

Tenth Series, Vol IX, No.13

Wednesday, March 11, 1992
Phaigun 21, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATE

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday,, March 11, 1992/ Phalguna
21, 1913 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Coking Coal

*205. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coking coal imported

during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the cost thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether sufficient reserves of coking coal are available in Bihar;

(d) whether these reserves are being fully exploited;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps being taken to end the scarcity of coking coal in the country; and

(g) if so, the time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The information is given below :-

Year	Quantity of coking coal imported by steel plants	Approximate Value (on the basis of FOB Price)
1988-89	4.49 million tonnes	US \$ 227 million
1989-90	4.66 million tonnes	US \$ 243 million
1990-91	5.72 million tonnes	US \$ 310 million

(c) to (g). The Geological Survey of India has estimated (as on 1.1.92) the reserves of coking coal of different varieties in Bihar as 29,289 million tonnes and Jharia coalfield in Bihar is the only source of prime coking coal. While the geological reserves of coking coal are quite substantial, there are serious geo-mining, technological and infra-

structure problems like old partially worked underground mines, presence of fire and water-logged workings in adjoining areas, villages, townships and other built-up structures and railways and rivulets requiring shifting or protection that are coming in the way of speedy development of coking coal mines in Jharia coalfield. These problems have

resulted in sub-optimal exploitation of coking coal reserves.

Some of the important steps being taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal, interalia, include :-

- (i) increase in raw coking coal availability by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines ;
- (ii) restoration of coking coal sources which were delinked in 1984-85 from washeries on account of quality consideration;
- (iii) commissioning of two new washeries, one each at Madhuband & Kedia for increasing the existing washing capacity;
- (iv) modification of the existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of the Altekar Committee to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal;
- (v) coking coal mines in Meghalaya & Assam are being identified to make available increased quantities of low ash coking coal.

With implementation of these steps, the import of coking coal by steel plants is likely to come down progressively.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in part (C) of the question I had asked whether sufficient reserves of coking coal were available in Bihar and whether these reserves were being fully exploited. In the reply, the hon. Minister did agree that reserves were there and also told that about 26,289 million tonnes of coal was available in Jharia coal mines and Jharia coal field was the only source of prime coking coal. Some coal, of course, is extracted in West Bengal also, but I feel that the Government have been adopting laxity in exploiting the mines

there. Altekar Committee had recommended that keeping in view the importance of coking coal, it should be extracted wherever it is possible and its quality be improved through washeries and it should be utilised to the maximum extent.

MR. SPEAKER: Look, you have to ask your question, it won't do in this manner. Restrict yourself only to question.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: I am coming to the question itself. As per the recommendations of the Altekar Committee, several washeries had to be installed in Bihar. How many of these have already been set up and how many are still to be set up. If they have not been set up so far, then how long it will take to do the same. Besides, I would also like to know as to what action has been taken to increase the capacity of the existing washeries.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA): Sir, it is not a fact that we are not taking adequate interest in production of coking coal. As of now, we have got 41 coking coal projects in the country with an estimated investment of almost Rs. 900 crores. But it is true that we have not been able to exploit the amount of coking coal reserves that we have in our country to the fullest extent because of the problems that we have been facing. One of the main problems has been the underground fire in Jharia which we are trying to tackle. Our team had gone to the United States to study this and to find out the technology. They have come back and we have also set up a separate organisation to find out the cause of the Jharia underground fire. American experts and also the World Bank team have visited the site. So, we are working on that.

As far as washeries are concerned, we have got, at the moment, 15 washeries with a capacity of about 30 million tonnes. But that is not enough because the capacity is not fully utilised. We are also trying to set up

more washeries. But in the immediate future, we will be setting up only two more washeries.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked as to how long it would take to set up new washeries, because Altekhar Committee had made its recommendations long back. Washerries with a capacity of 30 million tonnes have been set up, but undue delay is being made to set up more washeries. For quite a long time, foreign exchange is being wasted inspite of the fact that we do have the equipments in Bihar itself. But no attention is being paid. I would like to know by when the Government would accomplish this task.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give the time? By what time, will you do it?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: the Altekhar Committee has given three types of recommendations. One is about the immediate steps that are to be taken, namely short-term measures. The second relates to medium term measures and the third is the long-term measures. As far as the short-term and medium term measures that are recommended by the Altekhar Committee are concerned, we have taken action. But the third part of the recommendations includes the setting up of washeries and it will be very difficult for me to say by what time these washeries will be set up.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: I want to know from the hon. Minister the names of countries from where coking coal is imported. Have any Central Asian Republics been approached other than our traditional suppliers, viz. the Australians?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not allowing me even to raise the second supplementary question. It concerns

