply and distribution of foodgrains.
- (4) Trade and Commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of sugar and foodstuffs other than food grains.
- (5) Price control of foodgrains, foodstuffs and sugar.

III. General and Consequential:

- (6) Matters relating to the following public sector organisation:—

Food Corporation of India

- (C) DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

I. UNION BUSINESS

- 1. Union agencies and institutions for research or for promotion of special studies in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy including all matters relating to:

- (i) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine;
- (ii) Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory.

II. LIST OF BUSINESS WITH WHICH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SHALL DEAL IN A LEGISLATIVE CAPACITY ONLY FOR THE UNION AND IN BOTH LEG-

ISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE CAPACITIES FOR ALL UNION TERRITORIES.

2. Homoeopathy
3. Indigenous system of medicines.

III. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

4. The Central Council of Indian Medicines
 5. The Central Council of Homoeopathy
 6. Ayurvedic, Sidha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board
 7. National Institute of Ayurveda
 8. National Institute of Homoeopathy
 9. Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Sidha
 10. Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy
 11. Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine
 12. Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy
 13. Post Graduate Institute for Medical Education and Research
 14. Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurveda University
 15. Post Graduate Centre of Ayurveda, Banaras Hindu University
 16. Central Research Institute for Yoga
 17. National Institute of Unani
 18. Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited.
- (D) DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION

I. Industrial Policy

1. General Industrial Policy
2. Administration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951)

II. Industries and Industrial and Technical Development

3. Planning, development and control of and assistance to, all industries other than those dealt with by any other Department
4. Issue of licenses for establishment of Industries for production of civil aircraft to be made in consultation with the Department of Civil Aviation and Department of Defence Production and Supplies
5. Cables
6. Light Engineering Industries (e.g. sewing machines, typewriters, weighing machines, bicycles etc.)
7. Light Industries (e.g. plywood, stationery, matches, cigarettes etc.)
8. Light Electrical Engineering Industries
9. Raw Films
10. Hard Board
11. Paper and newsprint
12. Tyres and Tubes
13. Salt
14. Cement
15. Technical Development including Bureau of Industrial

Costs and Prices and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

16. Soaps and Detergents
17. Foreign Investment Promotion Board
18. Direct Foreign and NRI investment in industrial and service projects.

III. Other subjects

19. Public sector project falling under the subjects included in this list except such projects as are specifically allotted to any other Department.
20. Coordination of matters of general policy of non financial nature affecting all public sector industrial and commercial undertakings.
21. Manufacture of heavy engineering equipment for all industries.
22. Heavy electrical engineering industries.
23. Machinery industries including Machine Tools and Steel Manufacturers
24. Auto Industries, including tractors and earth moving equipment
25. All types of diesel engines.

(E) DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

1. (a) All matters pertaining to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and programmes for rural employment including special works, wage or income generation and training related thereto;

(b) Implementation of the specific programmes of rural employment such as National Rural Employment Programmes (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and other programmes evolved from time to time.

(c) Micro level planning related to rural employment or unemployment and administrative infrastructure therefor.

2. Integrated rural development, including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, drought prone area programmes, etc.

3. Desert Development Programmes.

4. Rural housing including Rural Housing Policy and all matters germane and incidental thereto under country or rural planning, in so far as it relates to rural areas.

(F) DEPARTMENT OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

1. Formation of housing policy and programme (except rural housing which is assigned to the Department of Rural Development), review of the implementation of the plan schemes, collection and dissemination of data on housing, building materials and techniques, general measures for reduction of building costs and nodal responsibility for National Housing Policy.

2. Human Settlements including the United National Commission for Human Settlements and International Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Housing and Human Settlements.

3. Urban Development including Slum Clearance Schemes and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal

Schemes, International Cooperation and technical assistance in this field.

4. National Cooperative Housing Federation.
5. Implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment Schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yozna and other programmes evolved from time to time.

[Translation]

Manufacture of Fighter Aircraft

1370. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircrafts produced by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has stopped manufacturing of fighter aircrafts;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to resume the manufacturing of fighter aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) continues to manufacture fighter and other aircraft. It would not be in the interest of security to disclose production details.

[English]

Multi Barrel Rocket System

1371. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an indigenously developed multi barrel system has been successfully developed and tested; and
- (b) if so, the main features of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The multi-barrel rocket system "PINAKA" is under advance stages of development. So far, 16 series of developmental flight trials have been carried out. The system is now ready for user's evaluation trials which are expected to commence in second half of 1995.

- (b) This is an area weapon system having quick reaction time, high accuracy, high rate of fire and good mobility characteristics. It is capable of firing a salvo of 12 rockets upto maximum range of about 30 km.

Revival Plan for PSUs

1372. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to implement the revival plan for the three Calcutta-based ailing public sector units Braithwaite and Company, Jessop and Company and Burn Standard—which had already been approved by the group of Ministers headed by Finance Minister;

(b) whether the revival scheme sanctioned by the BIFR for the sick Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, a subsidiary of the public sector Burn Standard and Company has also not been implemented so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the delay has resulted in the reduction of workforce in these undertakings; and

(e) the present stage for the financial restructuring and revival/rehabilitation plan for these units being implemented to obviate any further retrenchment of work force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Government has approved revival plan of Braithwaite and Company Limited and the views of the Government have been conveyed to BIFR which will take final decision in the matter.

BSCL and Jessop have been referred to BIFR recently. Therefore, the revival plans for them have not yet been prepared

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the revival plan for BBVL but has sought certain modifications in the scheme.

(d) No reduction of workforce is due to delay in implementation of the revival scheme.

(e) The question does not arise.

Dental Colleges

1373. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey to ascertain the number of dental colleges required to cope with the vast population;

(b) whether the Government are encouraging opening of maximum dental colleges in Private Sector;

(c) if so, whether present procedure for opening dental and medical colleges need to be simplified;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the Dentists Act 1948 and Regulations framed thereunder, a Society or Trust can apply to the Central Government seeking permission to open a dental/ medical college.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

New Drug for Treatment of Thalassemia

1374. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new drug called DEFERIPRONE for treatment of thalassemia was launched for the first time in the world by its inventor, in New Delhi after its successful trials;

(b) if so, the details regarding the new drug, its inventor, clinical trials, effectiveness and cost-efficiency;

(c) whether the new drug is likely to revolutionise the treatment of thalassemia;

(d) if so, the comparative advantages of the new drug vis-a-vis existing drug DESFERAL for the treatment of Thalassemia in respect of cost, efficiency, management etc., and

(e) whether the Government propose to popularise the new drug among the thalassemia by subsidising the same and make it easily available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) Based on encouraging clinical trial reports and recommendation of the ICMR, Drugs Controller (India) had approved marketing of the drug keller, a brand of Deferiprone, under close supervision of haematologists. Unlike the old injectible drug Desferal, a brand name of desferrioxamine, the new drug, Deferiprone is an oral drug and does not require the use of electronic pump, is not painful, and does not cause local allergic reaction.

(e) There is no proposal to provide subsidy for the purchase of the drug. Since it is being produced indigenously no difficulty in respect of its availability is anticipated.

[Translation]

Community Development Programmes

1375. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the big industrial houses have started taking interest in community development programmes in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBAHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of such interest being taken by big industrial houses in Community Development Programmes in rural areas.

[English]

Technological Park

1376. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up technological Parks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) specifically for the electronics sector, two schemes have been introduced namely, Software Technology Park (STP) and Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP). Under the STP Scheme, the Department of Electronics (DOE) have established seven software Technology Parks at Pune, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhinagar and Thiruvananthapuram. State Government of West Bengal and Rajasthan have set up STPs at Calcutta and Jaipur respectively. Government has approved proposals for setting up of STPs by State Governments of Karnataka and Tamilnadu at Mysore and Madras respectively.

An EHTP may be set up by the Central Government State Government or private sector. There is no proposal to set up an EHTP by the Central Government. Six infrastructural units have been approved at Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Indore, Madras and NOIDA under EHTP Scheme for providing infrastructural facilities to individual EHTPs 123 Industrial Units have been approved under the Scheme.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

1377. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery has been set up at the Central level to monitor the proper implementation of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 as per the requirements of the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite the ban imposed on the use of recycled packaging material for setting foodstuffs and other edible materials, it continues to be used; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make it mandatory for the manufacturers of recycled bags to obtain the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Health Services monitors the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in the country.

(c) and (d) The standards of plastic packaging material are already specified in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 and have been brought to the notice of all State Governments for implementation.

Bharat Electronics Limited

1378. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited propose to set up a joint venture with U.K. based company called Multitone to market local area pagers;

(b) if so, the details of the joint venture indicating inter alia the ratio of the equity proposed to be held by the B.E.L. and the Multitone and the total investment involved therein?

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the two companies; and

(d) if so, the details of the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The memorandum of understanding signed in January 1995 is to explore possibilities of a joint venture for collaboration in marketing and production.

Reservation to Muslims & Women

1379. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the national convention on Reservations in Delhi, he observed that benefits of reservation in public employment and educational institutions should be extended to Muslims and women too;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Prime Minister did not attend the National Convention held at New Delhi on 9th October, 1994 under the aegis of the Association for Promoting Education and Employment of Muslims.

Reservation in Promotion

1380. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to implement the reservation provision for SCs/STs/OBCs upto the level of Secretary in the Secretariat set up under the constitution with effect from 1992 when the Supreme Court gave its ruling in respect of Mandal Commission;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of persons who have been given promotions upto Secretary level; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) The reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs is available in direct recruitment in all groups i.e. Groups A, B, C & D. The

reservation for SC/ST is available in promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness in all groups, in departmental competitive examinations in Groups B, C & D and in selection upto the lowest rung of Group A provided the element of direct recruitment in such posts does not exceed 75%. Therefore, the reservation provision is not applicable to Secretary level posts.

Earth Observation Data

1381. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Antrix Corporation Ltd. and U.S. Company, EOSAT have announced a 10 year contract for the commercial distribution of earth observation data collected in India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the extent to which this contract is likely to help the country?

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

(b) The salient features of the Agreement are as follows:

(i) Both parties have agreed to collaborate to introduce IRS series of satellites (e.g. IRS-1B, P-2, IRS-1C and 1D) as a premier remote sensing data source to worldwide network of International Ground Stations.

(ii) EOSAT would undertake to market data worldwide from IRS satellites and also market the data exclusively in the territories assigned to it outside India.

(iii) Both EOSAT and Antrix would collaborate to exploit the market for value added services on a worldwide basis.

The agreement demands EOSAT's long term commitment to develop IRS satellites as a premier source of remote sensing data in the world.

(c) In view of the excellent marketing capabilities of EOSAT, exemplified by the global Landsat network established by EOSAT, it is expected that the access to IRS data globally would get much faster acceptance and thus increase revenues for Antrix.

Committee on Problems of Farm Marketing

1382. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Government

to inquire into the problems of farm marketing has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the recommendation and their implications have been examined by the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to establish a separate national bank of agricultural marketing; and

(f) if so the details and objectives thereof?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Out of 81 recommendations mentioned in the enclosed statement, 17 recommendations (numbers 11, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78 and 81) have been accepted and are being implemented, 11 recommendations (numbers 6, 9, 19, 33, 34, 35, 50, 59, 60, 70 and 79) have not been accepted. Out of remaining 53 recommendations, 16 recommendations (numbers 8, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 58, 65, 69, 72 and 80) are under examination and 37 recommendations have been referred to States/Union Territories for obtaining their comments.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

1. The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Kerala and Sikkim and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not yet enacted the Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Acts. It is recommended that these States/ Union Territories may enact this basic legislation and create the necessary administrative machinery for implementation thereof at the earliest possible.
2. The entire geographical area of a State should be covered under the A.P.M.R. Act without leaving any interstices and the marketing Committees should be established with reasonable, size of area, agricultural potential and population to make them economically viable.
3. It is recommended that all the agricultural produce markets including rural primary markets called haats, shandies etc. in the country not yet covered by regulation under the respective State legislation should be brought within the ambit of A.P.M.R. Acts. The perspective Plan proposed by the High Power Committee in its interim Report to cover additional 15,000 markets during the VIII Five Year Plan (1992- 97), may be taken up for implementation as a priority item.
4. The Government may simplify its procedures and time schedule for according sanction/approval to the Marketing Committees for construction of buildings etc. and also exempt them from the application of Rent Control Act and Education Cess Act.

5. Each State should have a Statutory Agricultural Marketing Board fully competent to undertake the marketing planning and development functions. Its functions and powers should be clearly defined and demarcated from that of the State Agricultural Marketing Department. To ensure effective coordination and proper functioning of the Marketing Board and the State Agricultural Marketing Department, the Director Marketing should be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board as Ex-Officio Member-Secretary.
6. To facilitate effective liaison in projecting the agricultural marketing activities, the related organisations like Railway Board, Forward Markets Commission, P&T, AIR, Doordarshan, State Planning Commission/Board etc, may give official recognition to the State Agricultural Marketing Board.
7. Each State Should establish an independent and full-fledged Department of Agricultural Marketing. It should have a separate budget and clearly defined functions and powers to enable them exercise marketing regulation and control and assist the Government in framing and implementation of Agricultural Marketing policies and programmes.
8. To ensure vertical integration, the Department of Agricultural Marketing in all the States and DMI at the Centre should be placed under the same Ministry. It is desirable to set up a Separate Department of Agricultural Marketing consisting of agricultural marketing, storage, food processing, agricultural exports and other allied activities with separate Ministry both under Central and State Governments.
9. The Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) should be restricted and suitably strengthened with highly competent and adequate officers and staff to enable it render technical advice and assistance to the Central as well as State Governments effectively.
10. The State Agricultural Marketing Departments should also be strengthened with equally competent and adequate officers and staff to effectively implement agricultural marketing policies and programmes.
11. The Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Marketing constituted sometimes in seventies may be revived to act as a forum for the meeting of specialists in Agricultural marketing to advise the Central Government in framing suitable policies.
12. The Model Act, 1984 may be revised considering the recommendations of this Report and be circulated to all States and Union Territories. Necessary modifications in their respective State Acts should be made within a year. A time frame for its effective implementation may also be stipulated.
13. The title of the State Acts may be given as "The—State Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act—(Year)" so as to reflect the dynamic scope of marketing activity.
14. The term "agricultural marketing" may be suitably defined in all State Acts as recommended in the Interim Report.
15. The definition of term "Agriculturist" may be suitably modified so as to prevent the non-resident agriculturists gaining entry into the Marketing Committee.
16. The nomenclature of "Agricultural Produce Market

Committee should be changed to 'Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee' aptly reflecting the dynamics of marketing in its role.

17. The Marketing Committee should have 11 members in all. At least six out of these should be agriculturists, with one of them invariably belonging to SC/ST community. There should be representation to consumers also in the Marketing Committee.
18. The tenure of a Marketing Committee should be a fixed term of five years.
19. It is strongly recommended that it should be made a constitutional requirement on the part of each and every State/Union Territory to ensure regular elections and constitute the Marketing Committees and the State Agricultural Marketing Boards.
20. No Marketing Committee should be left superseded and administered in an undemocratic process. The elections should be held regularly and in time in the manner prescribed in the Model Act.
21. The Cooperative Societies should also elect their representative to work on the Marketing Committee. These should actively participate in each and every market yard. The Marketing Committee should take specific steps and provide facilities to ensure the leading role of cooperatives in the marketing transactions.
22. The functions, duties and powers of the Marketing committees should be clearly spelt out in line with the objectives of the Act, Rules and by-laws.
23. All the Marketing Committees should uniformly provide the package of facilities with regard to auctions, grading, grading equipments, extension services, storage, finance etc.
24. The necessary drill for preparing the budget, its scrutiny and approval as recommended should be followed.
25. The Marketing Committee Fund should be utilised only for prescribed contributions to the State Marketing Development Fund and for improving and developing conditions and facilities conducive for an efficient and effective marketing system.
26. The tenure of the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be fixed term of five years.
27. The composition of the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be compact and bare minimum, in line with the Model Act.
28. No Marketing Board should be left superseded and administered in an undemocratic process and necessary election process should be ensured in time as provided in the Model Act.
29. The Chairman of the Marketing Committee and the State Agricultural Marketing Board should be elected from amongst the elected agriculturist members, ALL non-official members of the Board should be elected from their respective Organisations.
30. All the non-official members of the Marketing Board should follow a code of conduct for their efficient functioning.
31. It is strongly recommended that the State Agricultural Marketing Tribunal may be set up in each State to handle the legal disputes arising out of the implementation of the State Acts.
32. A comprehensive list of commodities should be added as a schedule to every State Act to ensure full coverage of all commodities.
33. All the State/Union Territory Governments should identify the Markets of National Importance in terms of criterion provided in the Model Act, 1984.
34. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should be ex-officio member of the Marketing Committees of all the M.N.I.
35. There is also a need for setting up the Central Agricultural Marketing Board, akin to the State Marketing Boards, to look after the developmental activities in the MNIs, with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India as its ex-officio Member Secretary.
36. The Central Sector Scheme for providing grants-in-aid to the State Governments for development of basic infrastructure facilities in agricultural markets should continue and remain with the Central Government (DMI) for effective implementation and monitoring.
37. The allocation of funds under the Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets needs to be augmented substantially to cover more markets. The State Governments have to be requested in advance to furnish adequate and viable proposals for grants.
38. The Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets may be revised to permit classification of cattle markets as secondary markets and provide entitlement upto Rs. 20 lakhs to such markets.
39. The Central Sector Scheme for development of regulated markets has to be suitably streamlined with regard to time norms, land norms, fruit and vegetable markets eligibility criteria of haats etc. so as to enable more markets becoming entitled to central assistance.
40. The Master Plans for development of agricultural markets may be given priority for processing in such a way so as to provide the financial assistance within one year of the time of submission of the proposal.
41. Government of India may accord high priority for grant of central assistance to primary markets in tribal areas, hilly areas, drought prone areas and north eastern region of the country in the VIII Five Year Plan.
42. The amount of central assistance granted under the Central Sector Scheme may be given in one instalment only.
43. The procurement/purchase operations of the F.C.I., NAFED, TRIFED and other public purchase agencies in agricultural marketing are directly helpful to the farmers. This benefit should be extended uniformly all over the country, including the interior tribal areas.
44. The public purchase agencies should buy the produce from farmers directly and not through commission agents/ Arhtias etc.

45. There should be complete integration—vertical and horizontal, in the working of public purchase agencies to ensure their presence and effective role for competitive pricing all over the country. For this purpose, these agencies may share and utilise the services and infrastructure with each other.
46. In each Market Yard (Principal or sub-market yard), necessary facility in the form of shop-cum-godowns and other concessions, as far as possible, should be provided to the public purchase agencies and the Cooperative Marketing Societies to ensure their effective participation in transactions.
47. The concept of Farmers Service Societies (FSS), as recommended by NCA, may be suitably tailored for group action by farmers in rural areas in marketing their produce. These should be provided shops-cum-godowns and other facilities in the market yards.
48. The pledge finance scheme for providing short-term credit/loans to the farmers against unsold produce in market yards being implemented by some of the APMCs in some States should be uniformly adopted and implemented by all the APMCs in different States.
49. A scheme for insurance against price depressions below support/procurement prices announced by the Government may be evolved and implemented to safeguard the producer-sellers.
50. There is an urgent need to set up a separate National Agricultural Marketing Bank with its branches spread all over the country, particularly in the regulated markets, to provide marketing credit to all marketing functionaries. It should provide short, medium and long-term credit covering even day-to-day needs for transactions in the regulated markets.
51. The effects being made by the Ministry of Agriculture in designing and adopting post harvest technology with regard to oilseeds and pulses need to be consolidated for adoption on commercial scale.
52. The DMI should intensify its field experiments on fruit and vegetables to test the advantages and merits of improved post harvest technology for recommending it for commercial application.
53. The three models of scientific storage sheds suggested by Expert Committee on Onions may be popularised in the onion producing and marketing areas.
54. The APMCs handling fruit, vegetables and flowers should propagate and facilitate use of cooling chambers and suitable packaging.
55. The basic research in post harvest technology may be carried out by the expert bodies having good exposure to the internationally accepted technologies, and research findings be made available to the target groups.
56. There is a need for taking up a massive programme in applied research in agricultural marketing with Government initiative.
57. The APMCs and Farmer's Organisations may be encouraged by Government to take up need based B applied research programmes. Government may provide guidelines and financial assistance for the same.
58. The funds for applied research in agricultural marketing may be provided only to bonafide organisations with adequate expertise and infrastructure and controls. On materialising the results of such research work, these organisations may be provided 100% Income Tax exemptions.
59. The State Agricultural Marketing Boards in the States and the DMI in the Centre may be designated as coordinating agencies for the research work and application thereof.
60. For taking up pilot projects for commercialising the innovative research results, first dose of financial assistance with 100% subsidy may be provided by the Government.
61. The APMCs should play active role in guiding the farmers continuously on various aspects of pre-harvest care.
62. The DMI and CAM should strengthen and intensify their activities or development of agricultural marketing in the North Eastern Region.
63. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection being the premier Government Department organising agricultural marketing training programmes, it should strengthen and effectively discharge its role as a nodal agency at the National Level.
64. The Centre for Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur should continue to take up higher level training programmes and management consultancy to cater to the needs of South-east Asian Countries.
65. The Extension Directorate in the States and the departments of Agricultural Economics/Extension in Agriculture Universities should include Agricultural Marketing education as an integral part of their academic programmes.
66. A Training Cell with Colleges/Centres for training in agricultural marketing for various market functionaries, APMC Members and farmers etc. should be set up in each State Marketing Board on Karnataka pattern. Necessary financial and academic support may be provided by the DMI being the National level nodal agency.
67. It is necessary to organise induction training programmes for the fresh recruits and refresher training programmes for the inservice personnel from time to time.
68. The demand for trained personnel in agricultural marketing at all levels need to be assessed by each State before creating the training infrastructure. For the Central Sector it may be assessed by the DMI.
69. A Committee of Experts drawn from DMI, CAM and Agricultural Universities may be set up to develop the training curricula to ensure uniform standards of the training contents.
70. The DMI being the National level nodal agency for training in agricultural marketing, may provide grants-in-aid to the States to set up adequate training centres with modern teaching know-how and lodging and boarding facilities.
71. It is recommended that the DMI should expand the

extension services to render timely and meaningful support to the States in the mass campaign/publicity with liberal financial assistance. For this purpose the Extension Wing in the DMI should be adequately strengthened.

72. A Working Committee representing the DMI, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and coopting the voluntary consumer organisations, the State Marketing Department and the Board of the concerned States, may be set up to evolve suitable programmes on Agricultural Marketing aspects exclusively.
73. In collaboration with the State Marketing Departments/Boards, the DMI should organise and display agricultural marketing programmes in the Republic Day Celebrations. A Committee may be set up with Agricultural Marketing Adviser as Chairman and couple of Boards as Members to organise the Tableau for display in January, 1993.
74. It is recommended that annual awards may be instituted for best performance of Marketing Boards, APMCs and individuals. A Committee may be set up under the chairmanship of Agricultural Marketing Adviser to assess the work and recommend the awards in 1993.
75. A separate Marketing Extension Cell may be set up in the Marketing Board/Department for transfer of marketing technology and extension services.
76. The DMI should provide adequate guidance to the State Marketing Extension Cells and coordinate their activities.
77. An Agricultural Marketing Extension Unit should be set up in each regulated market to carry out extension activities in their respective areas.
78. The films on marketing of topical interest, particularly in the local languages of the rural areas be prepared and screened at frequent intervals.
79. The Marketing Extension Units in APMCs and the State Marketing Board should provide information on weather conditions, crop forecast anticipated supply and demand, price behaviour etc. through daily radio and TV bulletins.
80. The State Agricultural Marketing Boards should be hooked to the NICNET to provide timely and analytical information services through the use of Teletext and DAC.
81. The APMCs should continuously monitor the prices in their principal and sub-market yards and should spontaneously report to the State and Central Government if the prices for any commodity fall below the support/procurement prices.

[Translation]

Marketing Facilities

1383. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central schemes implemented for providing adequate marketing facilities to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) the achievements made therefrom and expenditure incurred under these schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): (a) No Central schemes were implemented during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

North Eastern Co-ordination Council

1384. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion for formation of North Eastern Coordination Council of the Security Forces to tackle the insurgency problem in North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal specifically for the formation of a 'North-Eastern Coordination Council of the Security Forces' to tackle the insurgency problem in North-Eastern States. However, various mechanisms exist for effecting coordination in the counter insurgency operations in the North-East which *inter-alia* include a forum known as North East Regional Security Coordination Conference under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and comprising Chief Secretaries, Directors General of Police of North-Eastern States and representatives of Central Security Organisations. The Government have also approved strengthening/upgradation of the Regional Control Room at Shillong with computerised data base, for better sharing of intelligence and more effective coordination.

[Translation]

Survey Team in J&K

1385. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Red Cross Committee has made any request to the Union Government to send a survey team in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the above request;

(c) whether the survey team has submitted any report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

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

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (e): Pursuant to the request of Red Cross, a Survey team had been permitted to visit Jammu & Kashmir in March 1994. Thereafter, certain proposals had been given by ICRC regarding further access to the State. These are under discussion with the ICRC.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2233 dated 21.12.1994 Re: Tour by Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREA AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAO RAM SINGH): I invite attention to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2233 on 21.12.1994 regarding tour by Minister. In the reply to Part (a) to (c) of the Question, information relating to tours undertaken by Col. Ram Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Wastelands Development) was inadvertently not included. The required details in respect of the tour undertaken by Col. Ram Singh are given in the attached annexure. There is no change in the replies given to Part (d) and (e) of the said Question.

Annexure

DETAILS OF THE VISIT OF MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT)

Part I : Visits within the country.

Dates	Place of Visit	Expenses (Rs).
01.04.94 TO		
03.04.95	REWARI	677
10.04.94	REWARI	508
13.04.94	GURGAON	408
17.04.94	GURGAON	429
23.04.94 TO		
24.04.94	REWARI	1354
30.04.94	REWARI	508
07.05.94	GURGAON	321
08.05.94	REWARI	508
14.05.94 TO		
15.05.94	HYDERABAD	13356
22.05.94	REWARI	508
02.06.94 TO		
03.06.94	REWARI	700
19.06.94	ROHTAK	503
20.06.94 TO		
21.06.94	GUAWAHATI	23042
23.06.94 TO		
24.06.94	REWARI	551

Dates	Place of Visit	Expenses (Rs).
26.06.94	HISSAR/ROHTAK	338
27.06.94 TO		
30.06.94	DEHRADUN	
05.07.94	NETAJI & MUSSOORIE	1159
	CHANDIGARH	2992
	Train Voucher	
07.07.94 TO		
09.07.94	HYDERABAD	5948
10.07.94 TO		
11.07.94	REWARI	1738
23.07.94	REWARI	508
28.07.94 TO		
29.07.94	PUNE	16600
31.07.94	REWARI	592
06.08.94	GURGAON	839
23.08.94	LUCKNOW	8064
29.08.94	GHAZIABAD	336
02.09.94 TO		
03.09.94	REWARI	2364
04.09.94	LADWA (KURUKSHETRA)	320
13.09.94 TO		
15.09.94	REWARI	1184
21.09.94 TO		
24.09.94	REWARI	1185
28.09.94	REWARI	541
04.10.94	MOHINDERGARH	676
09.10.94 TO		
11.10.94	REWARI	2023
16.10.94 TO		
17.10.94	REWARI & NARNAUL	1134
21.10.94 TO		
23.10.94	FARIDABAD/REWARI	2792
29.10.94	REWARI	677
30.10.94	ROHTAK	676
04.11.94 TO		
05.11.94	REWARI	3130
12.11.94 TO		
13.11.94	REWARI	846
18.11.94 TO		
20.11.94	REWARI	1680
27.11.94 TO		
28.11.94	REWARI	894

Dates	Place of Visit	Expenses (Rs.)
01.12.94 TO 02.12.94	CHANDIGARH	2992
10.12.94 TO 11.12.94	REWARI	1134
17.12.94 TO 18.12.94	REWARI	959
20.12.94	MANESER (GURGAON)	604

Part II : Visits Outside the country : Nil

[Translation]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (MEERUT): Mr Speaker Sir, three Governments, respectively under Dr. Sampurnanand in 1955, Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari in 1975 and Shri Banarsi Das Gupta in 1980 had recommended to set up a divisional bench of the High Court in the Western Uttar Pradesh in Meerut. The then Law Minister Shri P. Shiv Shankar had given a statement to set up a bench in Aurangabad and Meerut. The bench has been set up in Aurangabad but in Meerut, it has not yet been set up so far. The Central Government had assured in the House on 26.7.94 about setting up a divisional bench in Uttar Pradesh. I had also raised the issue of setting up of a divisional bench in Meerut under rule 377 on 26.7.94 during the Monsoon session. In a sequel there to, all the lawyers of the Western Uttar Pradesh are staging a dharna at Jantar Mantar today.

Mr. Speaker Sir, Meerut have historical importance since the Mahabharat period and it had special importance in the context of Freedom struggle of 1857. I would like to urge upon the Government through you in the House to set up a second divisional bench in Meerut so that the people can have justice at relatively low cost and with lesser hardships.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN (MUZAFFARNAGAR): Mr. Speaker Sir, I associate myself with the views of Shri Amar Pal Ji and I would like to submit that the people have been repeatedly demanding to have easily accessible justice in the Western Uttar Pradesh. After utter disappointment, the lawyers of the Western Uttar Pradesh have gathered in a large number at Jantar Mantar and are urging upon the Central Government that their demand should be fulfilled at the earliest, as Shri Amar Pal ji has said and the Central Government has also given the assurance. Today the people of the Western Uttar Pradesh have to incur a lot of expenditure to go to Allahabad. Therefore, through you my submission to the Government is that it should make its policy clear in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to raise a serious issue on behalf of the Hindi speaking people. The owner of the Hindi Daily Navbharat Times have stopped its publication from Patna, the capital of

Bihar from today. On account of this hundreds of journalists and intellectuals have not only been rendered unemployed but lakhs of the readers who used to have the information of our country and abroad have also been deprived of this facility. The owners of the Navbharat Times had stopped the publication of the Hindi daily, the Navbharat Times from Lucknow last year. Besides, the weekly Dinman has also been stopped. In this way the owners of these newspapers are doing injustice to the Hindi speaking people and readers. Their intention is to misuse these facilities in other areas. My submission to you is that the Government should intervene in this matter. I urge upon the Government that the publication of the Hindi daily, Navbharat Times should be restored from Patna and the Government should take some initiative in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Can the Government do something?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: It can certainly do something.

SHRI RABI RAY (KENDRAPADA): Mr. Speaker Sir, I support Shri Mohan Singh ji. Earlier also, we had raised issues pertaining to the Newspapers of Indian languages and the owner of the Times of India. You might be knowing that he had issued an order that the Navbharat Times will simply translate the editorial of the Times of India and on account of it the journalists there have suffered a lot. We had raised that issue here. We feel that the owners of the Times of India are deliberately creating problems for the newspapers and the journalists of the vernacular languages. When the newspapers of the vernacular languages compete with the newspapers of English, then the former lag behind. Now these have got another set back and the publication of the Navbharat Times have been stopped from both Patna and Lucknow. Therefore, through you I would like to urge upon the Government that arrangements should be made to get this newspapers published from both the cities.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHURY (RANCHI): Mr. Speaker Sir, attention has been drawn so many times towards the problems of the H.E.C., the biggest mother industry in Asia, which is situated in my Constituency, Ranchi. The employees there have been the agitating for the last two months. Many families have been affected with it and many facilities provided to them earlier have been curtailed and this movement is going on due to it. They were having the facility of L.T.A. and schools etc., which have now been withdrawn. Recently the hon. Prime Minister had declared in Ranchi that H.E.C. will be provided all the facilities and it will not be closed. Even after that H.E.C. is not getting the financial assistance from the Centre, which it should get, lakhs of people are affected due to it. I would like to urge upon the Government through you that H.E.C. should be given financial assistance and the demands of the employees should be considered sympathetically otherwise their movement can turn violent and the Government will be responsible for it. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should co-operate fully to save H.E.C. and the demands of the labourers should be accepted.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (THANE): Mr. Speaker Sir, recently

there was a gas leak in Mukund Private Limited at Thane, which is my constituency. Two workmen succumbed to death in this accident and other workers met with the injuries. I have myself visited the site of accident immediately. The Government Officers also have investigated the cause of death. I would like to know what steps are taken to avoid such accidents in future in the interest of the workers.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (JADAVPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the case of Hamida, a 12 year old Bengali girl, who was abducted and brought to Delhi a couple of years back. After that, she was repeated raped by her abductors over a number of months and when she managed to lodge a complaint with Seemapuri Police beat, she was taken into the Beat and she was again repeatedly raped by five policemen.

Now when the Court proceedings started, the relatives of the accused came in and interrupted the Court proceedings and threatened the girl with dire consequences. This matter has come up in *Times of India* today. I have also my independent sources, Sir.

Why I want to bring this up here is that in this case although the Judge was very sympathetic, we find that the system is such that the girl had to identify the accused in open Court.

And secondly, regarding the way she was questioned in the open court, this is increasing the traumatic experience which she has undergone. She is at the moment suffering also from tuberculosis and she is not getting any proper medical treatment. The children's home, where she is staying, is also not very satisfactory. So, I would like to say that this is not the single case and we are finding many such instances of child rape all over the country and I have brought up this matter so that protection and rehabilitation in the present case can be offered and the trial may be summarily concluded and the accused may be given exemplary punishment so that such kind of things do not happen again. Since the Law Minister is here, I am pointing out to him that for a number of years we, the women's organization ourselves, have been requesting the Government to bring a comprehensive amendment to the legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever we talk about legislation as such, the Members are expected to move their own Bills. You are not allowed to say that "change this law". You can come to the House with your Bills.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Yes, this is also being done, Sir. But at the same time the Women's Commission has taken it up and we have been hearing for a long time that some amendments are going to be brought. So, for the protection of girls like Hamida, I would request the Law Minister also to see that the legislation is amended in such a way that such cases are dealt with as quickly as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): The Hon.

*Not recorded.

Minister should speak ommit something. for the sake of sympathy at least (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Now the facts which are brought to our notice are such that we would like to know what has really happened to the girl when she was in the custody. Whether any policeman are involved in it, to that extent, I would like to get the information. It is nothing more than that.

.....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not pass the judgement without hearing the other side.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (PALI): This is a *challan* which has been presented after investigation.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have that. We do not have the *challan* with us. Mr. Lodha, if you have been in the judiciary are you going to pass the judgement everyday on each and every person without hearing the other side? This should not happen. After all even the policeman are men.

.....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: And if the Government informs that what has been said on the floor of the House is true. I will pass necessary instructions, and not without hearing the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker Sir, thousands of employees of the mills of National Textile Corporation of Gujarat including Ahmedabad have been sitting idle for the last 3-4 months. I had raised this issue earlier also with your permission. Today there are 7 N.T.C. mills in Ahmedabad and six out of these are lying closed and the employees have not been getting salaries for the last three months. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should intervene in this matter. I had talked to Shri Manmohan Singh ji and the hon. Minister of Textile also in this regard so that the employees may get their salaries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to be your advocate when I do not want. I will do it on my own.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: My submission to you is that you please ask the Government so that the employees of the N.T.C. mill in Ahmedabad may get salaries regularly. None of the employee is my near and dear one, but they are not getting salaries. At last I would like to urge upon the Government that 3-4 months back not the present Government of Gujarat but the previous Government had sent a proposal for the approval

of the Cabinet. Our submission is that out of the amount of rupees 300 crore of National Renewal Fund, which is going to lapse on 31st of this month, rupees 121 crore should be sanctioned for the closed mills of Gujarat. I would like to urge upon the Government through you that arrangement should be made to seek the Cabinet approval before 31st and rupees 120 crore should be sanctioned out of the 300 crore rupees of the National Renewal Fund, which is about to lapse, for the closed mills of Gujarat. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, the police have come to know from the terrorists nabbed in connection with the Bombay bomb case few days back that the RDX used in that bomb blast case, was smuggled through Gujarat coast line. The same situation is still there, which has posed a threat to the law and order of the country. The R.D.X. smuggled through the Gujarat coast is brought through "Hawala". I urge upon the Government through you to take necessary steps to stop Hawala trade, besides, a new Coast Guard Centre each should be established in Bhavnagar and Jakhobandar, since such incidents occur repeatedly there. Besides, the Hawala trade should be stopped.

[English]

Re: REPORTED PROPOSAL TO INTRODUCE PERMIT SYSTEM FOR ENTRY IN BOMBAY

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): I want to thank the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra for having dropped the proposal of introducing entry permits to new entrants to Bombay.

I am having another piece of information that there is a proposal for not issuing ration cards to some people, rather new entrants or the recent settlers. Therefore, this is also another move to prevent the people from settling down in Bombay. I request the hon. Home Minister or the Prime Minister to intervene and to do justice to all the people so that all the citizens of India are treated on a par with the others.

Further, I would like to bring it to your kind attention that there is one more proposal. (Interruptions)

Please, let me speak. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You spoil your case by just speaking out of turn.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I also learn from a reliable source that there is a plan to send all the Bengali Muslims out of Bombay. I do not want such a thing to happen and, therefore, I urge upon the hon. Home Minister and the Prime Minister to intervene if there is any such move to prevent the entry of citizens of India into Bombay.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMBAY NORTH): Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday some hon. Members censured the statement of the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Joshi, of the new coalition Government of Bharatiya Janata Party and Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and, today, the same hon. Members have again raised the matter of another allegation against him in the

House. I have had a personal conversation with the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Joshi and the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Gopi Nath Mundaye of Maharashtra today morning. I understand that all misunderstandings can be removed if the House is apprised of all the facts and reality. The journalists had asked him certain questions as to what he was going to do about some civic problems in Mumbai city?

One such question was raised on 20th of the month in the Press Council. In response to that question, he had stated that this specific problem had arisen in Mumbai because of the people flooding towards cities due to urbanisation throughout the country. In order to solve this problem, four sets of suggestions have poured in from the people of different sections. One of the suggestions was that Mumbai city was faced with a grave problem of transport and in order to solve it the option of initiating the water transport system in Mumbai should be considered. Then in view of the population boom in the Mumbai city, it was suggested that the industries, factories and Government offices might be shifted to the outskirts of Mumbai. The third suggestion given was that there was dearth of land in Mumbai as a result of which the prices of accommodations and buildings had sky-rocketed and steps should be taken to solve that. People had given certain suggestions to solve these problems and some, including Nani Palkhiwala, had suggested that some such kinds of restrictions should be considered.

In this connection I talked to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He said that he had clearly told the Press that the Government of Maharashtra had taken no such decision as yet. He asked me to assure the House about it on this behalf. (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Please spell out what are the restrictions. Do not hide the facts. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am saying that no such decision has been taken. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We have heard him. He should hear Shri Ram Naik.

MR. SPEAKER: It applies to everybody.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We all behave like that. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I say that the Government of Maharashtra received such suggestions and he said that no decision has yet been taken on them.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I can be rejected outrightly.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That you inform to your Chief Minister. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will do that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proposal he has accepted and passed is that the Mumbai city called Bombay in English and Bombai by some people in Hindi may be called as Mumbai in all languages. He said that he was sending such a proposal to the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are also aware that the word Mumbai is used in this House. The High Court of Mumbai gave its verdict in 1994 that Mumbai.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If I may be allowed to say, please do not complicate the matter. You are getting involved.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, Sir, the word Mumbai was used. This matter was raised yesterday. This is why I am saying that the High Court had given the decision. So far as these new allegations are concerned, no decision has yet been taken on them.

We will try to eliminate the foreigners who have unauthorisedly come to Mumbai from Bangladesh or elsewhere. This is a patriotic work and we will definitely accomplish it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the London Times has revealed about it.....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want comments from other newspapers. We do not need them. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Srikanta Jena.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the House that Mumbai city is the pride of India. We will definitely work to uphold it.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): Sir, the Bombay city is not only the city of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Please avoid certain kind of language.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am concerned because I got some telephone calls. Nearly 15 Lakhs Oriyas are there in Bombay city itself. Shri Ram Naik's statement again confuses that no decision has been taken so far. That means the decision may be taken and it is under consideration. You say it straightaway that this suggestion has been rejected outrightly. When it is said that it is under consideration it adds to the confusion again. So, you say that this suggestion has been rejected. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is here to be considered? How could such a suggestion be made? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: How can a State Government restrict the Indians to visit Bombay? Nobody has such a right.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Nobody has said in that way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No Chief Minister of any other State has said in such a way. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Can any Chief Minister of any State restrict any citizen of the country to enter Bombay city? Bombay is not the monopoly of any political party. This is not the way...(*Interruptions*). We have been receiving many alarming telephone calls that there are fifteen lakh Oriyas in the city of Bombay. Our friends here are just saying that they have not taken any decision. Is it the monopoly of any Chief Minister to take this kind of a view? Bombay is not the monopoly of any political party...(*Interruptions*). This is not the way...(*Interruptions*). They should categorically say that this proposal has been outrightly rejected. (*Interruptions*). Is Bombay a sovereign country or what?... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: They say they will start permit system. What is it about....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Mohan Singh Ji, where do you stand in Maharashtra... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That does not mean that they can restrict the people of this country from entering Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I think our hearts are broad enough. We can accommodate everybody in every city and everywhere. This would be understood and done by everybody. I am sure about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, it is not a question of hearts being broad. Let us think of the Constitution of India. Are they going to do something to violate the Constitution?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Will you take recourse to anything?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This will be violative of the Constitution....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there have been Chief Ministers of Maharashtra before this also but nobody was asking this question. Why has it not been rejected outright? On the floor of the Parliament, this is being raised. It is being said that the Chief Minister is considering a suggestion of imposing permit system and the Parliament of India is listening to all this....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Jaswant Singh ji. Please make it very brief.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chiotorgarh): I shall be very brief, Sir.

Sir, now that my good friends have had their say out of this totally contrived controversy, let me in unequivocal terms, on behalf of the BJP, repeat what was stated yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, and has been stated here also, that so long as the BJP is in association and a partner of the ruling coalition in Maharashtra, there is no question of any restriction of any citizen of India seeking to go to Bombay or wishing to work in Bombay. The rights of citizenship are equal across the land and let that be clearly understood. I am amazed.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you competent to say that?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am. But I astounded(Interruptions) I do not know what they are saying. This is totally unfair.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, it is totally incorrect(Interruptions)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Bombay belongs to India....(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, this is one of the suggestions. A decision can be taken.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I inform the hon. Members that as is very rightly put by Shri Indrajit Guptaji also that there is the Constitution and there is Parliament, there is understanding in the minds of all right-thinking people in the country which will make our hearts broad enough to accommodate every Indian and every citizen here. Let us not worry about it. Let us not discuss it in such a fashion that it adds to the problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We do not want to add. We want to stop it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow each and every Member if he wants to speak. But please, let us do it in such a manner that it does not create a problem but it solves the problem.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, are you permitting a discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not. If such an important issue is raised and if it is not allowed, it may not be right.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Then, will you permit me to clarify after whatever the Members have said on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will permit you.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give chance to everybody but please do not make it a political issue. You should not speak

on it for the sake of speaking alone and Member of every party can not speak.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi ji, you do not appreciate things, nothing and still have been speaking something. There are people from Rajasthan also.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Three members coming from Rajasthan have won the elections there. Had there been discrimination, the people of Rajasthan could not have won the elections.

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi ji, you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may say so, I shall humbly endorse what has fallen from you. This is a matter which we should not complicate. We want a peaceful country where every section of the people is in peace with all other sections and there is harmony and cordiality. Why we are raising this issue is because the ethos of the country is being disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is correct.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is his concern. Today it is not any political party *per se* is saying it. A Chief Minister of a State like Maharashtra is saying something that certain suggestions have come to him. I have never heard of any similar suggestion being made to any other Chief Minister of this country. It is because there is a responsive Chief Minister there, such a question is being put, probably, in the first press conference he has addressed. Instead of immediately rejecting it, he said: "I am considering".

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This is his priority.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The intervention of my friend, Shri Jaswant Singh whose articulation nobody can question; he chooses his words is that he says on behalf of the B.J.P. very clearly. Therefore, he is trying to distance himself from the Shiv Sena hoping that he can have some influence over them.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: He is a lawyer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, that has really confounded the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Chief Minister is not from the B.J.P.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Jaswant Singh neither seeks to represent the Chief Minister nor seeks to speak on behalf of the present Government of Maharashtra. I do not know how long it will last(Interruptions) I only said: "I do not know".....(Interruptions) Therefore, he feels disturbed. He is in a coalition with a party and he feels disturbed that such a thing has been said. Therefore, we want a categorical observation here. I would request you, Sir, that from the Chair to say that such a thing should not be countenanced even for a second in this country and the Parliament of India cannot be a party to such statements being made on the floor of the House. We must resent it fully(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also to say something on this matter because 5 lakh people from my constituency are also living in Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not Sharad Yadav ji. I have called Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was raised in the House yesterday as well and you had urged to raise this question on a descent and limited manner for the benefit of the country. Today, Ram Naik ji raised this question again....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have not raised the question but given answer thereto.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It is one and the same thing. I did not abuse you for which you should be annoyed. (Interruptions) On this occasion, I would only like to say that certain such incidents have taken place in the history of Bombay as have raised apprehensions in the minds of the local inhabitants and the whole nation, not because they are weak. There has been an issue of Maharashtrians and non-Maharashtrians. 20 years ago a slogan of Maharashtra for Maharashtrians was set afloat. Certain chronology of events in Maharashtra gave birth to apprehensions in the minds of people. The people who are in power today might have been behind such acts. I am saying this because Jaswant Singh ji was making his statement in disregard to his party affiliation. I understand that he is with them. He should have made his statement here with the coalition in mind because it is their Government reigning the state now.

I agree with Shri Naik. It is indeed a serious issue. We will not debate or discuss it here in much detail, if you instruct so.

MR. SPEAKER: If debate alone provides solution, I am prepared to hold it as long as you want. But the discussion should not be complicated.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: We are not complicating it at all. Now the question is that precaution should be taken in this regard. Those who are raising these questions, they might not be having fully correct information and thus they might be raising questions out of apprehension only. This is what I wanted to submit.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Shri R. Anbarasu raised the issue, I thought that it would appear in newspapers and dispel all the apprehensions from the mind of the hon. Members. I expected his unequivocal statement in this regard. In the absence of such unequivocal statement this issue has again been raised in this august House. I fully agree with Shri Somnath Chatterjee that the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra should deeply ponder over the issue of the unity of the country. Bombay is the biggest city of the country. Many citizens of India live there. We fully agree with Shri Jaswant Singh ji. He is not only an hon. Member of the B.J.P. but also an illustrious Member of Parliament. He should have stated that his party is also a component of the coalition Government. He should have unequivocally stated about the stance taken by his party. This would not have provided an

opportunity to Shri Somnath Chatterjee to say that he has been compounded. It is a constitutional issue. It has clearly been mentioned in the constitution that the citizens of our country have their constitutional rights to move freely and settle and purchase land at any party of India. Therefore, my submission is that India (Interruptions)... That is a different thing. It seems to me that we are giving final touch to it and we hope that it will be done in such a manner that it will require no further comments in future and a deep thinking will be done in this regard. This is all that I wanted to submit.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rawale, you better speak to your leaders and then speak here, otherwise the matter will be complicated.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the issue raised and discussed in the House yesterday by the hon. Members, the Chief Minister Shri Manohar Joshi has denied on Doordarshan having said so. He has stated that he is not prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: What else he would say?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the case of the Bombay city. One thousand persons migrate there every day. According to the UNICEF, the population of the Bombay will be 1 crore 75 lakh by the year 2000 and out of them 90 lakh people will be slum-dwellers. Our former Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and late Shri Rajeev Gandhi had also revealed that a large number of persons were coming to Delhi and it should be prevented. During his visit to Bombay the first Prime Minister of India late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had also expressed concern over it.... (Interruptions) I can refer to the paper(Interruptions.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, he had stated.... (Interruptions) if you believe in democracy, discussion can be held in a democracy, suggestion can be offered and that final decision on the approval or disapproval is taken later on. But anybody can give his suggestion ... (Interruptions) you believe in democracy, then discussion can be held here and its final decision may be in the affirmative or in the negative.

Secondly, I would like to point out only this much about Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh that there was one Priya Enterprise indulging in issuing bogus ration cards in Venganwadi in Govandi. It was raided and the culprit was arrested and thousands of bogus cards were confiscated. It was already stated in this very august House that five and half lakh persons had come from Bangladesh. Further, the number of Bangladeshi immigrants at Delhi was revealed to be one and a half lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the point. It is a different point. Shri Rawale, it will not be proper to speak too much.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: We want to drive away the foreigners. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to be very careful while speaking about foreign countries in Parliament.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, I hold you in high esteem and want to submit that those who come here from foreign countries are illegal immigrants and we want to oust them. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I endorse the view expressed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and I would like to draw the attention of the Chair, and the august House to Quesiton No. 105 dated 2.3.94. The question was raised as to what should be done in the event of the failure of the State Government in holding Panchayat elections. You yourself had said that a State Government acting against the Constitution can be dismissed. I would like to request you to draw the attention of those leaders, new State Governments on behalf of this august House that they cannot act against the Constitution and they cannot even discuss anything which goes against the spirit of the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not think that this matter should be prolonged unduly. I am sorry to have to say this, but I am sure that Shri Jaswant Singh and other colleagues belonging to his Party will certainly be prepared to condemn what has happened a few years ago in Bombay when the Shiv Sena was openly saying that the South Indians who were described as lungiwallahs should not be permitted to work in Bombay in any job or any office or any factory. I know this because our man was killed there on the street. So, we hope that those days are over. Those days should not return again and we would be more happy if we knew that BJP is certainly not prepared to support what these Shiv Sena people were doing in those days.

Now, Sir, you have clarified the position. We cannot, of course, tolerate anything which will go against the basic Constitution of our country. People have to go anywhere they like in this country; they are all citizens of one country with equal rights. Therefore, while I appreciate Shri Jaswant Singh's assurance that so long as the BJP is a member of this coalition they will not be prepared to tolerate any kind of a statement like this if such a statement is at all made. I appreciate his view on that. We have apprehensions in our mind because that coalition is led not by his Party, but by the other Party whose nominee is the Chief Minister; Shri Jaswant Singh's man is not the Chief Minister; the Chief Minister belongs to the Shiv Sena. We are not yet quite familiar with the role of the Shiv Sena in the capacity of a Ruling Party. This is the first time they have come to office. We want to see whether they have given up all the past wrong ideas and will function in a proper way within the Constitution. Therefore, I am sure, Shri Jaswant and his friends will prevail upon their partners, in the interests of this coalition also, so that the coalition does not break down on the way. They must see to it that they function in a proper way. I am quite prepared to take this at its face value that the Chief Minister has not said any such thing. All right, but then there is the point that he has not rejected it out of hand also.(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He has rejected it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not denied it; he has not rejected it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He has rejected it yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, if the Member belonging to that Party is standing up in the House and is saying this, it has its value. Let us take it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Very good, After all, Sir, those ... (Interruptions)....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope he is not driven out of his Party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Those textile workers in Bombay for whom he was fighting and shouting...

MR. SPEAKER: At least one thing is clear that he does not subscribe to that kind of a philosophy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Those textile workers for whom he created quite a noise in this House, which I supported, a majority of them are *bhaiyas* from Uttar Pradesh. Do you remember that? And it is good that you fought for their right to employment. But then, if this philosophy takes hold of that Government, I do not know what will happen.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order.

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

SHRI RAM NAIK: The word "*bhaiya*" is not taken in the right spirit particularly in Mumbai. So, I feel that if this word goes there....

MR. SPEAKER: "*Bhaiya*" means brother.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I know that.

MR. SPEAKER: If that is so, then it will go out of the record.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That word is not being appreciated in Mumbai. So I think, it should not be there on the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You people call them as *bhaiyas*.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, this is the height of an allegation. That is why, I requested that it should not go on record. You say "*bhaiyas* from Uttar Pradesh", which is wrong.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a great many things have been said about my Party and I do find it necessary to correct the record.

I must admit that I am saddened by what I treat it to be a wholly contrived and artificial controversy. I really do not wish to remind my friends on the Left about the role that they played as lately as 1962.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Jawant Singh appears to have a guilty conscience. I am so happy that you have a conscience in spite of your being there. I respect your conscience and your views. Therefore, please advise your temporary friends there that they should not take up that issue. They must repudiate it. That is my request to you. We all have faith in Shri Jaswant Singh (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: A thrashed army resorts to rampage. Therefore, this discussion was aimed at holding here and raising various concocted, fabricated issues. How can such questions be answered?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): You do not reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The case is not simply that it should not be replied. Why I am reminding you of 1962? Have you forgotten it?.....(Interruptions)

I am reminding you of those who did not bother to seek advice from India, rather they preferred to seek guidance and orders from China and erstwhile Russias in 1962.(Interruptions) When it was clear stated:

[English]

You do not know. I would like to quote in his own words here what the then DGMO, Lt. Gen. Pilot authoritatively said that 'Before the Chinese attacked India in 1962, one of the Communist Party Members was informed by a high official of China that China was going to attack India. And nothing was done about it'.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is only aware of it.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have stood up. Please resume your seat.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARANB TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : You please see the records on what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru said at that time in Parliament before and after the border war with China.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you sit quite or not?(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaswant Singhji, you had very nicely put across the policy your Party wants to follow. Nothing more is required. I will not allow you to speak after this.

And, I take it that the friends from the Left Parties are going to deny whatever has been said on the floor of the House. No more discussion on this now.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : No. It should not go on record. Does it remain on record?.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Joshi, if you yourself do so, how can you advise your junior colleagues?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Sir, you have allowed me.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report pertaining to the Execution of the Provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period January to December, 1993 etc.

[English]

12.56 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Twenty Third Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the Execution of the Provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1993, under section 62 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7136/95]

- (2) A copy of the One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on removal of certain deficiencies in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7137/95]

- (3) A copy of the One Hundred and Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on "Suggesting some amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure."

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7138/95]

Annual Report on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1993-94

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1993-94 (Volumes I to III).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7139/95]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Centre for the Improvement of Glass Industry Firozabad and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Improvement of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government of the working of the Centre for the improvement of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7140/95]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1993-94, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7141/95]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7142/95]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process Cum-Product-Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Process-Cum-Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7143/95]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

An explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance. 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7144/95]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., Hyderabad for 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7145/95]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (ON BEHALF OF SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of the section 3 of the the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 243 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1994.

- (2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1994.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1994.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 334 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1994.
- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1994.
- (6) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 383 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1994.
- (7) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1994.
- (8) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 385 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1994.
- (9) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994.
- (10) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994.
- (11) G.S.R. 442 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1994 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 94(E) dated the 11th February, 1994.
- (12) G.S.R. 443 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1994 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 95(E) dated the 11th February, 1994.
- (13) G.S.R. 573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1994 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 755(E) dated the 15th December, 1993.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7146/95]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for 1993-94 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (ON BEHALF OF SHRI PADAM SINGH GHATOWAR) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1993-94 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1993-94.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7147/95]

[English]

12.58 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1995."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1995, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1995, in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1994:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "Forty-sixth"

CLAUSE-1— Short title, extent and commencement

2. Page 1, line 6,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

CLAUSE—23—Repeal and Savings

3. Page 7,—

for lines 13 and 14 substitute—

Ord. 3 of 1995 "23. (1) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995 is hereby repealed."

12.58½ hrs.

SECRETARY GENERAL, Sir, I lay on the Table the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 21st March, 1995.

[English]

12.581/ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-Eight Report

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[English]

12.58½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eighty-fifth Report

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (18th Lok Sabha) on Induction of an Aircraft.

[English]

12.59 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Eleventh Report and Minutes

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals on Molasses-Distribution and Pricing' and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

[English]

12.59½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992 and the Assam University (Amendment) Bill, 1994 respectively.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Silvera to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, we have not yet been supplied with copies of the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: These are the kinds of statements of which copies are not supplied. They make the statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are we not supposed to have copies?

MR. SPEAKER: He is reading it out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a big statement, as far as I can see.

[English]

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation arising out of the strike by resident doctors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

The Minister of state in the Ministry of health and Family Welfare (Dr. C. Silvera):

Sir, The Resident Doctors at AIIMS have resorted to an indefinite strike from 7th February, 1995 on their demand for withdrawal of the orders of termination of residency (M.Ch.

course in Neuro-surgery) served on Dr. Pankaj Kumar Upadhyay. Dr. Upadhyay had joined the AIIMS as Senior Resident in the Deptt. of Neuro-surgery in July, 1993. He was repeatedly warned to improve his functioning but there was no improvement in his work and conduct. Subsequently, all the Members of the Faculty of Neuro-surgery were asked by the Dean to give their personal assessment and all of them graded him poor or very poor. Finally on 25th January, 1995 the residency of Dr. Upadhyay was terminated and his registration as M.Ch. student in Neuro-surgery was cancelled. Earlier also he did not complete his tenures in PGI, Chandigarh and G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi. There is also a case of alleged financial abuse by him in AIIMS. This case was entrusted to CBI which after preliminary enquiry, has registered a case against him U/S 13(1)(d) and 13(2) of Prevention of Corruption Act and under sections 34, 506, 342 of Indian Penal Code.

Senior Residents of AIIMS are governed by the Residency Scheme, according to which, they are treated as temporary government servants for fixed tenure and are governed by the terms of their tenure appointment. The termination order served on Dr. Upadhyay is in accordance with terms of appointment. In such cases, the aggrieved person can seek relief by preferring an appeal to the Appellate authority. Dr. Upadhyay has neither filed an appeal to the Appellate Authority nor any petition to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Termination of the services of individual cannot be a valid cause for strike by any Association. While the administration has been exceedingly sympathetic in trying to resolve the matter, many patients have been suffering on account of the continuing strike of junior doctors.

During the strike of the Resident Doctors, the undergraduate students of AIIMS also resorted to an agitation demanding that the reservation in the post-graduate admission should not be departmentalised. This matter has since been resolved through proper administrative channels.

The striking Resident Doctors indulged in slogan shouting, holding rally and blocking the main entrance to the Institute. On 23rd February, 1995, the students blocked the passage to the Examination Section. They were later joined by Resident Doctors and blocked the main entrance to the Institute. Later on, police help was taken to disperse them. The Students and resident doctors went on the rampage and caused damage to Government property. The services of striking ad-hoc Resident Doctors were terminated and resignations of some Residents Doctors were accepted.

An agreement signed by the Director-AIIMS, the Dean-AIIMS, and the representatives of RDA on 26th February, 1995 was forwarded to the Ministry by the Director-AIIMS. Later on, on 28th February, 1995 the Director-AIIMS informed the Ministry that the agreement with the RDA did not have the mandate of the Faculty and, therefore, it should be treated as withdrawn. The main points of the agreement were:

- (i) Termination of Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay be stayed and he be posted in an allied department pending the result of inquiry.
- (ii) An inquiry be instituted to be conducted by an inde-

pendent external person and the RDA representative be allowed as observers in the inquiry and the inquiry be completed within two weeks.

- (iii) A Grievance Redressal Mechanism for residents/fellow research officers/interns be set up.
- (iv) Payment of salary and allowance be allowed for the strike period.

Such points are unacceptable in the light of prescribed rules and precedents. There are set procedures for seeking relief against order of termination of services. Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay could have filed an appeal but this has not been done despite this being repeatedly pointed out to RDA and Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay during negotiation. Provision for appeal already exists as the grievance redressal mechanism in such cases. As per Government policy and directions, the principle of "no work no pay" has to be followed. This has also been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The AIIMS Faculty have unanimously rejected the demand for the reinstatement of Dr. Upadhyay. A list of cases of negligence of Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay, received from AIIMS, is laid on the table of the House along with this statement. The Faculty itself constituted a Committee of 5 Members to hold discussions with Resident Doctors' Association (RDA) and persuade them to resume duty. Long discussions were held with the RDA in the Ministry also with a view to ending the stalemate. During negotiations, no solution emerged because of the RDA's insistence on staying or withdrawing the order of termination of services of Dr. Upadhyay. As the negotiations broke down, this Ministry advised AIIMS that medical post graduate teaching and post graduate examination should be suspended upto 30th June, 1995; all non-medical courses and medical under graduate teaching should continue; hospital services should be maintained; and sponsored candidates who did not attend their duties should be sent back to the Sponsoring Authorities.

On 15th March 1995 some doctors from some CGHS dispensaries, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital were deputed to perform duties in the AIIMS Hospital. The striking Resident Doctors prevented these doctors from performing any duty. The Institute has been advised to make fresh recruitment of required number of ad-hoc residents upto 30th June, 1995. Hospital services are being maintained by the Faculty.

On 16th March, 1995, the Karmachari Union of AIIMS, gave a 14 days notice to Director-AIIMS under Trade Union Act, indicating their support to RDA and also submitting a charter of 21 demands. The AIIMS administration is already engaged in a dialogue with them.

The Faculty has been maintaining OPD and Indoor services and even attending the ward duties, for which they deserve full appreciation. The output in terms of patient care services has declined. On 21st March, 1995, AIIMS reported 1,832 OPD attendance and 711 indoor patients. The AIIMS Faculty are doing their best to attend the incoming patients. Against a total number of 610 senior/junior residents, 98 residents doctors attended the work on 21st March, 1995.

A Public interest writ petition has been filed on 04th

March, 1995 in Delhi High Court by Shri R.M. Bagai, Advocate, seeking a direction to RDA to attend to their duties. The hearing is fixed on 24th March, 1995.

The Ministry has been reviewing the situation on a daily basis. This is strike on account of the termination of the services of an individual senior resident whose performance was continuously poor. It is the responsibility of all right-thinking people to keep persuading the RDA that action against Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay is not a valid reason for their strike and that as members of the noble medical profession they should not subject the patients to continuing distress.

SPECIFIC CASES OF NEGLIGENCE

1. Patient's Name: T.O. Johri, Pvt. Ward (Room No. 619). Operated transsphenoidally on 10.8.1994, assisted by Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya. In his post-operative Note, he ordered for Insulin injection for the patient, who was not diabetic. His actual Blood-sugar levels were: Fasting: 70 mg.% and P.P.: 86 mg.%. On asking for explanation, he forged the report to be 156 mg.%, where actually no blood was sent for blood-sugar test for this patient on that data.
2. patient: Mr. Ramesh Chandra Joshi (24 years), admitted on 5th August, 1994—A Infracranial pressure monitoring bolt was put in by Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya, which was put at a totally incorrect site.
3. Patient: Mr. D. Khandelwal (13.8.1994): Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya was the senior resident in charge of the patient. His operative wound has gaped which was detected in the morning round by the consultant and an order was given to stitch the wound immediately. But it was not attended till evening round of the consultant (for 11 hours) and was stitched only after evening round by some other resident. Such a serious patient was not even seen by Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya till late in the evening.
4. Patient: Shri Vijay, operated upon for anterior cervical discectomy with bone-graft on 31.8.1994, assisted by Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya. There are standing orders that such patients should have a hard collar when shifted to O.T. But no hard or even soft collar was arranged for the patient. This can result in quadriplegia if graft slips/or dislocation takes place while shifting the patient.
5. Patient's name: Ujwala Karnadikar, admitted on 14.9.1994 at 12.34 hrs. and was extremely critical with subarachnoid haemorrhage (gr. JV/V). Till the evening round of 15.9.1994, i.e., more than 24 hrs. she was not worked up by Dr. Pankaj Upadhyay, who was directly in charge Senior Resident on duty. On the 15th morning round, Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya had claimaxi that transcranial doppler had been done on this patient, which was normal. On enquiring, it was found to be totally false and a complete transcranial doppler examination had not been done and no values or record of this examination were found in the case-sheet.
6. Patient: Om Prakash (45 years, OPD No. 2857/93) a

follow-up case of Brain-tumour with head injury came to OPD with vomitings and visual deterioration. The consultant who saw the case in the OPD, asked for an urgent contrast enhanced CT scan of head by the Senior Resident on duty (Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya). He referred the patient to the Mool Chand Hospital without even discussing the case with the Senior consultant.

7. Patient: Beena Lamba (ICU C/10) operated case of Aneurysm on 18.1.1995. On 19.1.1995, she developed ventriculo-megaly and deteriorated. Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya was asked to put an external ventricular drain. Dr. Upadhyaya put an infant feeding tube instead of ventricular catheter. As a result of this, the patient developed intracerebral hematoma which had to be operated upon again. This patient later died.
8. Patient: Basant Ram (ICU B/1) a case of Head Injury. Dr. Pankaj Upadhyaya was the Senior Resident in charge. The patient's serum sodium was low but Dr. Upadhyaya was still continuing Mannitol on this patient. Mannitol acts as a diuretic and causes further lowering of serum sodium.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, it is a very serious matter. One or two comments I have to make.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, even I would like to make one or two comments. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This one statement is a clear indication that they want the strike to continue.

MR. SPEAKER: if you give a notice, I will allow Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know what has happened to the Agreement which was signed on 26th of February, 1995. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Half-an-Hour Discussion

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was signed by the Director of the Institute himself.

MR. SPEAKER: if the others also want to participate they will be allowed to participate. Give me a notice, I will allow.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the strike continues, it will create great problems for the common people.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) NEED TO PROVIDE MORE POSTAL FACILITIES AT

GADCHIROLI IN CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTERS, MAHARASHTRA

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur): Chandrapur district in Maharashtra was divided into two separate districts, namely Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts in the year 1982. After bifurcation all the district head post offices of the Government were shifted to Gadchiroli in 1982 except the Department of Posts. Even after 12 years of

separation, a Head Post Office at Gadchiroli district headquarter has not been provided, resulting in delay in the distribution of postal dak in this backward tribal district. I request Government to relax norms for this tribal district to open a Head Post Office there.

Similarly, Chandrapur district headquarter is an industrially developed city having more than four lakh population. There are just 38 Postmen employed at Chandrapur to distribute the postal dak of four lakh population, which is inadequate considering the vast growth of the city and causes unnecessary delay in the distribution of postal dak.

I urge upon the Central Government to open a Head Post Office at Gadchiroli district and increase the number of postmen in Chandrapur district headquarter by relaxing norms for the development of these districts of Maharashtra.

- (ii) *Need to bring Mayurbhanj District in Orissa under growth centre scheme.*

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj): Mayurbhanj district in Orissa which consists of 95% of tribal population should be included under the Growth Centre Scheme to generate the employment opportunities in this backward district. As 90% of the population of Mayurbhanj are living under poverty line and, moreover, this district has already been accepted as one of the industrially backward districts in the country, the tribal people should be immediately granted interest free loans under the integrated Rural Development Programme to acquire income generating assets.

Unlike the other backward districts, Mayurbhanj is rich in various raw materials like iron ore, China clay, etc. In order to extract revenue from these raw materials, special concessions/incentives or subsidy worth 35 to 48% may be given to those industrialists who are interested in setting up of small scale industries in Mayurbhanj for upliftment of these tribals.

- (iii) *Need to declare Bateshwar and Sauripur near Agra as Centres of Tourist importance and release adequate funds for their development.*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bateshwar, 50 Km. away from Agra, is a very famous place of Pilgrimage and thousands of Indian and foreign pilgrims come to this place every day. Besides, there is also famous pilgrimage of Jains at Sauripur nearby. But due to lack of proper arrangements, the pilgrims have to face a lot of difficulties. An amount of Rs. 37 lakh was sanctioned for the development of this area, out of which an amount of 13 lakh only has been spent so far. But a lot of work has yet to be done.

Therefore, my humble submission to the Central Government is that it should take necessary action to declare Bateshwar and Sauripur as tourist spots, so that these pilgrimages may be developed and the pilgrims may get facilities.

- (iv) *Need to seal International Border to check Hawala Transaction on Indo-Pak Border in Punjab and to deploy coast guard on the Gujarat coast.*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a turn over of more than 1000 crore of rupees per annum is going through Hawala Transaction via Atari-wagha route on Indo-Pak border in Punjab. It is not only ruining our economy but has also posed a serious threat to unity, integrity and peace of the country. Because the money being siphoned through hawala transactions is being used on the lines of PL 480, for smuggling of narcotics, gold and silver, illegal arms and for terrorists activities. The lot of arms seized from "Samjhota Express" few days back was also a part of Hawala transactions. In the same way hawala transactions are going on from the coastal area of Saurashtra.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take immediate steps to curb such illegal activities. International borders should be sealed and new coast guards stations should be set up at Kutch to Jakho and Bhavnagar along the Gujarat Coast.

- (v) *Need to provide more facilities to the pilgrims going to Kailash and Mansarovar.*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, In Indian classics special importance has been given to Kailash and Mansarovar. These places are pilgrimages for crores of people of this country. With such faith thousands of pilgrims yearn for visiting these places every year but there are several obstacles and formalities due to some specific constraints and thus people can not go there inspite of their yearning. There are two routes for Kailash Mansarovar—one is via Dharchula and Tawaghat in Uttar Pradesh and other is via Laddakh. But Laddakh route is not yet opened for Kailash Mansarovar.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to make Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage convenient and accessible by holding talks with the concerned authorities so that thousand of rupees charged for this pilgrimage are exempted and pilgrimage is made free and easy.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

14.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE: AND BANK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL AMENDMENTS MADE BY RAJYA SABHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up items 15 and 16 of the agenda. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I would like to make a brief submission. In the

last Session, this Bill was discussed thoroughly. But it could not be passed by the other House in the last Session. Now, they have passed it with some minor amendments. I don't think we need any second debate in detail on this subject.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): That is right Sir. It was already discussed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 13th January, 1995."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though this Bill was discussed here and Rajya Sabha has passed it with some minor amendments but I am against such attitude of the Government to promulgate such ordinances time and again.

Sir, the former Government had promulgated 493 ordinances and the new Government have promulgated 35 ordinances as on 1.6.93. It seems that there is no Lok Sabha and ordinances are the backbone of the Government whether the Government will continue such practice of promulgating ordinances and throwing its burden on ageing hon. President. Earlier we used to struggle against the rule or ordinances but today the Central Government is functioning only with the help of ordinances.

There are no two opinions about it that it was a Bill with minor amendments. I, therefore, would like to oppose the tendency of promulgating ordinances time and again. I have already mentioned the number of ordinances promulgated by the Government. Though it was a matter of minor amendments and it could have been set right by bringing a Bill but in place of bringing the Bill, ordinance was promulgated. Through you, I, therefore, request the Government to keep away with such tendency of promulgating ordinances. I request your honour to condemn such practice by the Government.

The Government has decided to privatise the Industrial Development Bank but hon. Minister will say that he is not going to privatise the bank but he is giving it only the right of issuing converting and Public Corporate Shares and the Government will have the right of keeping 50 per cent shares. I would like to say that one man is appointed as Chairman-cum-Director, it means that the same person will review the functioning of Bank who is the incharge of its functioning. There are two posts but the person is one. I object it. When there are two posts, there must be two separate persons on those posts, so that it may function smoothly otherwise it would be different to review its functioning.

The Government has said that it will appoint a director. But nothing has been said about the participation of the director in the meetings. The Government have decided to privatise State Bank in coming 18 months. The Government feels that the former Government who brought the scheme for nationalisation on the same lines as was done by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, remained unsuccessful and now it is going to privatise the nationalised Banks. It is known to none by when this Bill will be brought. Manmohan Singh ji

had not mentioned anything about it in his budget speech. The Budget session which was commenced in February, 1994 was adjourned in May but the Bill was not introduced. Thereafter Monsoon session started and gone accordingly. It was not introduced even in September and October but when the Officials of International Monetary Fund and World Bank visited India during September and met with the officials of Reserve Bank of India they collectively took a decision to this effect how banks can be controlled Indian Bank Association had also opposed all of them and it was decided that the rates of interest would also be fixed by those in Washington. I mean to say that the hon. Minister has brought a Bill which promotes foreign control here. We had opposed it at that time also. Though the amendment is a small one yet it is not proper to get such amendments passed by way of ordinances. It is alright that you have introduced this Bill only to change the year. It would be better if you kept all the suggestions, which I have given, in mind. The Government should introduce Bills in the House in due time. I oppose the tendency of the Government to resort to bringing out ordinances every now and then.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994 be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "Forty-sixth" (1)

Clause 1—Short title and commencement

That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1994" substitute "1995" (2)

Clause 5—Insertion of new Sections 4C, 4D and 4E

(i) That at page 2, line 15,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

(ii) That at page 3, line 6,—

for "1994" substitute "1995" (3)

Clause 21—Repeal and Saving

That at page 12,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

Ord. 2 of 1995	"21. (1) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 is hereby repealed." (4)	<i>Repeal and Saving</i>
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Sir, a Bill to replace the IDBI Ordinance was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9th December, 1994. This was introduced in the Rajya Sabha but could not be passed during the Winter Session.

Pursuant to the Ordinance, IDBI had taken preliminary steps for accessing the capital market through issue of equity shares. As the IDBI proposed to raise funds in the financial year 1994-95 itself, the ordinance was originally issued in October, 1994 to allow IDBI to start the process of going public.

Also a Notification for converging Rs. 253 crore out of IDBI's issued capital into Redeemable Preference shares has also been issued. The Board of directors has also been reconstituted.

As the validity of the Ordinance was expiring, it became necessary to re-promulgate the Ordinance to give continued effect to the provisions contained in the Ordinance. Therefore, the Ordinance was re-issued on 13.1.1995. The provisions of this Ordinance have been deemed to come into effect from 12th October, 1994, i.e. the date of issue of the first Ordinance.

The Rajya Sabha considered this Bill and it was passed on 28th March, 1994 alongwith certain minor amendments relating to the year. The amendments only pertain to change of the year from 1994 to 1995 and the year of passing of legislation from 45th year to 46th year of the Republic of India.

This amendment has become necessary because, though the Lok Sabha had passed the Bill in December, 1994, Rajya Sabha has passed it only in March, 1995.

I submit that this amendment be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 13th January, 1995."

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994 be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "Forty-sixth" (1)

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(ii) That at page 3, line 6,—

for "1994" substitute "1995" (3)

Clause 21—Repeal and Saving

That at page 12,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

Ord. 2	"21. (1) The Industrial Development	<i>Repeal</i>
of 1995	Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, and	
	1995 is hereby repealed." (4)	<i>saving</i>

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are having a joint discussion on the amendments incorporated by Rajya Sabha in the Ordinance and Amendment Bill. We have always been categorically clear in regard to bringing out ordinances that the provisions made in the Section 213 of the Constitution by its framers that an Ordinance would be issued only when it was difficult to have the

session of Lok Sabha or Parliament and some emergency cropped up which necessitated enacting legislation over night. Otherwise, the ordinary procedure would be followed and the concept of democracy would be kept intact and 'Ordinance rule' would be avoided. This is a recent example of 'Ordinance rule'. Bhargava ji has explained in detail about how the power of introducing ordinances is being misused. Time and again the Chair has also admonished the treasury benches that they should do away with their tendency of introducing ordinances every now and then. We oppose this tendency of taking democracy for granted and making laws hurriedly.

So far as the amendments in the Bill are concerned, there is nothing to oppose that.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You will not be allowed even in Heaven.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: At present you have lost your footing in Maharashtra but we are still firmly rooted there.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): There is a seat reserved for you there.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: We are still in this world.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we have passed it and I have not much to say about that. I would only like to give one indication that we are always very worried about industrial development. We make laws, introduce one Ordinance, then another and then introduce Bills. We continue to incur losses but do not bother to rectify the situation and continue to put more burden on poor people. We are just not worried to make sure that poor people get full benefits from our Banking Institutions.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Congress had said in their manifesto that this is a scheme sponsored by the National Rural Bank. We would set up a National Rural Bank by amalgamating all rural banks so that farmers, poor people and rural people could get loans. We are concerned about Industrial banks, industrial development but we are not concerned about having a National Rural Bank. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact. Thousands of rural bank officers and employees from all the corners of the country have been holding rallies, Jail Bhari Aandolan, and courting arrest on Parliament Street since yesterday for setting up a National Rural Bank and implementing banking industry agreements, promotion policy etc. as per our award from Industrial Tribunal. All India Rural Bank Workers Organization and All India Rural Bank Officers Organisation had chalked out a scheme to make those banks viable which are incurring losses and submitted it to the Central Government. The Finance Ministry had given its approval on 13th May, 1992 to form it and this proposal was approved by the Governor, RBI on 28th August, 1992. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Man Mohan Singh had himself convened a meeting of the Members of Parliament of all the political parties and almost all the Members of Parliament had consented on setting up a National Rural Bank of India.

Congress (I) manifesto also mentions extending loans through the National Rural Bank. The Parliamentary Standing Committee set up for the Ministry of Finance had placed its report on the Table of the House on 13th May, 1993 and

strongly recommended the setting up of National Rural Bank. Later, the officers and staff of various rural banks in the country have been agitating for long with this demand. They are again going on a nation-wide strike on the 31st but the hon. Finance Minister is not willing to come out of his slumber. There has been a mandate against them in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The people in rural areas are angry about it that a rural bank federation is not being set up at all-India level to enable them to get loans from banks. But our Minister of Finance is in a deep slumber. I would like to make a submission that an announcement had been made in the last budget that 50 regional rural banks would be restructured in place of having a National Rural Bank, but no funds were made available in the budget for that. No provision has been made in the current budget also. The Minister of Finance is negligent towards the rural areas.

I would like to make a submission that the 70 percent area of our country constitutes rural area where our farmers live. You are investing all the funds in industries through IDBI. The money deposited in the national coffers by our farmers by cultivating paddy and toiling in the scorching heat of summers, inclement weather and the chilly weather of winters, are forwarded to big industrialists, be it Birlas or Tatas, in the form of loans and then while being hand-in-glove with Deora ji, These industries are declared sick and the whole funds are pocketed. This way the number of sick industries is increasing. This Government repeatedly provide funds to sick industries through the IDBI but do not provide anything to the farmers in the event of a famine. That is why, it is my submission that a National rural bank should be set up at all India level and various small rural banks should be merged. After making national rural bank, farmers, potters and iron-smith etc. should be provided loans.

We are not against industrialisation but government coffers should not be emptied in its name. Our self-confidence and sovereignty should not be put to ransom before International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We should go in for indigenous products. Our Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance surrender to the World Bank and give encomiums to them and pass loans here. We are strictly against it.

I submit that the national rural bank should be set up and the award should be implemented. The hon. Minister of Finance should give attention to my suggestions as the soul of India lies in villages and farmers.

[English]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994 seeks to privatise the IDBI in the name of converting it into a public corporate entity. This is another piece of legislation which is in conformity with the decision taken in September, 1994 in Madrid. At the behest of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, this Bill has been brought forward by the Government here.

I remember that in the year 1964 the IDBI was set up as a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. It was an apex institution to coordinate the operations of other institutions and provide term finance to industry as well as direct financial

assistance to industrial units. In the year 1976, the IDBI was delinked from the Reserve Bank of India and was made an autonomous body. Since then, the IDBI has been looking into the interest of the large scale industry of our country. It has provided assistance even in the case of exports and refinancing, etc. In spite of all its shortcomings, the IDBI has been a leading financial agency for industrial growth. It is the tenth largest development bank of the world. Its capital base is Rs. 34,000 crore and its advances have been very large. Ninety-two per cent of its credit has been performing and its capital adequacy, as has been measured by the International experts, has been 13.4 per cent and its profit before tax has been 30 per cent.

The question that haunts my mind is why is the Government with the help of an Ordinance converting this financial institution with such a large capital base, which could borrow from outside.

Why is the Government, with the help of an Ordinance, changing the corporate entity of this institution, I do not understand.

The Government plans to raise Rs. 2,185 crore. Why do they need the money? They need it in order to cater to the needs of the corporate sector, to grant them advance as term loan, etc. I do not dispute it, I do not grudge if the money is given to the corporate sector. But the question is. Could it not be raised by other means, by other alternatives?

I have already said that it could be raised from the Euroissue, it could be raised by borrowings, it could be raised by alternative measures. But the Government has one thing in its mind. It was in a hurry. That is why it took recourse to an Ordinance.

Why an Ordinance? Are you going back to the Ordinance Raj of British days? What was the hurry? We all know that with the structural reforms programme that the Government has undertaken there has been a reform in the financial structure. The Narasimham Committee in its report has prescribed certain things according to the world standard. What is the world standard? For whom these are meant? These are meant for the private sector to flourish at the cost of the public sector.

Just after the framing of the Ordinance, the Government has taken preliminary steps for assessing the capital market through issue of equity shares. A Notification for converting Rs. 253 crore, out of IDBI's issued capital of Rs. 753 crore, into redeemable preferential shares has also been issued. Even, there has been a change in the Board of Directors. Why these people should be brought into the Board of Directors?

Only last year we found that some people just ransacked our economy, they looted the money from the funds and these are the same people whom the shares of the nationalised banks have been given.

A news report came that the State Bank of India shares, in benami, were purchased by Shri Harshad Mehta, who looted the money from the banking system itself. Now, these people are again being allowed to be in the Board of Directors so that they can manage, rather mismanage, the capital base of our country. Does the Government want it? This is the basic

question that haunts everybody's mind in our country. This is the basic question that haunted the minds of the people who have gone to the polls in recent days and the lesson we have learnt is that people are expressing their distrust in the Government which in this way sells away public property at a throw-away price.

I do not know what is there in the minds of the BJP people. They are opposed to the Ordinance. I do not know whether they are opposed to the Bill itself. I do not know whether they are opposing the attempts of the Government to privatise such an ideal institution. Are they opposing the Bill? No. They are opposing the Ordinance. So the message is very clear. So far as the economic policy is concerned, there is no difference between the Cong.(I) and the BJP. They are on the same platform. Yes, they oppose the Ordinance, but they do not oppose the Bill. They do not attempt to oppose privatisation of public property.

So, Sir, these two parties together are there to see that the economy, the infrastructure, the capital structure the financial structure...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): What about West Bengal?

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Why do you speak of West Bengal? West Bengal matter is a different one. If you do not understand, please come to me and I shall make you to understand that. *(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Many sick units are there...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: I agree with my hon. Member from the BJP side that there are many sick units. We know that those units are made sick by some people. This is the business of some people. We do oppose that business and we know that the BJP will not join with us because they are hand in hand with the Congress (I)...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): They are not with the Congress (I)...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: I am only just saying the fact that there is a Bill...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: In the year 1990, you people joined with the BJP. Do not forget that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Everybody would come to our feet when we are victorious and the Saffron flag will fly high in Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us come to the subject.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am on the subject. These people are trying to divert me although I am not going to be diverted. I was just saying that there is an Ordinance and there is a Bill. The purpose is the same. While my friends on my Right are opposing the Ordinance, they are not opposing the Bill because the Bill is there to privatise the public institution, which caters to the need of the people and which is one of the greatest financial institutions in the world.

So, Sir, I oppose the Bill and the Ordinance, of course, because it is not in conformity with the provisions of our Constitution, which allow issue of Ordinances only in exceptional cases. Sir, since 1991 and to date, this

Government has issued as many as 35 Ordinances and in every Session we have to oppose these Ordinances. So, Sir, through you, I would appeal to the Government not to go back to the Ordinance Raj of the British days.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be extremely brief because the Bill has already been passed once by the House.

Sir, I associate myself with Shri G.L. Bhargava in what he has said about the use of the Ordinance-making power by the Government. In this case, perhaps they might have had a reasons because in the December Session we could not do much business and, therefore, this Bill had to be re-promulgated as an Ordinance, and has come back to us.

Sir, I have only one basic point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I would request the hon. Minister to have a look at the basic objective of our national planning and the National Industrial Policy. We had created some institutions. We had adopted certain methodology for promoting industrialisation all over the country, 'all over the country' I emphasise it. But today, the disparity in the level of industrialisation between one State and another, even within the same State between one region and another, and sometimes even within the same region between one district and another, is wider than what it was in 1956 when we adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution or in 1970 when we created this institution.

Sir, I went through the report of the Industrial Development Bank of India to find out whether any deliberate attempt has been made by this Bank in canalising and directing its credit in a manner that would reduce the disparity. Sir, perhaps, you may be aware that as of June 30, 1994, the cumulative credit by this institution amounted to Rs. 77,163 crore. I would request the hon. Minister to have a look at the State-wise distribution and if possible at the District-wise distribution of the location of the sites of industrial units, which have been either extended credit directly or through the State Finance Industrial Corporations by the IDBI.

He would be amazed to find that even major States like Bihar have received very very small share. I would be willing to admit, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that there are problems with some State Industrial Financing Corporations. They are not able to absorb money. I also agree that there is a certain disparity in entrepreneurial skill and experience. Perhaps, there are regions which cannot generate bankable projects. Admitting all that, yet I feel that the Bank has missed that one basic object of trying to create a uniform level of industrialisation throughout the country and at least reducing the disparity. That is one fact that I would like him to keep in view.

Also, I would suggest that the Bank should be directed that it should have a census of the industrial units it has so far assisted, district wise and State wise and given preference, particularly wherever it gives direct financial assistance to the districts which were called at one time 'No Industry Districts' which are called today as backward districts. That is the basic point which I wanted to make. Otherwise, I would feel that there is nothing very much we can do on the policy aspect. The Government has chosen to embark on a process of

privatisation of the public sector financial institutions. There is nothing that we can do about it and we hope and pray that at least they would not allow these financial institutions to be overrun by foreign capital and get into the clutches of what have been known as international institutional finance.

There is one fear lurking in my mind. I do not mind if to certain degree of the control of the situation is in the hands of the non-governmental elements. I would not grudge that. But, certainly, I hope that not only 50 per cent limit would be maintained, but even through the backdoor the international financial institutions will not be allowed to buy into the bank's equity.

With these words, I support the Statutory Resolution that has been brought before the House.

14.58 hrs.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I support Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava for bringing forward this Statutory Resolution disapproving the Ordinance that has been brought forward by the Government. I will not go at length because the hon. Members who preceded me have already spoken on the misuse of the power of issuing of Ordinances by the Government.

At the same time, I do not differ with the spirit of the Bill where the Government says that the IDBI requires more funds to make available for industrial development to the units.

I agree, because slowly when the pace of industrialisation is increasing, naturally, the industrial units require more finance. But I see a very underhand or dubious intention of the Government behind this Bill. Because it is giving an opportunity to the corporate sector to purchase the shares to a substantial extent and therefore that process, will be in a position to influence the decisions of IDBI in the matter of credit policy or other important issues connected with it.

While I have made it clear that I do not disagree with the Government's contention that it requires more funds, I would ask the hon. Minister—for whom I have a lot of respect—to state whether only through the selling of shares the Government will be able to get or mop up more funds for the IDBI when in the international arena the international institutions are ready to make available loans at a rate of six per cent or seven per cent per annum, why do we not receive loans from those international financial institutions and pass on the credit to our needy industrial units?

15.00 hrs.

So, here I differ. I stoutly oppose this effort of the Government to give a scope to this very vital financial institution, as my colleague, Prof. Chakraborty has described about the corporate sector.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

Madam, I have a very pertinent point which I request the hon. Minister to clarify while giving a reply.

Now, the IDBI will get more funds. It is all right. We are happy. To whom this money is going to be given? A few days back I have read one news item where—subject to correction—according to my knowledge the IDBI and, of

course, IFCI, the financial premier institutions, are going to give hundreds and crores of rupees to Enron MSEB Dabhol project. Similarly, six other thermal power projects have already been almost cleared at various levels. The guarantees have been finalised. The IDBI and IFCI are give away hundreds of crores of rupees. In addition to the fact that they are permitted to raise 40 per cent of their capital requirement from the capital market, the Government is giving this facility to them. Then, what will be the fate of the medium level industries? The IDBI may be in a position to deny any credit facilities to such units whose project cost may vary from Rs. 3 crore to Rs. 30 crore because our Government is very much enamoured of those few big customers. It is saying day in and day out that without their foreign capital inflow, this Government is going to go to dogs. Naturally, the finances will be made available to them and our domestic industries are going to suffer. What precautions are you going to take? For them these international finances can be made available. They themselves can take these finances. Instead of that they want to take loan from you. They want to supply machinery from there in the name of suppliers' credit and they will be issuing the shares also to our Indian public. So, with our money they will instal industry here and they want to take away large profits in the shape of counter guarantees and guarantees. If I am correct, in respect of Enron Dabhol project, they are going to get even 25 per cent profits. So, my question to the Government is: Have the Government taken note of this? How are you going to protect the interest of our domestic industries, the medium level industries and how the IDBI is going to refinance the modernisation, expansion or rehabilitation of these small scale industries?

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): SIDBI has been created.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Though SIDBI is there, yet the IDBI is refinancing the financial institutions like commercial banks or State financial corporations, who help these small scale industries. Unless we protect our small scale industry which is giving employment opportunities to 1,34,00,000 people in this country, which is contributing to 40 per cent of the export from our country and 34 per cent of the manufacturing sector what will be the fate of this very important sector of our economy.

I want to request the hon. Minister to clarify these points and ensure to take adequate steps to protect the interests of the small scale and medium scale industries. I also request you not to pass on the entire thousands and crores of rupees to those big multinational companies. That is my humble suggestion.

So, while I agree with the Government's contention that it requires more funds, I do not agree with the way in which they have been planning to hand over. Though you may not hand over because you are telling that you would definitely have 51 per cent of the total equity yet, at the same time, you are extending the scope to those corporate sectors who have great giants, who have big share brokers and who have already taken this country for a ransom and because of whom the middle level people, the employees, the salaried class people have lost thousands and crores of rupees of their hard

earnings and savings.

The Government should take care of such things. So, I oppose this Bill and the Ordinance.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Madam Chairman, what is before the House is not the Bill, but we are all talking on the Bill. This Bill was already discussed in this House and only some small amendments have come from the Rajya Sabha now. But we are all talking on the very merits of the Bill.

My friends have taken objection, to some extent very rightly, for the promulgation of the Ordinance. Mr. Lodha should know that this Ordinance was promulgated on 12th October, 1994 when the Parliament was not in session and this is already explained in the objectives of the Bill. So, since the Parliament was not in session, the Government had to come with the ordinance.

[Translation]

MAJOR GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal): The hon. Member is quite intelligent himself. You are aware that the government are introducing ordinances again and again. You should not justify their actions.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am trying to say as to what was the need for this Ordinance. It has been proved throughout the world now and we all know what job the IDBI has been doing in India for so many years.

Madam, I would like to bring one or two points to the attention of the House. Till May, 1994 the total sanctioned amount by the IDBI was upto Rs. 75,000 crore and the total disbursement was over Rs. 34,000 crore to the industrial development activities of our country. The total base capital was only Rs. 753 crore and now Rs. 253 crore is being diluted and only Rs. 500 crore will be the paid-up capital.

I have been a severe critic of public sector undertakings. But I can say that this is one unit of the public sector with which all of us should be proud of. What job have they done? I just want to quote one more figure. Last year they sanctioned Rs. 15,000 crore and the disbursement was over Rs. Eight crore which is over 60 per cent. I remember that in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance we discussed about the IDBI and I have complained about the disbursement rate. Now also I am suggesting something and I hope the hon. Minister would look into this suggestion. Even though the disbursement rate is 60 per cent now, it is still very much less. There should not be so much gap. Earlier the disbursement rate was about 50 per cent and now the disbursement from the sanctioned amount is 59 per cent. This rate must increase. Why should there be delay? We must see that the loans given to the people are serviced in such a way that the people are able to use it. How will they use it? They will use it by putting more and more industrial units. I am sure that nobody would object to the very purpose of the Bill. There was need to raise more money. There was a time when the Government used to give money from the Budget. Now, they are not giving any money for the last three years.

Last year, after paying the tax, the profit was Rs. 611 crore and the dividend to the Government was Rs. 120 crore. The tax was Rs. 185 crore. With the paid-up capital of Rs. 753 crore which the Government gave, only last year they have given nearly Rs. 300 crore in lieu of tax and dividend to the Government. So, the Government's investment has been very proper in this way. The Government wants more and more money. Unfortunately, my friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee has left the House. He was telling me just now that the Government of West Bengal needs more funds. They are having more and more industrial units like Haldia and others. Who will finance them? No single private sector unit or public sector unit or foreign bank will finance these units. They need massive funding by the IDBI. Where will they get it?

They will only get if they are allowed to raise more and more funds. I can say that the IDBI's total gross requirement of finance, this year, is nearly Rs. 16,000 crore, and they disburse about Rs. 10,000 crore. If a unit with such a small equity holding of Rs. 753 crore wants to disburse more than Rs. 10,000 crore per year which is so vitally needed for industrialisation in our country, I am sure, Parliament and the Government will have to come to their rescue and allow them to raise more and more funds from the public as well as from the private people....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Why should it not be given from the Budget?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Why should it be given from the Budget? I am sorry, I do not agree with you. We should give money from the Budget for people's programmes, for public health, for education, for planning, for immunisation, for family planning and so on. It will be wrong on the part of the Government of India to spend the budgetary amount on IDBI when so much money is available. The budgetary support should not be given and that is what the Government has done for the last three years.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And that is their record.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): And rightly that is the record. Some people including my friends from the BJP are trying to convert themselves into Communist Party of India; when they are becoming total rightists — these people are leaving socialism — you are trying to go in for socialism. I do not know what you are getting from this.

[Translation]

These people have stopped using the word Socialism. They are not using this word anymore. These days Somnath ji has become a capitalist Bigger than me. I do not know what are you getting out of 'Socialism'?

[English]

If you want to raise money, you must raise money by equity from the public. And the Government's move to reduce its holding to 51 per cent is very laudable about which one does not have to worry at all. Shri Rao was saying and you also said that this may be another move to privatise. Where is the question of privatising the IDBI? This is not such a move. And if it is a move also, I can tell you that there is nothing wrong in that. Although the Government does not have the guts, I can tell you that. I am ready to say that. Where is the

question of privatisation of a unit which has 51 per cent equity shareholding? Government will continue to have their say. Earlier, there were 22 Directors and now there will be 12 Directors. Out of 12 Directors, eight will be Government Directors and the other four will be elected by the shareholders. 'Shareholders' does mean Tatas or Birlas or somebody else who will come.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: They had the same thing in all these banks which gave rise to this serious scam relating to Harshad Mehta and all that. At that time also the Government said the same thing.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am sure, you are also defending Harshad Mehta. All lawyers like you have been defending Harshad Mehta. It was somebody from your party Ram Jethmalani — Ram Jethmalani is your Party member only who was defending Harshad Mehta. And just because Harshad Mehta made a mistake or has cheated, that does not mean that we should be so careful that we cannot have any entrepreneurship or investment in our country. I am sure, you do not have to be that pessimistic with this Government. When your Government comes, which will not come at all, then you can feel about that.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It has already come in your Maharashtra State.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You know what will happen, and I know what Shri Jaswant Singh said today.

I am trying to say that this is a right move for which the Government should be congratulated. I am trying to say that massive funds are needed for industrialisation of our country. The requirement is going to be very very large; even this amount of Rs. 16,000 crore per year will not be enough. A country like ours will need more massive funding. We need more power plants, more Haldias, more fertilisers, more refineries throughout the country. And I remember what my learned friends Shahabuddin said and I support the point which he has raised. He supported the Bill, but said that there are disparities between areas, specially in the backward areas or backward regions like the State of Bihar and other State which should be looked into. I am sure, the Minister and the Government will look into this aspect. In areas where there is no industry — for hundreds of miles there are no industries be it small or medium or big—more finances will have to be given at a concessional rate. This will really help these areas. Shri Rao said that we are handing over this IDBI to the private sector. There is no reason to worry about it. Even though these 49 per cent share will be sold to the public, some portion of these residual shares of 49 per cent will go to other public sector undertakings like UTI, GIC, LIC and SBI. All these are the Government-owned mutual funds. So, if IDBI is holding 51 per cent shares and the other 10 or 15 or 20 per cent shares are being held by these public sector mutual funds, the Government is very safe.

There is no question of privatisation or there will not be any need for any big or large house to come and take over this Company. I do not think there is any such large house in our country which can take over IDBI and the control and management of IDBI. Nobody has that much money. I am very sure that the enlargement of shareholders is a basic

objective of the Bill. The Government is a shareholder of 100 per cent equity. After 51 per cent held by the Government, the balance 49 per cent will not go to one single financial institution, at least the foreign financial institution. The shares will be owned and held by the general public at large.

I would request the hon. Minister to see that at least 49 per cent of the shares are not given to one or two or three units.

I even oppose the mutual funds owned by the Government of India like LIC, UTI and GIC etc. They should not be given that business although there is a ceiling on that. I know there is a ceiling now that not more than 10 per cent can be given. There should be more and more public participation and more and more public shareholdings. That will help industrialisation and that will keep a check on the working of the IDBI. The Board which is at present functioning in the IDBI is doing tremendously good work. I am in South Bombay which is the industrial capital. I hardly meet anybody who has complained about the working of and disbursement of funds by IDBI. IDBI management deserves to be congratulated and I am sure this Bill will find support from all.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore): I thank you for giving me this chance to express myself on this vital matter.

I rise to oppose the Bill and, at the same time, I also rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by my friends Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and others for disapproval of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 in the interest of the people and in the interest of the country's economic sovereignty.

While expressing myself, I beg to record my feeling that there is a Constitutional privilege to promulgate Ordinance at the time of exigency only. But it is only my feeling, my experience, that the Government is in the habit of utilising the Constitutional privilege to promulgate Ordinance every time they need it. Through your good self, I beg to urge upon the Government to stop this practice.

I rise to oppose the Bill because to me the Bill appears only to privatise the economic institutions of the country. The Statement as given here explaining the circumstances which led to this Bill is not reasonable and is not satisfactory.

The main purpose and objective of the Bill is to privatise the economy.

The main objective of the Bill is to allow the economic institutions for personal profit-making system.

The main objective of the Bill is to pave the way for the entry of foreign institutions into our country's economic standard.

So, I oppose the Bill which is being introducing.

I beg to submit that this Bill will not be in a position to serve the interest of our village industries.

It will not be helpful to the growth of a self-reliant economy in a rural India. It will not pave the way for the growth and development of agro-based industries. It will be helpful to the other industries financed by the foreign institutions etc. This is what I beg to submit to you.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Madam Chairperson, I Support the motion of disapproval of the ordinance moved by hon. Girdhan Lal Bhargava. He has really advanced very significant arguments with regard to the disapproval of the ordinance. This Government has made a mockery of the practice of bringing in ordinances by bringing these as and when and in which form it likes as it has just now brought an ordinance to repeal the earlier ordinance. Generally, an ordinance is followed by a Bill which has to be passed but here an ordinance is brought to repeal a former ordinance and it reflects a novel practice which I oppose vehemently. Despite the previous criticism made by the opposition and also from the treasury benches at times opposing this practice, the Government does not seem to do away with this practice of bringing ordinances. Also, as the hon. Minister in his reply has analysed certain reasons with regard to the ordinances and said that it is an ordinary Bill and only some words have been substituted in it but despite this words' substitution, the ordinance was brought.

Not only the words substitution has been defined in it but there is also a mention of all the articles and many provisions. There would have been no need for me to speak or for Guman Mal Lodha ji to express his opinion had only 1994 been replaced by the word 1995 or 48 by 50 i.e. if only two three words were substituted. We express our feelings because with this act you have given us an opportunity to do so.

Recently, an original ordinance presented earlier with regard to Industrial Development Bank or the Industrial Bank was passed by the Lok Sabha in the form of a Bill but withheld due to some reasons. It has been clearly mentioned in it that.

[English]

"Thus, IDBI has not really been expected to be competitive in its resources mobilisation. The survival of IDBI with its present strength in a financial regime where Government's financial support is being rapidly extinguished must, therefore, depend on its ability to competitively mobilise resources and transmute them into quality loan assets. For maintaining the tempo in IDBI's operations, it is necessary to augment its share capital periodically which can be done by permitting IDBI to raise additional equity from the capital market."

[Translation]

Last year a Bill was presented after bringing in the ordinance and now you have included an article in it by promulgating an ordinance, in which it is clearly mentioned that:

[English]

"The authorised capital of the Development Bank shall be two thousand crores of rupees divided into one hundred and fifty crores fully paid-up equity shares of rupees ten each and, subject to the provisions of section 4E, fifty crores of fully paid-up redeemable preference shares of rupees ten each.

The Development Bank may, from time to time, by a resolution in general meeting, increase the authorised capital

to an amount not exceeding five thousand crores of rupees consisting of such number of equity shares and redeemable preference shares as it deems fit."

[Translation]

In this connection, I would like to submit that though you want that its resources be augmented, its financial position strengthened, yet, our past experience reveals that in keeping with your tendency for economic reforms during the meeting, an international agreement arrived at Switzerland some time ago with regard to the banking commerce certain policy guidelines were determined and on the basis of those guidelines, a Commission was constituted that submitted its report to you in 1988. Then economic reforms policy was announced in 1991 and in 1992 with a view to implement it you are talking of bringing about a change in the whole economic sector under pressure from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This is crystal clear. How did you abruptly become alive about it after four years? You are talking about it in 1994-95. What are the reasons of not taking it up since then? Was your economic position better in 1992-93? Why had such an ordinance to be brought in 1994? It is because the Government was aware that the economic position of IDBI was not sound and it could not disburse funds. This should have been brought earlier. What are the reasons of such a long delay? Were the Ministry and the hon. Minister of Finance sleeping so far? If new changes were expected, these could have been effected earlier also. I do not oppose its basic intent but do oppose the Government's procrastination. The Government should have reacted to it with alacrity. That would have helped make their position sound and make them capable of giving aid.

Have you ever pondered over and reviewed the position of banks? If a review was done some 2-4 years ago, what were its implications? Today, the nationalised banks have lost their credibility in the eyes of people. This is evident from the example of IDBI Bank.

You have stated that there will be a Managing Director, a full time Director, a Chairman in it. It will also have to bear the expenses towards convenience, allowances and tours etc. of this long army of officers. These expenditures have a bearing on the functioning of the institution. Its net effect is felt on the banking system. You should make efforts to ensure that people get loans from banks on time.

The position in the financial institutions, whether under the Central Government or the state Government, is that one can get loan only after repeatedly knocking at their doors. You are talking of economic reforms. While paving way for such provisions you should take care to see that people are properly benefited by this.

I do not want to dwell at length on it but would definitely like to say that its functioning should be reformed and people should get its benefits, get loans on time. The productive industries whose productivity is beyond doubt also hover around IDBI for long in order to get loans. You should make sure that loan facilities are extended to them well on time. You should try to reform the present banking system. I am aware that the Reserve Bank of India had issued certain guidelines and also made a review but what were the post-review

reforms? This Bill should have been brought in view of those reforms. How will you make up the decline in the working capability of banking system? Through this people should get necessary facilities on time.

I do not want to add anything more to this. Bhargavaji and Lodhaji have already dealt with it in detail. Act of bringing it through ordinances is not a healthy practice. While warning the Government, I would only like to say that the hon. Finance Minister should pay attention to my suggestions and clarify the points raised by me.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Madam Chairperson, I rise to oppose the Ordinance and also the principle involved in the Bill. So far as the Ordinance is concerned, it has been mentioned by many and I also want to repeat that this is a blatant exercise of misuse of ordinance-making power by the Government. As far as I remember—I may be mistaken in the calculation—since June, 1991, that is, the installation of this Government, there have been ordinances which number 35 or 36. It should also be observed that many of the ordinances are policy based. Through ordinances, economic policies have been given effect to which a Parliamentary democracy does not permit.

I quite understand that there should be ordinance-making power, law making power through ordinance. But that should be sparingly used and that should not be used in so far as policy issues are concerned. I oppose this Ordinance because of the misuse of the ordinance making power by the Government. I think the whole House will agree with me.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I am quite aware of the limitation of the discussion on the Bill because it is simple; instead of 1994, somewhere it has to be 1995 and we have to ratify it and there is no question of opposing that. Therefore I used the expression very cautiously 'the principle involved in the Bill.'

What is the basic idea of the Bill? That is to give effect to the recommendations of certain Committee which were set up for the reforms in the financial sector in our country. It should not be viewed in a piecemeal manner. Had it been merely a piecemeal affair, I would have agreed with Mr. Deora and other hon. Members also. But having some kind of information and being a considerably knowledgeable Member of this House, I think that I should take part in the debate and give my views also. It is related to the Narasimham Committee Report on Banking System. It is also related to the Malhotra Committee recommendation in Insurance sector. It is also related to the recent deliberation of the International Monetary Fund at Madrid. I am authoritatively told that in Madrid our representatives had to face a very severe criticism from the World Bank and the IMF masters. Our Government was told in a bit straight forward manner that 'reforms we want, but you have not done enough, hasten it up.' The need of coming with the Ordinance is related to that. Otherwise you could have waited for the Parliament to meet to bring forward this kind of a Bill for discussion here. But you could not afford to wait because you were told to hasten your reforms, speed it up, quicken and double march. We are in the process of double march. Therefore you have been forced. But you have not got

the capacity to say no, we shall do it when it is necessary; we shall do it when the Parliament meets; we shall do it when we consider it necessary and in defence of the self-respect of the sovereign Government. You have not got that capacity. It is here that I object. It is not the objection of an individual. It is the objection from all patriotic people, democratic-minded people and those who uphold the democratic principles of the Government. Now, Madam Chairperson, I remind you that once Mr. Nyerer had told in a very very caustic manner what International Monetary Fund is. He said International Monetary Fund is International Ministry of Finance—globalisation. It is not only the trade which is to be globalised, it is not only the commerce which is to be globalised but it is your power to globalise, it is the power of governance which is to be globalised also...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You are a partner of CPI(M) in Calcutta also. So, what about you? Are you there or not?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We are very much there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MURLI DEORA : So, You should quit.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is not the question of quitting. It is the question of making you quit. But I do not also want them to take over.

Madam, this is exactly what I want to say, that is, this has been done in order to satisfy the International Monetary Fund. This hurried attempt is in order to oblige the International Monetary Fund. That top is prejudicial to the democratic governance of our country. You know that Narasimham Committee's Report is also a part of the reforms in the financial sector. They are injurious recommendations and if I accept this IDBI Bill in this form, I cannot oppose the Narasimham Committee's recommendations. Therefore, I am forced to voice my protest here also. What does the Narasimham Committee's recommendations say? It says that all the rural banks which are not individually viable are to be wound up. I am not entering into a discussion. The Narasimham Committee's recommendations say that priority lending is to be reduced to ten per cent from 40 per cent which is in vogue today. Therefore, Madam, the investment and lending in the priority sector like agriculture and small scale industries are going to be scuttled and narrowed so that there will be more funds for big industrial houses and multinational corporations also. It has been rightly pointed about Enron and such other MNCs. Why should IDBI advance them money? They are getting money, whereas, Madam, I think you are aware that our indigenous private sector industries are not getting the benefits of these kinds of concessions which are being liberally extended to MNCs. BHEL has given the offer that they can instal a similar power generating centre at a cost lesser than that of MNCs such as Enron, provided the financial institutions give them the benefit of lending as our financial sector has agreed to give it to Enrons. What are you actually doing? You are actually selling away not only self-respect but also the country's wealth. All these reform measures are injurious and prejudicial to the interest of the nation as a whole, not of this side or that side.

Therefore, Madam, in all seriousness, I oppose this proposal because this Bill is a pilot of the wider move for

implementing the injurious recommendations of the various committees which were set up for recommending reform measures in financial sector.

As I have no time, lastly I would like to state that there is no complaint against the IDBI. We want more money and capital to be handled by the IDBI. On that count, there is no difference. But a difference does exist on how that money has to be invested.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You want it to be invested in West Bengal?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, West Bengal needs the capital and they must give it. It is not a petition from us. It is our right. Just as West Bengal needs it, Assam also requires capital; Nagaland requires it; Orissa also needs it. Now, my point is that the headquarters of the IDBI are in Bombay. It is in the empire of Mr. Murlidhar Deora and he is very glad. Now my question is this. Why should the administration of the IDBI not be decentralised?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They do have regional centres as well.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You must have regional centres in Calcutta, in Guwahati, in Eastern and Western Zones so that the benefits accrue to those regions also evenly. Now, Rs. 75,000 crore have been lent by this Bank. That, indeed, is very good. But let us now make an evaluation. How much of it is spent in Maharashtra? How much is spent in Gujarat, in Madhya Pradesh, in West Bengal, in Orissa, in Uttar Pradesh and how much if it is spent in Nagaland?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Now that the Government of West Bengal has changed its economic policy, more funds will be invested in your State too. Earlier, you were not allowing any industries to come up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is true of your State as well.

While concluding, one of my recommendations is that there should be decentralisation of the administration of the IDBI. Another important issue that I want to mention is this. If it is not privatisation, it is 'Corporatisation'. You are corporatising the management of the IDBI.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is good because there will be more profits.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not a question of making profits alone. Mere profit can never be the only objective. You should not become a trader. You must be an entrepreneur. Unfortunately, our corporate sector is not entrepreneurial. They behave like traders. I strongly believe that they should behave like entrepreneurs. They should also be prepared to undertake risk. Investment should be made for social purpose also. You must remember that capital investment has got some social objectives also. I know something of socialism. I hope you will admit at least that much. Capital has got some social objectives also. You cannot delink capital from social outlook. Use that capital for social purpose too.

With these remarks, I oppose the Bill and the Ordinance in view of the reasons I have already explained.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I thank you for the opportunity given to me to say a few words on this Bill. It is better late than never. I rise to support the amendment being brought by the Finance Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHRY (Jagatsinghpur): Now, whatever you will say, they will oppose you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is good if you oppose me because I get energy out of it.

As it has been said by Shri Deora, the Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and we are today discussing about the amendments that have been made by the Rajya Sabha. There is not much to say about the amendments but since I have got the opportunity, I must record my views here in the House. I would like to say something which is very much related to the country and to the poor man.

First of all, I must congratulate the Ministry of Finance and its staff for the new economic policy and the economic reforms which it has brought in. I must also congratulate the IDBI for the tremendous work which it is doing for the past so many years. We do not have any grievance against the IDBI. It is doing its best. For their efficient performance, the IDBI requires more money. I do not think it is an unjustifiable demand. We must remember that the IDBI is doing a very good job. Shri Chitta Basu has raised so many political questions which I will counter later on. I think I should get support from all the sections of the House when I say that there should be decentralisation. The IDBI's headquarters is in Bombay which is a very important industrial town. Everyone wishes to go to Bombay because of the resources, work-culture and the infrastructure available there. It has an office in Delhi also but what about the States like, Madras, Calcutta and Bangalore? I am not speaking here on behalf of a particular State but I am speaking on behalf of all the States. I say that there should be an IDBI office in all the Eastern, Northeastern, Southern, Northern and Western regions. If there is an IDBI office in all the States, it can fund the State Finance Corporations. So, it is in our interest to support this amendment.

The IDBI requires more money so that it can give more money to the State Finance Corporations. We also require money for different schemes which we have taken up for the development of our States. The only thing that we have to see is that the money which is given to the States for all these developmental work should not be misused by the State. Just because they are totally bankrupt, some of the States are taking money even from the chit fund institutions. Despite there being RBI guidelines in this regard, I do not know how these Chit Fund companies are running in our country. In one of the cases, one Chit Fund Company had collected about Rs. 1000 crore from the common people and then it refused to return that money. Poor people like rickshaw pullers, servants, women, housewives and even peasants had deposited their money in this chit fund company thinking that since it is running the State it must have got the permission of either the State Government or the Reserve Bank. But now they are not getting their money back. I have raised this matter in the House a number of times. If such things happen in our country how can the common people feel secure? I request the hon. Minister to investigate this matter seriously. You should find out if any chit fund company is running in a State and whether it has got prior approval of the State Government or the Reserve Bank or not. These chit fund companies are only

satisfying the State Governments because they get money from them.

They are saying that we are selling the country. We are not selling the country. Shri Chitta Basu is not here, otherwise, I would have told him this thing. The Congress is not selling the country. Let them tell their role. What are they doing in West Bengal? Did they not invite the multinational companies? They are going to sell the Great Eastern Hotel to a multinational company. Are they not asking money from Mr. George of America for Haldia Petrochemicals? Are they not asking money for the purpose of thermal power plant from a foreign investment company? Are they not asking money for industrialisation? Did they not invite the British Concord? They are now trying to invite the multinational companies. So, let them admit the truth.

Now, we are moving towards the 21st century. We have started our new Economic Reforms. They have also welcomed this. They should not indulge in double talks. Here they are saying something and there, they are doing some other thing. They should stop this in the interest of the country and in the interest of the common people. The IDBI is doing its work in a proper manner. But can't the IDBI prepare some plan of action for the unemployed youth also? It is because, in our country, the number of unemployed youth has increased to more than 300 crore. In West Bengal itself, their number is more than 50 lakhs. In West Bengal, 110 big industries had been closed and 23,000 small industries are closed. Now, all those industries are to be closed. The workers are starving. They are on the road. They are asking for justice. I admit one thing and that is, the work culture must come back. I know about one industry and that is, the Kanoria Industry. The workers of that industry want production to start. Why did the Government not allow the production to start? They want their work culture to return. They want to work 12 hours a day instead of eight hours a day, but they are not getting any financial help from the Government. So, my request would be that specially for the unemployed youth, in the small scale industries and for medium industries, the IDBI should chalk out some plans and programmes so that, at least, in our country, the unemployed youth who belong to the minority groups, the backward classes and who come from the weaker sections of the society do not move from one place to another in search of employment. So many people die of hunger. We must admit that ugly people have no sense of duty. They must remember that. You please try to help them.

In the banking sector, the employment of women is decreasing day by day. You will appreciate that women may not be fit in every sector but in clerical jobs they are coming up. They are trying their best to serve this country. I must say that our women are very sincere. They are very punctual. They are very honest. If you want to fight corruption, then you must support women also in this regard.

I request the Government to consider this matter. Though it is not related to the IDBI Bill, I would ask, when we are discussing about the banking system and the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana which the Central Government sanctions, can the Central Government not ask for the Audit Reports from the State Government? There is a provision for that. If the Central Government gives money, then the Central

Government can ask for the Audit Reports from the State Governments.

Do you know that the World Bank's money has been diverted to so many sectors. The Central Government's money has been diverted to so many sectors. There must be some control over the money which the Central Government is giving to the State Governments so that this money should be utilised properly. If it is not utilized properly, if it is misused, then the guilty should be punished. If any particular officer is involved in any corruption, we take action against him. But if any politician or any political leader is involved in any corruption, then what action are you taking against him? We do not take any action against him because we do not have the guts to take action against him. We should not discriminate it in this regard. If anybody is guilty, you must take action against him, so that the people of the country should know that credibility is the main thing, honesty is the main thing. You cannot compare honesty and credibility with corruption. Therefore, my request to you is that you must ask the Audit Reports from the State Governments every year so that they should work in a proper manner; if they do not work in a proper manner and only criticise officials and victimise them, then this is not fair.

There are some vested interests. They want money only. If they do not get it, then they will try to criticise some particular persons and victimise them. They are trying to get all sorts of benefits. They are not doing anything. So, you have to take action against them. You have to take action against the politicians also if they are corrupt.

Why are you taking the politicians only on the Board of Directors? I oppose it. Instead of taking the politicians on the Board of Directors of the banks, you take other people of this country on the Board of Directors who have made sacrifice for the cause of our country, who are honest people, who are giving some thing to the country. You must give priority to them; you must give a chance to them so that they can work for the country instead of giving it to the political leaders. Do not surrender your way to any politician but surrender it to the country, to the people.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to state that this Bill has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. Here we are discussing the amendments only. So, I would request you to stick to the amendments.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpuri) Mr. Chairman, I have no intention to speak on this Bill, but my friend, Mr. Murly Deora has provoked me to speak. I am provoked by him because he is not clear about it.

The Bill has come through an Ordinance. It relates to the basic economic policies of the country. It is condemnable because it has come through an Ordinance. Many hon. Members have already condemned it. The Government brings an Ordinance when the Government has no foresight or when the Government is bankrupt or when the Government acts on the dictates of others on these issues; when the Government is intellectually not stable.

16.00 hrs.

It does not foresee things. When a Government is either bankrupt in thinking or when a Government does not see what

is coming in and when the Government is dictated by others and when their brains do not work then such Ordinances and issues come up. This should be condemned because it does create a very bad precedent in this country.

So the principles that are involved, i.e. the question of mobilising money from the capital market, were so long not allowed because of the policy we were following so far. So the Government has resorted to reforms. Therefore, it has necessitated not that actually the financial requirement has necessitated I will say the Government's policy has necessitated to bring this amendment. If the Government would not have taken to reforms the manner in which they have taken, they should not have resorted to this.

No doubt, while mobilising finances from capital market an apprehension has been expressed that the corporate sector may in due course dominate this Bank. Though our friend from Bombay has opposed it, he has the same apprehension because while speaking he was also apprehensive of the same thing that we apprehend. Otherwise, he should not have said so. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What is Shri Somnath Chatterjee teaching you? (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: What Shri Somnath Chatterjee is teaching us, we are learning from him but unfortunately, you are learning from those Benches which have lost that right. The unfortunate part is, when Panditji was leading that Bench, we were learning from it. But now it is unfortunate that Bench has lost that credibility which they had got in the past.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They have lost all capacity to learn.

16.02 hrs.

(Shri Peter G. Marbaniang in the Chair)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to say that the apprehension is there, in our minds as well as in their minds. That is a common apprehension. Why has this apprehension come to the fore? This has come because of the way we have been functioning, the way we have been following it. So the apprehension is a must. While speaking, our friend went to the extent of saying that when the Communists are giving up socialism our BJP friends were tending towards socialism. I do not know whether they were socialists advocating Socialism or....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the amendment.(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): What is the scope of this amendment? ... (Interruptions)

I am asking for a clarification:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Chairman, I think that they were ... "under a tiger's cover and now the tiger's cover has gone and they are shown as..." to the world. That was the cover under which they were talking. But in actual practice they were doing something to harm the process which they initiated. This is the outcome.

No doubt, the IDBI has done a great service for expansion of the industry but my allegation is that they have

also contributed to the regional imbalance. If the IDBI's funds disbursement will be seen, from that you will see that the fund disbursement has been made in such a manner that it has greatly contributed to the regional imbalances.

It has become a matter of concern today. No doubt, others have advocated that there should be different Centres. I can say that in the States, there are financial institutions. Very recently the Orissa State Government in its last year's Budget made a provision for steel bond of Rs. 100 crore. For that it did not get the permission from the RBI and there was a difficulty. They immediately gave that money to one of their financial institutions, IPCL, which is in the joint sector and it diverted that amount. They wanted to disburse that money for giving Rs. 200 to the unemployed people before the elections. I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister and also to the hon. Prime Minister to make an inquiry into that. The State financial institutions should be helped by the IDBI. But the State financial institutions are not utilising the money the way they ought to. So, how should this process be corrected? The IDBI should give loans to the financial institutions and at the same time a proper course should be evolved so that the money given to the State financial institutions are properly utilised.(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Especially in West Bengal... (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: They will utilise the money properly unlike other States. Do not worry about it... (Interruptions) While we are discussing this issue, I would only say that sufficient precautions have to be taken.... (Interruptions) If sufficient precautions are not taken, then the apprehension, which I have expressed earlier, will come true and the IDBI will fail in its purpose. How is the Government going to bring a rule? How is it going to review the past work of the IDBI to see that the IDBI utilises the money properly so that there is no regional imbalance and the States, which are lagging behind in infrastructure, get the infrastructure? Unless a cohesive policy is adopted by the Government and the IDBI guidelines are framed, the apprehension, which I have already expressed, will come true. I have praised the activities of the IDBI and at the same time I have expressed my regret that the IDBI is the institution which has contributed greatly to the regional imbalances in the country. So, this factor should be taken into consideration.

I am opposing this Bill because of the principles.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt him.

Shri Lokanath Choudhury, please conclude.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Let our friends on the other side not forget the heritage of socialism to which they belong. If they forget that, then the country will be nowhere. They should know that the country has to go with its heritage. If the economic concepts of any country are not synthesized with the country's heritage, then that country loses its future.

There is every apprehension that if this institution does not work properly, then it will go to the private sector and it will be dominated by the corporate sector.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I will not take much time. I only rise to oppose the amendments

*Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

suggested by the Rajya Sabha. It is only to register my protest against the attitude towards the Industrial Bank established in Manipur as it is not looked after very well. This Bill was earlier passed by the Lok Sabha and it was discussed at length. We had given our views also then.

While objecting to the amendments, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government that the Industrial Bank in Manipur can be looked after even though it is at a distance. Due to the attitude of the management of the Bank, it is not promoting the interests of the industries in the State and on account of that the industries there are not getting much enterprise from this Industrial Bank. So, I would like to mention that the proper authority should be directed to look after the Industrial Bank established in such small States so that regional imbalances can be overcome.

I also hope that the RBI would take much interest in financing these small industrial banks in small States also for the promotion of the industries in such very remote and backward States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this amendment Bill. This Bill had been passed earlier also. Earlier it had come by way of an Ordinance. The Government have a constitutional right to issue an Ordinance but at the time they should see to it that this power is not misused, this power should be sparingly exercised. Since the day this Government came to power they depended on ordinances. This ordinance refers to buying of shares from the private sector. It makes it amply clear that this Government is clandestinely inclining towards privatisation. They could have brought it in 1991 or 92 or 93 and improved the situation. How come they have thought of introducing reforms now? They must reply to it. They should make it categorically clear as to how are they planning to protect our domestic industries. It creates doubts in our minds and we feel that the Government are working under pressure of the International Monetary Fund. If you had thought of national interest you would have thought of doing it earlier but you did not do that. They statutory Resolution is against this amendment. I support that.

We have two kinds of opinions here. One side considers it highly beneficial while the other considers it very harmful. Only the time will tell as to who is right. That is why it necessitates a discussion on it.

Today on one hand the Government is inclined towards privatisation while on the other hand, the problem of unemployment is increasing in the country. The privatisation will not earn income for the nation, it will only lead to concentration of wealth in the hands of only one person. If our country earns a national income then we can set up big industries and remove unemployment from the country.

Today the biggest problem before the country is unemployment of the youth, they be technically trained, engineers, or over-seers. This problem is responsible for the fact that the youth are getting isolated from the main stream. That is why I would like to tell you that IDBI should see to it that these people are engaged in some work by chalking out some schemes in this regard. This problem being faced by

the country is assuming alarming proportions. That is why I would like to ask the Government whether it does not require a close introspection to see why the youth are getting alienated from the main stream?

Besides, there are several States in our country which are very backward. Some States have industries in excessive member, some do not have any industries while some have them but they are closed down. I would like to ask from the Government as to why all the private sector industries are closed down. If the private sector is better, then the country should have been benefited from it but then why the country is not being benefited from it. Why all these industries are closed down? The truth is that you have got drifted away from your national industrial policy.

Thirdly, I would like to say something about Bihar. There is one industry in Bihar, namely, Dalmia industry. Dozens of items used to be manufactured here and lakhs of people worked here. But now this industry is in doldrums and people are on the verge of starvation. Several persons have even committed suicide. I would like to say that IDBI should give attention to such industries. Besides, there are several textile industries which are also in very bad shape. More than half of industries in the State are in shambles and the Government should take steps to make them viable.

In the end, I would like to say that the Government should ask the IDBI to do something for these 2-3 problems which I have mentioned, especially it should solve problem of unemployment and the increasing number of unemployed youth should be involved in some work through various schemes.

With these words, I conclude and I oppose this Bill.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would take only 2-3 minutes to complete my speech. Several mills are closed down in Bombay City. This is not the condition in Bombay alone but in fact the whole country is faced with this problem. There are thirteen NTC mills in Bombay which are incurring losses. The Government had set up a modernisation fund in 1986 and, as per my information, an amount of 87 crore rupees had been provided for this. I would like to ask from the Government only this that a private industry like Reliance was given 300 crores rupees but what have you done about those government mills which lack raw material and marketing capital and are incurring losses? I would like to ask the Government, through you, that you had set up a fund of rupees 87 crore in 1986 what amount has been given to NTC out of that? If it has been provided then how much, and, if it has not been provided then why not? If you did not provide any funds then you should have given a clarification. I would like to tell you that these mills have not been nationalised. My question is whether the intention of the Government is that if it is not nationalised within 15 years then the mills will have to be returned to their owners? Are the Government planning to introduce a new modernisation scheme and if yes then when it is proposed to be introduced? Are you proposing to allocate funds through IDBI and if yes, then are the funds proposed to be provided to the NTC?

Sir, I urge upon the Government that if the mill, which is on the verge of closure due to the losses, is provided raw material then that can be revived, the mill can function on the

working capital. That is why I urge upon you that the IDBI should re-introduce that scheme. I demand that funds should be provided to NTC and the Government mills of Bombay.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all those hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. This Bill was discussed in detail and passed in this House in the month of December, 1994 and was transmitted to the other House for concurrence. We have come back to this House with some minor amendments. I have already replied to many of the points raised by the hon. Members while replying to the debate last time. However, I would like to repeat them. Some Members have raised some new points also today for which I am going to reply now.

Sir, many of the members who have spoken during the earlier discussion and today's discussion are worried about the promulgation of the Ordinance by the Government. I have noted their sentiments. But the Government resorts to promulgation of Ordinance only in unavoidable and extraordinary situations. Many Members feared about the privatisation of the IDBI. But their fear is not correct.

The proposed amendments broadly fall into three categories. The first amendment is to restructure the IDBI by permitting it to raise the resources from the capital market. Even with this amendment the Government is going to retain 51 per cent of the share and no other shareholder other than the Central Government shall be entitled to exercise voting rights in respect of any shares held in excess of 10 per cent of issued capital. We have done this keeping in view the dominant role played by the IDBI as the principal financial institution for the growth of industry. The Government felt necessary that it should continue to maintain control over the industrial Development Bank of India.

In the subsequent amendments we have given greater autonomy and operational flexibility to the institution. All the decisions which were earlier taken by the Government are now proposed to be taken by the general meeting of the shareholders and the Directors. But the Government can exercise control over the IDBI through Government Directors

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please see that the case relating to Haldia project is cleared immediately.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is why, he has refrained from speaking.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please do not say this. He is imputing motives to me.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Some of the members are worried about regional imbalances and they are interested in developing industries in the backward areas. I wish to inform this House that 35 per cent of the IDBI's sanctions upto March 1994 have been given to the backward areas of this country. Many of the Members wanted decentralisation of the IDBI's administration; even the hon. lady Member Mamata Banerjee has raised this issue. I wish to inform this House that already there is an office of IDBI in every State and we have given powers to them to process a

project up to the limit of Rs. 20 crore. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was in Agarthaia only three days back. There is a beautiful building of IDBI which is not functioning. Kindly see that it becomes functional. It is a beautiful building in Agarthaia.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I have noted down the suggestion given by the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The elderly Member Shri Chitta Basu is not here. He has raised an issue which is factually not correct. He said that we have brought this Amendment on the pressure of the IMF. It is not correct. The decision pertaining to the restructuring of the IDBI was taken long before the meeting held at Madrid. Hon. Member Shri Murlu Deora said that the disbursement gap should be reduced. The IDBI is taking all steps to reduce this gap.

Some of the Members are worried about the small-scale sector. The small-scale sector now is managed by SIDBI. I wish to inform that for this sector the sanctions has gone up from Rs. 2,846 crore in 1992 to Rs. 3,354 crore in 1994; since its inception, we have sanctioned an aggregated amount of Rs. 11,517 crore and disbursed Rs. 8,683 crore respectively. Definitely, this bank is looking after the small-scale sector.

I have covered most of the points. The hon. Member from Bihar, Shri Shahabuddin, is not here. He was not happy about the industrial development in his State. But IDBI has done its best and it has given financial assistance to this State of Bihar. I wish to give this information that in 1993-94, there were about 377 crores sanctions.

So far, we have made 219 crores disbursements. It is only in case of Bihar.

In 1992-93, there were 565 crores sanctions and disbursement was to the tune of 443.

In 1991-92, there were about 494 crores sanctions and we have made 322 crores disbursement.

I think I have covered almost all the points. I do not want to repeat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please say something about the unemployed youth.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Through you, I wish to inform the hon. Member that this is an amendment with respect to the Industrial Development Bank of India which is a premier institution to give financial assistance for the development and growth of the industry which can cater to more employment.

With these words, I request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw his Resolution and I request all the hon. Members to support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is correct that privatisation is not being done. The Government will keep 51 percent shares. It is also correct that it was decided when officials of International Monetary Fund and World Bank met at the end of September. Now the rate of interest will be decided in Washington. You have written in it that one person will be appointed as Chairman cum Managing Director. He will also review the functioning of bank.

It is not correct. Separate persons should be appointed on separate posts. Laxminarayanji was telling that there would be a number of directors, a number of persons from your side and a number of persons from the side of shareholders. When there would be so many persons in management, the bank would definitely run in losses.

Indian Industrial Development Bank lends heavy amount to industries. The Industries incurring losses are sold later on. After paying the bank loans the remaining amount do not reach to those industries, and thus these are not revived. The hon. Minister should ponder over this.

You have said about setting up National Rural Bank. The Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister had also expressed the same views. Today the officers and staff of Rural Banks are organising a rally and All India Rural Bank Organisation has also demanded to set up this bank to made those rural banks viable which are incurring losses. The Ministry of Finance had approved the proposal to set up this bank on 23 May, 1992 and the Governor of R.B.I. had also accorded sanction to it on 28th August 1992. The Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh has himself accepted it and said in a meeting of all the political parties that rural bank should be set up. The Congress (I) Party had also mentioned in its election manifesto that loan should be given through National Rural Bank. Standing Committee of Finance Ministry had also agreed to it on 23.12.93 a report to this effect was laid on the Table of the House. As per assurances given by the hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and according to the election manifesto of Congress (I) such National Rural banks should have been set up but nothing has been done so far. This demand was not fulfilled even after the announcement of revival of 50 Regional Rural banks. In view of this these banks have called for a nationwide strike on 31st March.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has brought a minor amendment and it is also true that it was discussed in Lok Sabha and some suggestions were made at that time out of which a few were accepted. You have raised the number of amendments from 94 to 95. Sir, through you I would like to state that the Government should get rid from the tendency of issuing ordinances. For your information I would like to tell you that since 1991, 35 ordinances have been promulgated and so far total 493 ordinances have been promulgated. In a way it is contempt of the Parliament and I oppose this tendency of promulgating ordinances. I request you to condemn the Government for it and tell that in place of ordinance Bill should be brought especially when the Session of Parliament is going on.

With these words, opposing the ordinance I do not withdraw my statutory Resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1995) promulgated by the President on

the 13th January, 1995."

The motion was negatived.

16.38 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by the hon. Member.

The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Industrial Development bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994 be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "forty-sixth"(1)

Clause 1—Short title and commencement

That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"(2)

Clause 5—Insertion of new sections 4C, 4D and 4E

(i) That at page 2, line 15,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

(ii) That at page 3, line 6,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"(3)

Clause 21—Repeal and saving

That at page 12,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

Ord. 2 of 1995

"21 (1) the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 is hereby re-pealed." (4)

**Repeal
and
Saving**

The motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-fifth" substitute "forty-sixth"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1—Short title and commencement

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5—Insertion of new sections 4C, 4D and 4E

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"(i) That at page 2, line 15,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

(ii) That at page 3, line 6,—

for "1994" substitute "1995"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21—Repeal, and Saving

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That at page 12,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

Ord. 2 of 1995 "21. (1) The Industrial
ment Bank of India
(Amendment) Ordinance,
1995 is hereby repealed.

**"Repeal
and
Saving**

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

16.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

AND

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up Item numbers 17 and 18 together.

Shri Lokanath Choudhury to speak.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 4 of 1995) promulgated by the President on January 21, 1995."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 20th March, 1995 be taken into consideration."

As one of the features of financial sector reforms, the Reserve bank of India has introduced prudential accounting norms in the banks in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning based on the record of recovery. Besides, the Reserve Bank of India has also introduced certain norms of capital adequacy based on system of risk-weighted assets to be achieved in stages by 31st March, 1996. The prescription of capital adequacy norms has also necessitated the Central Government as owner to provide adequate additional capital to the nationalised banks.

Banks in the private sector are incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. This Act permits the capital structure of such banks to be varied through addition to capital, reduction of capital and conversion of debt to equity whereas the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980 have no comparable provision. The proposed amendment allows this facility to the

nationalised banks also and would enable them to restructure their capital and reflect it in the balance-sheet in the same way. The proposed amendments, inter-alia provide for:

- (i) reducing or cancelling the paid-up share capital to the extent it is lost on account of losses or is unrepresented by available assets;
- (ii) paying off by a bank to the Central Government any amount of share capital which is in excess of its wants;
- (iii) reducing or cancelling paid-up share capital by banks which have accessed the capital market, by a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting by the share-holders, and;
- (iv) a provision to the effect that paid-up capital of a corresponding new bank shall not be reduced at any time so as to render it below 25 per cent of its paid-up capital on the date of commencement of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.

As Parliament was not in session and as the above-mentioned amendments were required to be made urgently for enabling the corresponding new banks constituted under the aforesaid Acts to restructure their capital, the President promulgated the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (Ordinance 4 of 1995) on the 21st January, 1995. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

With this, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 (No. 4 of 1995) promulgated by the president on January 21, 1995."

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I oppose tooth and nail the tendency of the Government of promulgating ordinances. As my friend Shri Girdhari Lal Bharagava has told just now that the Government has so far promulgated more than 500 ordinances and 7 ordinances have been promulgated in this very session. Though the Ordinance may be a good one, a good law and though it may have been promulgated in the interest of the nation yet it is not a good practice and it cannot be called appropriate. Because Good objectives must be followed by good and fair means. Gandhiji had said so. I consider the tendency of promulgating ordinances as an undemocratic and unparliamentary act. So through you I oppose it tooth and nail.

It seems to me that promulgating ordinances has become the habit of the Government. Members from opposition parties had been raising their voices against the promulgation of ordinances. A comprehensive Bill should be

presented in place of it with complete preparation and necessary amendments can be brought later on. But the Government issues ordinances every now and then even when the House is just going to commence ordinances are promulgated through hon. President. It is contempt of the House. It is a breach of privileges of Members and we oppose and condemn such tendency of the Government. I request you to condemn the Government for it and curb the practice of promulgating ordinances.

I would like to draw your attention towards the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. At the time of writing of the Constitution, when various articles including the provision of promulgating ordinances were being discussed, it was clearly stated at that time when extraordinary circumstances arise or there is a threat of foreign attack or there is some unavoidable circumstances, the provisions of promulgating ordinance will be used. But it seems that the Government has taken it lightly and it has become an easy method to promulgate ordinances through backdoor entry and it is contrary to the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. When staunch supporter of democracy, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was asked about this provision he said that this provision should be implied only during unavoidable circumstances but today those people from ruling party do not pay heed to his feelings and I condemn their such undemocratic tendency.

So far as the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill is concerned, I welcome it because its intention is good. I welcome this Bill because most of the nationalised Banks are running in losses. There is mismanagement among most of them and there are so many other problems. The Government has stated a small reason for it that New Bank of India has been merged into Punjab National Bank because it was incurring losses. Now that bank has been merged into a profit earning bank and this ordinance has been promulgated to solve the matters regarding shares and equity base of New Bank of India.

Sir, I would like to say that in 1991 the Government introduced the policy of liberalisation and financial reforms were also introduced in 1991 by this new Government. New Bank of India was merged in Punjab National Bank on 4th September 1993. One year has passed since then but Government tried to escape from the reality. It only awoke when the problem became an eye-sore when the problem of correcting the balance-sheet arose before Punjab National Bank in March 1994 so that it would enter the market with a good balance-sheet and would have earned more equity shares after selling its increased shares and would earn good reputation. For this purpose this ordinance was promulgated on 4.1.1995. Today Government has presented this Bill in this House for that. Through you, I would like to know from the Government that the policy of economic liberalisation was introduced in 1991 and I would also like to tell the hon. Minister that financial reforms are parts of a continuous process at international level.

There is no need to say that the Bank of International Settlements Organisation in Switzerland had set up a commission, which was called Baisley Commission. This commission had made several recommendations to improve the financial situation of the world, improve financial

management and for making banking system more strict, all alert and efficient and in that context prudential guidelines were issued in our country in 1992. Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines through Narsimham Committee to all the banks working under but the Government paid no heed to it. It is never too late, therefore, I would like to say that today in the name of economic liberalisation the Government has changed the objective of socialism introduced during Nehruji, Indiraji and Rajivji's regime. But later on this socialism changed into nationalisation and that policy became unsuccessful and now policy of economic liberalisation and free economy is being introduced which is contrary to it.

Sir, we were in favour of free economy since beginning and had opposed nationalisation of banks. Private sector should be made competitive, qualitative and banks should perform their social economic responsibility properly. In the name of nationalisation, fourteen banks were nationalised at first in 1969 and now this number has increased up to 28, out of them most are incurring losses.

I would like to draw your attention and tell the members of ruling party that now they have left the path of socialism and nationalisation, and they are advancing towards privatisation. In the name of liberalisation, they are moving towards free economy. Therefore, this truth must be accepted that earlier we were mistaken and now through privatisation, we are atoning for our earlier mistake.

Sir, the person who admits his mistake is more wise than the person who commits mistake and does not admit. Sir, through you I would like to make a submission before this Government that instead of implementing new economic policy in the name of liberalisation, free economy, privatisation of banks and increasing the equity base of banks, it should admit the fault of old economic policies formulated by former leaders which have adversely affected the economy. You should admit fault and rectify it.

Russian pattern has proved unsuccessful and what you have been saying for years holds no meaning at present. This is the reason for which the Government has to meet the losses of Rs. 5500 crore incurred by banks during 1993-94. Through you, I would like to tell this House the contents of the Bill. It has two main points—first thing is that the banks which have more money could reduce their equity base and go to open market for selling their shares at a higher rate. The second thing is about write off the accumulated losses of the banks which are incurring losses continuously, so that these could go in open market with a balance sheet which will enable them to get higher price for their shares. These two points should be understood clearly. New Bank of India was incurring losses and Punjab National Bank was earning profit. After merging these two banks, the Government has issued the ordinance and moved this Bill in the House. I would like to know from the Government as to whether the hard earned money of public, paid as taxes, will be utilised to meet such losses only. Whether the Government will not take other steps to meet these losses. The taxes levied by the Government are deposited in banks and it becomes responsibility of banks to ensure that this money should be spent for development of the country which should benefit common man, small industry, and agricultural sector. But today their condition is very poor.

Prime Minister's Employment Scheme has been introduced and persons among unemployed youth are selected for it. Later on District Industry officer sends them to banks for getting a loan upto Rs. 1 lakh. But banks always harass them for one or other reasons and they do not get loan. I would like to say that whether the Government funds will always be used to meet the losses incurred by banks. Illiterate farmers and person belonging to Scheduled castes who go to banks under DRDA scheme to get loan for digging well or buying cattle but these people are harassed by them. I would like to say that it is an era of competition and you should go to market to create goodwill and banking service is essentially improved for creating goodwill. Today banks employees threaten us to hold strike and business of the whole country come to a standstill.

17.00 hrs.

Banking is an industry. The policies of the Government are responsible for its continuous deterioration. The Government has let such a set up flourish in the name of nationalisation that mismanagement cropped up in banks. The development of the banks have come to a stand still and the number of subscribers of the banks has been reduced on account of it. I would like to cite an example of it. Earlier this Government was following socialism but now it is heading towards capitalism. If capitalism heads towards extreme then "excess of everything is bad" "Aati Sarvatra Varjayet". As the excess of nationalisation was wrong, in the same way excess of capitalism is wrong. Always the Government invests its money to cover up the loss of the banks, it is improper. In capitalistic countries the Governments, pay less attention towards the common public but take much care about the interests of the big industrialists and vested interest. So, we have to keep away ourselves from such extreme. If once it happens, it would be impossible to look back.

I would like to quote the words of Gautam Buddha. He had once said that do not pull the wires of the *veena* so much that it is broken and do not let it be so loose that it may not play. Keeping the national interest at the top and keeping in view the context of our country, more and more profit of the banks.... (Interruptions) Sir I have started just now. I want your protection.

Therefore, I would like to submit that the guidelines of the Reserve Bank should be followed while accepting the culture of privatisation or liberalisation or in improving the financial condition of the banks. Keeping in view the national interest and the context of our country I would like to say one more thing that the present Government came to power after 1991 and the policy of liberalisation was introduced therefore who is responsible for the scam. A Joint Parliamentary Committee was set up to look into the matter. Crores of rupees of the people deposited in the nationalised banks, whether it included the amount of shares also but when the scam of the banks was unearthed none could say where the amount of rupees 5000 crore or rupees one lakh crore had gone.

Now the Congress party is disarrayed. Though it is matter of your home but an hon. Member and an honourable former Minister of the Government of India is asking after all where the amount of bank scam has gone. There is a word

and use. After all who was the final beneficiary? Where the money had gone at last?

I would like to urge upon the Government through you that the banking system of our country needs a drastic change. The centralised controlling authority of the various banks should be so strong that such scam should not occur in future whether it may be the case of transaction or reconciliation of the statement or the internal development of the mechanism, through which the daily balance etc. can be checked. I would like to know through you that the scam of crores of rupees in the banks. (Interruptions)

SHRI AYUB KAHN: (Jhunjhunu): Look at the condition of Rajasthan, what it going on there.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: He is remembering Rajasthan. There are no such scams in Rajasthan. I am talking about the Central Government. I am ready to talk about Rajasthan if, the issue pertaining it will be raised.

My submission is that humanitarian ground and social obligation should be given due consideration regarding the amount of the people deposited in these banks.

What sort of control will we have on the foreign banks, which are coming to our country? You are imposing certain restrictions, conditions and guidelines etc. on the national banks. But impose certain conditions on the foreign banks otherwise these will earn profit from here and will take our money there. May be, that a new scam come up. Due to one Hongkong based person the oldest bank of England had gone bankrupt and later on the bank was taken over by someone else. Let such situation not come up here, therefore I would like to urge upon the Government that the foreign banks should not be allowed to enter freely. Have some control on these.

40 per cent of the bank deposit should be spent on the development of the nation, it should be spent on the development of the villages, the irrigation system and on the upliftment of the weaker section. A part of the profit earned by the foreign banks should be spent here since they earn profit from the customers here. There should be some restrictions on them.

We are celebrating the centennial year of Shri Morarji Desai's birth. May God bless him with a long life. "Jeevem Saradam shatam". According to him—deposit mobilisation is the quality of service to the customer. It should also be taken into consideration. Likewise, the socio-economic policies should be framed on the basis of the priorities of our Five Year Plan and our planning department and the amount of the profit of the banks should be spent on these. If we look at the account, we will come to know that on account of the mismanagement, how much loss we have been suffering. There are 7 subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India. Their profit went on increasing and in 1991, it was 16 crore rupees, which shot upto rupees 244 crore in 1991-92 but the total earning proportion was 1.8 percent only. Net profit is not at all important because the earning proportion was 1.8 percent. The profit of the nationalised banks is very less. It was 2.6 percent in 1991-92 and the net profit of the private banks was 5.7 percent. The profit of our foreign banks was 8.7 percent in 1988-89 and 1991-92. One can guess about the condition of our banks through it. The Government interference and

control it going downwards slowly. They should be made to stand the competition. There is a need to bring efficiency in these. The hard working and efficient officers in management should be given incentives. If someone has a neglecting attitude and derelicts in his duty, there should be a provision of punishment for him so that competition in banks can be encouraged. Banks should be mass-oriented and their quality should be improved. Their business should be directed towards earning profit. These should function for the interest and the development of the country.

With these words, I would like to say that the nature of the ordinance is undemocratic and unparliamentary. The aim of the Bill is good but I wish that it would succeed in its aims. If the sword is handed over to weak hands, it will fall down. Therefore, the Government is being given the rest tool of improving the management of banks for the welfare of the nation.

I would like to urge upon the Government through you that by making the proper use of this Bill, the economic condition of the banks should be improved. Besides, the Indian banking system should be overhauled and made strong so that our country can stand firmly with dignity before the world banking system.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill. This is a very simple Bill and has been brought before the House to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated some months before under compelling situation when the House was not in Session. The objective of the Bill has been explained very clearly by the learned previous speaker, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat. Prof. Rawat had only opposed the promulgation of the Ordinance. I am also opposed to an Ordinance being promulgated one after the other in general. But when there is a compelling situation, the Government cannot avoid promulgating an Ordinance.

[Translation]

SHRIVISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the House lack quorum.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : He is not insisting on Quorum. He made a casual observation. He is not serious about it.

[Translation]

SHRIVISHWANATH SHASTRI : The Government is not serious on this issue that the quorum can be there in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The quorum bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi may continue.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, I was referring to the business being transacted in the House during the last week and this week. What I mean to say is that I am also not

in favour of promulgating ordinances. It is only the ordinances that we are giving approval to on priority. This ordinance is fifth in the series and probably one more will follow. We have got the supplementary agenda now. My observation is that no Bill, howsoever important, does not get priority in this House unless it is an ordinance. This is an important matter to which all the hon. Members irrespective of their party affiliations should address themselves to. Otherwise, these intelligent Ministers might resort to promulgating ordinances in order to get them approved on priority. It is our observation that the Parliament does not find time to transact and pass legislations even if they are important. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to address themselves to this situation. We should find out ways after discussing with leaders of different groups, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the panel of Chairman to get rid of this unpleasant situation of issuing a large number of ordinances and then coming to the House for its approval.

Now, I will come to this Bill. The aims and objectives of this Bill have very clearly been explained and even the Opposition Members are supporting the Bill and I need not dwell on that at length. The banking system, as you know, remains an important instrument of our development. The Industrial Development Bank of India about which we were discussing before this has played a very laudable role in the field of industrialisation of our country. The industrial production is on the rise on account of a meaningful role played by Industrial Development Bank of India. As you know, our Government is committed to steering the banking system in line with the socio-economic objectives of our nation. It is very important, that is why our late lamented leader Indiraji took a revolutionary step in nationalising as many as fourteen banks when she was the Prime Minister. Thereafter we have gone a long way in helping the poor people. But I am not able to understand one thing. That is during the discussion on a Bill like this, so many extraneous points like bank interest, bank rates, scams, stock exchange are being brought. This being the Budget Session soon we will be having discussions on General Budget.

That would provide an ample opportunity to the hon. Members to deal with broader aspects of the economic policies and liberalization policies. The background is that the two banks were to be merged—the New Bank of India which was making losses and the Punjab National Bank which is making very good profit all the time. Although the decision to this effect was taken in September 1993. It could not be implemented because of certain defects with regard to the preparation of their balance-sheets, etc. Therefore, to get rid of this difficulty, this Bill is before us today.

This provision seeks to restructure the capital of the banks. This is the sole objective. This type of facility is enjoyed by the banks in the private sector. That is being extended to the public sector banks. This is quite a welcome feature. I lend all my support to this Bill.

A decision was taken in 1993 to bring about good health in the banking sector, to remove sickness of certain banks. Its implementation should not take so much of time. It has been delayed very badly. I understand that there was some legal advice given to the Ministry of Finance that by merely amending certain rules and regulations, it could be done. But,

later on, again, the Law Ministry revised its opinion that it was the basic law which needed to be amended. So, the Ministry of Law and the Administrative Ministry should be very careful about it; they should thoroughly examine all these things at the time of taking the main decision. Due to these difficulties, the implementation should not be delayed so much thus defeating the laudable purpose underlying the amendments.

Another disturbing feature in the banking industry is the accumulation of large arrears. This Bill is before us because of the loss sustained by a bank. We have to find out the measures carefully as to how such a situation should not recur not only with regard to this particular bank which has got merged but also with regard to other banks.

The banks are the charitable institutions. Of course, there is a social objective, a social obligation, a social commitment which they should fulfil in the right earnestness. But, at the same time, they are not just charitable institutions; they should not be allowed to function on losses; they are commercial organisations, commercial institutions; they have to function properly; they have to earn profit also. So, in that way, there should be close monitoring on them. Rs. 46,000 crore are the arrears against the industrial houses and also small scale industry which have taken loans and advances from different banks. So, they are quite affluent people, rich people; they are not poor farmers, poor artisans. They are trying to play with the banking system, etc.

So because of bad debts the banks are running into rough weather and running into difficulty. Therefore, while sanctioning advances, loans etc. there should be close monitoring and close scrutiny of these.

Of course, it is a matter of gratification that for the last two years the Finance Minister is taking interest in monitoring this particular aspect. There is a Cell in the Ministry now and according to the Economic Survey things have improved a great deal. The RBI has now a Board for supervision and judging by the results of the banking system in 1993-94, there is a distinct improvement. For this I congratulate the Ministry. It has to be pursued in future also.

All these banks have their Boards of Directors but in many cases there are vacancies persisting for quite some time in the past. These vacancies should be filled up by right type of Directors. The choice should be correct so that those persons who will take interest, who are knowledgeable, who have proven integrity should be inducted into the Board of Directors. I suggest that they should be given some more responsibility, more powers and more autonomy. But at the same time, they should be made accountable. Without accountability just giving power will not bring in desired results.

All the time the Ministry is represented by senior officers who are also serving different banks in the Board of Directors as Government nominees. I am pained to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister and it was our experience as Members of JPC also that these officers, these Government nominees are not serious in their business. They do not attend the meetings and if at all they attend any meeting they are not serious. They should report back to the Government. They are the *via media* and the link between the Government and the banks. Their work should also be reviewed. The hon. Minister should

sit with them from time to time and see the health and functioning of different banks so that the ill reputed scam which has its different kinds of repercussions is not repeated.

I would rather take this opportunity to suggest the Government that the recommendations of the JPC should be accepted and acted upon with all seriousness and sincerity. We have to see that such a situation does not recur under any circumstances in our country.

Of course, the sickness of the banking sector was aggravated by the scheme of loan waiver in 1998 which vitiated the atmosphere and the climate of loan recovery. It should not happen again. That is a fact. I say that the entire atmosphere was vitiated and even those who were not defaulters earlier developed the tendency not to repay. That was the situation. Therefore, as I said, one of the planks of our economic policy is to see that wealth is not concentrated in the hands of a few people.

Banks are the trustees and people deposit money. Now even poor people deposit their money in the banks. So all the banks must fulfil the social obligation.

Earlier, under pressure from the Government, loan *melas* were being organised and we have our own experience in this regard. So the bank representatives should attend DIC meetings for different works chaired by the Collector.

The beneficiaries of anti-poverty schemes are chosen in the presence of the bank nominees. Every bank has to share certain percentage of the expenditure incurred by the district authorities under different anti-poverty schemes. Certain banks, which had committed to fund certain projects for unemployed youth in the presence of the Collector, in the meetings chaired by the Collector, had backed out. When the unemployed people approach the banks, they are not honouring their own commitment. This is the situation. This is also true in the case of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna. When the beneficiaries, who after a great deal of trouble to get their names sponsored under this scheme, approach the concerned bank, in most of the cases they have been disappointed. This is a very serious situation and the Government also has to find a way-out for that.

The Government, with the best intention to see that no employee is thrown out, takes over the public sector sick units without examining its viability. This is not a good trend in the changing situation. The Birla group, the Tata group and several large industrial houses have different units. When one of their units becomes sick, why should not they merge that sick unit with their profit-making units? Why should they put pressure on the Government through the Labour Unions to take over the sick units? In that area such consideration should be there.

My last point is about restructuring, reorganisation of the banking sector. That also should receive the attention of the Government on priority. Of course, the Narasimham Committee's Report is being implemented in phases.

Now I will come to Regional Rural Banks. The functioning of RRBs is far from satisfactory. Just for name sake, they are affixing the board. No real banking function is being transacted in the rural areas. These banks are not able to perform their duty of giving stipend to the Scheduled Castes,

and the Scheduled Tribes high school students. In our locality, in our constituency, when the decision to set up the branches of RRBs were taken, the village people were not enthusiastic, were not happy and were opposed to the setting up such branch and they wanted either the branch of SBI or for that purpose the branch of any other commercial bank. In certain areas, there is overlapping of branches of banks and in certain other areas, absolutely there is no bank to serve. Therefore, restructuring should get priority.

I do not like to take much time of the House. As I said, this is a very simple Bill. The objective of the Bill is laudable. The objective of this bill is to restructure the capital of the banks. The private sector banks are already enjoying this facility. This facility should be extended to the public sector banks. Once this Ordinance is replaced by an Act, the purpose will be served.

The Government will consider all these aspects and try to pluck the loopholes in the banking sector also. Banks are the effective means of our socio-economic changes and this purpose will be served only in its entirety. This very laudable purpose at best how it could be served by the banking sector, that way also, I think the Government will address itself to bring about necessary reforms.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO (Bapatla): Sir, I am not going into the issue of promulgating the Ordinance in this particular juncture.

I rise to support the Amendments proposed to be made in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1995. The Statement given by the Minister clearly shows the need for this kind of Amendments. While merging the Punjab National Bank and the New Bank of India, certain procedural requirements had to be met. That is why the Government propose this kind of Amendment. Sir, while supporting this, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government regarding the performance of the banks. The banks are incurring huge losses. For example, for this very reasons one of the banks was being merged with the Punjab National Bank. Here the estimated losses were, say, Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 crore a year and there were further accumulated losses over a period of time. This is giving an impression to the users as to how this banking sector is working and why it should be allowed for such a long period.

Sir, as regards the scam, the JPC Report has said that many higher authorities, higher officials are being involved. So far, the recommendations of the JPC have not been fulfilled. In the same manner we have been observing from outside, the people who take advantage of this banking sector. The People who should be kept in the black list are not being kept in the black list even though they commit grave mistakes by not paying back the amounts that they have taken. I have been seeing many people who start industries and make them sick. Again the same people start the industries and the banks in turn are giving money. This is the cause for the accumulated losses. These kind of things should be checked up. As our hon. Member has just mentioned, in 1990, the waiver of loans for the farmers was about Rs. 8000 to Rs. 9000 crore, this is the main reason for this kind of activity. Whereas in the other areas, in the industrial sector itself, every year we are seeing

this kind of loss. This is not the main reasons for the losses. Sir, the main reasons is that the banking sector is not being looked into to find out where exactly this misspending is taking place. Accountability is being given up. This kind of thing should be looked into. As the other hon. Member said, poverty alleviation programmes or socio-economic programme are also being taken up by this banking sector. Those schemes are not being monitored. They are not performing in a correct manner.

Then, for example this RozgarYojana, one of the primary programmes for poverty alleviation that has been started by the Government, everybody feels, is not being implemented in a proper manner.

In the same manner very recently the Government, has come out with various poverty alleviation programmes and the banking sector has been made responsible for implementing them. There is no budgetary support for this kind of activity that has been started by the Government. The banking system working in the manner in which it is working there is no real activity at all now to reach the poor people.

With these few words, I support this Bill and I give these comments for the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill proposes merger of the New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it that Wassan Committee had submitted its report in 1988. You did not take any action for five years after that. The report of the Wassan Committee remained pending with you. You did not study the said report and did not consider the ways to meet the losses incurred by the New Bank of India after its merger with the Punjab National Bank. Seven years have elapsed but you have not taken any action. Please tell us who is responsible for this negligent attitude? The Government should own its responsibility. In a way it is a mockery of the Lok Sabha. The bills are introduced, withdrawn and amendments are made at the whims and fancies of the bureaucracy. That means bureaucracy scores over the Lok Sabha. That is why you should decide as to whose responsibility is this. Unless this responsibility is fixed, we will not be able to have a proper arrangement. This bill has been pending for seven years and no discussion was held on it. Shri Loknath Chaudhary ji must have read this report. We have not read it as in 1988 we were not Members of this House. I submit that the report of the Wassan Committee should be distributed among the hon. Members. They snapped out of their slumber on 4th September, 1993. Even then, till March, 1994, Punjab National Bank had not prepared its balance sheet, and did not bother to meet the losses in the balance sheet. That is why you brought this Bill on 21st January by admitting your mistake and gave it a form of an ordinance on 21st January. First of all, we should know as to why this mistake was committed? Who was responsible for this mistake? This is my first question.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that this Government is functioning on the basis of ordinances. As I have already said that around 437 ordinances were brought earlier and 31 more ordinances were issued on 1 June, 1991 after

the new Government came to power. I would like to ask whether the Government would continue to rule with the help of ordinances only? They issue an ordinance whenever they feel like. This is not proper. It amounts to avoiding the Lok Sabha. That is why, I oppose this "Ordinance Rule". Though I support the objectives cited in it yet I oppose the basis on which it has been brought.

I would like to say that there are two reasons behind coming out with this ordinance. First, banks are to get equity from the open market through shares and people should buy the shares from banks at higher rates. Secondly, there are some banks which are incurring losses in which the Government have also invested. You want that the money invested by the Government should be written off and then the banks should enter the markets after preparing their balance-sheets. Only then they would be able to get good price of their shares.

Mr. Chariman, Sir, they are deviating from the policy of nationalisation which used to be followed in the times of Indira ji and Rajiv ji. If you do that, then you as well as your party will have to see bad times. Out of 12 States, your party has lost power on several States and if you continue to stick to this policy then after the next Lok Sabha elections you will have to sit on the other side of the House.... (Interruptions)

I am coming to the main point. I would like to know why the banks are in a bad shape even after 30 years. You must consider it. What is the condition of the banks? Now-a-days, it is difficult to get loans from banks. if somebody wants to avail loan facility, he is made to fill up scores of kinds of forms. You tell me, how will you feel when you go to a bank to avail its loan facility but you are asked to mortgage your land, your house, and asked to get this paper/document or that to get attested from the court, from a first-class magistrate. I mean to say that now-a-days it is difficult to take loan from a bank. All our unemployed youth are not able to get loan from banks even though they have got their cases approved by the district Committee, yet they are being harassed. That is why, I said that the poor people do not get loan from banks. There is mismanagement and incompetency in the functioning of banks which is behind the harassment of a large number of people. The hon. Minister should tell the House as to what steps are proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of banks because now banks have lost their credibility for the common man. I do not mean to say that all the banks have lost credibility or all the banks are bad. I know that workers of some banks are really nice and they have a nice way of working and they deal with customers in a proper manner but I would only like to talk about your ways.. (Interruptions)

Yes, it may include Ministers also. Now you have said it in the end. In the end, you are talking wisely. When you had come here in the 9th Lok Sabha, at that time you had not said anything like that. May be that is why we have green carpets in Lok Sabha which is a signal for leaving whereas in Rajya Sabha they have red carpets which signifies that the members would stay here for 6 years at a stretch. Whenever I bring somebody with me to show Lok Sabha proceedings he asks me as to why Lok Sabha has green carpets and why Rajya Sabha has red carpets, then I give him an example that like a train stops at a red light and starts moving at the green light, similarly, green carpets in the Lok Sabha signify departure

and Rajya Sabha's red carpets signify stopping for 6 years at a stretch.

Hon. Minister, I would like to make another submission to you about non-performing assets because our banks have an outstanding amount of Rs. 35 thousand crore against big industrial houses which are termed nonperforming assets by you. Here you talk about recovering outstanding dues from small farmers, small businessmen and people engaged in medium scale business, carpenter, hair-cutting saloons etc. Will you tell the House as to what schemes you have in mind, what action is proposed to be taken to recover those dues. When an amount of Rs. 35 thousand crore are outstanding against big industrial houses then how will our country make progress. You will also have to consider that if the country does not progress then from where will you get funds to invest?

A good Finance Minister makes it clear at the time of presenting budget as to how much he is going to spend on different items, as, after the address by the Rajasthan's Governor, the Chief Minister had announced that he will spend Rs. 75 out of Rs. 100 on the development of villages. Similarly, you should also make it clear as to how much provision has been made in the budget for the promotion of agriculture, small scale industries and big industries. You should fix that. You should also consider the situation which may arise if all the provisions are not made. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): I can reply to these questions only when I become the Minister. Otherwise how can I reply. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb the House, please. Mr. Bhargava, please address the Chair and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding. I am aware that it is allotted time, not mine. I was submitting that this way the country would not progress. You, please tell us, that if the foreign banks who have proper seating arrangement, computers, coolers, steno-typists etc. and are fully modernised start functioning here they will offer a better service to hte customers, then what will become of our Indian Banks which do not have even proper basic facilities? Our banks will not be able to stand before them. If the domestic banks are to be brought face to face with foreign banks then they should also be modernised and provided facilities which are being enjoyed by foreign banks.

This should also be made clear as to how much investment will be made by foreign banks in the social sector and they should also be made to work as per our terms. When you pressurise our domestic banks to invest a certain amount of money in the social sector, then foreign banks should also be asked to do that.

Sir, it should not happen that the foreign bank officials and RBI officials meet together and take decisions and then, they may go in for its simplification just because it has been decided. If you follow a lenient policy for foreign banks and put fetters on domestic banks then you will not succeed. You should ask foreign banks also to open their branches in the social sector and in backward areas also, be it an American

bank or an English bank. The foreign banks should also be made to invest a stipulated amount in the social sector. I feel if it happens then they will also meet the same fate as is met by domestic banks.

Sir, by the word 'Shakha', I do not mean a 'Shakha' of 'Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh', it means a branch of a bank. The banks should be modernised.

Tell me what kind of people should be selected as Bank Directors. they should be efficient people, they should be talented people but the people who are selected are...(Interruptions)~

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That unparliamentary word will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can it be unparliamentary? Kindly consider it again.

[English]

Messages from Rajya Sabha —Contd.

17.59 hrs.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1995 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

[English]

18.00 hrs.

Statutory Resolution Re: Disapproval of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance,

And

Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill—Contd.

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, kindly consider the word again which you have expunged from the record, it is not unparliamentary

(Interruptions)

A person who is a professional and an expert should only be nominated as the Director of a bank. If an illiterate person is nominated to this post then it will be useless. (Interruptions) I submit that sycophants should not be appointed. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

Now, it is 6.00 p.m. Do I get the sense of the House for sitting late till this item is finished?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let this item be completed today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we complete this Bill today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We can take it up tomorrow.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (GARHWAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have given names of some more Members who want to speak on this Bill. So, we can continue the discussion on this Bill tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Supplementary List of Business also.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: There was a Supplementary List of Business yesterday also and today also there is a Supplementary List of Business. We do not want to sit late today.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House can continue after 6.00 p.m. only with the consent of both the sides of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I get the sense of the House to finish this Bill today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 23rd March, 1995 at 11.00 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 23, 1995/Chaitra 2, 1917 (Saka).

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