a significant matter related to Bihar. Therefore, I may kindly be allowed to ask the question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please let us understand that there are 542 Members in the House. Just one hour is available and there are only 60 minutes in one hour. Even if I give one minute to one Member, only 60 Members can ask the questions. You shall have to be very selective. All of you cannot force your questions on the House in 60 minutes time.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, we import coal from Germany, Norway, UK, Japan, Australia, Indonesia, Poland, China and the USSR. But the major quantity of coking coal is imported from Australia.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that new coking coal reserves have been identified in Bihar, if so, the location there of and when the Government will start work on them?

SHRISURAJ MANDAL: Let me tell you.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Suraj Mandal wants to give some specific information in a question form.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have already stated that out of 29 billion tonnes of coking coal reserves in our country, 26 billion tonnes are in Bihar. This is mainly confined to Jharia area which extends over 17 Kms.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER. Mandalji wants to give some specific information to you.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister

that the cost of the coking coal being imported from Australia and China comes to about Rs. Two thousand to Rs. Three thousand per tonne. And as per the survey conducted by BCCL, if coal is extracted from Jharla and Jaridih block, it will cost not more than Rs. one thousand per metric tonne. Hence if coal is extracted from there, we can manage to save the foreign exchange. He, at present, is referring to 1988-89.

MR. SPEAKER: Mandal ji, I have given you permission to ask question. You are taking time of others, therefore, please ask your question.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the question only. My submission is that we have been importing coal since 1985; while we can extract indigenous coal at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per tonne. Coking Coal is available in the second layer and it costs merely Rs. 1000/- per tonne. My question is what are the reasons for importing the coking coal at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per tonne when we can produce it on cheaper rates. My other submission is that BCCL and CCL have set the target of 18,000 and 9000 tonnes of coal per day respectively.

But this target is not being achieved and the money is being wasted on the officers. In the circumstances, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to start production of Coking Coal in Jharla and Jaridih to save the foreign exchange.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the reason for our resorting to import is very simple and that is because we cannot produce as per our requirement so we have to import it from other countries. I do agree with the hon. Member that every effort should be made to make our country self sufficient in the production of coking coal and that is our aim.

As I have already stated, we have about 41 on going projects costing about Rs. 900 crores. We hope that the production of cok-

ing coal will improve substantially during the 8th Five Year Plan. We are going to make special efforts to increase the production of coking coal in the North-eastern States. Though we have huge resources of coking coal in Meghalaya, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, so far we did not have a thrust in the North-eastern regions. Now, we are taking up three projects in the north-eastern regions. One is in Assam which is Borgolai and another one is Nanchik in Arunachal Pradesh.

During the 8th Five Year Plan we will make every effort to see that our production of coking coal is stepped up substantially as a result of which our import will come down to a great extent.

[Translation]

Industrial Pollutants

*206. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the mill workers who suffer due to the ill-effects of cotton dust, smoke and acids emitted by industries in big cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Cotton dust, mists and fumes of acids and certain constituents of smoke such as Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen-Dioxide, Nitric

Oxide and Sulphur Dioxide, when inhaled, are harmful to the health of workers. To protect the workers from excessive exposure to the above mentioned pollutants in the work environment, permissible limits of exposure have been laid down in the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

2 According to the information available, some studies among textile workers who are exposed to cotton dust have been conducted in the past by the Central Labour Institute (CLI), Bombay and the National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad. The study carried out by the Central Labour Institute in collaboration with the KEM Hospital and the MGM Hospital, Bombay revealed varying percentage of incidence of Byssinosis among the workers. A survey made by the NIOH also revealed incidence of Byssinosis in 6.3 percent of the workers in the spinning section. Byssinosis is also a notifiable disease under the Factories Act.

3 Some studies made by the CLI in factories involving electroplating had revealed that the levels of fumes of chromic acid in the work environment were within the permissible limits of exposure.

4 Legally, the occupier of the factory is responsible for ensuring compliance of the statutory provisions. The overall enforcement under the Act lies with the concerned State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the number of mills located in the midst of dense population in the country which adversely affect the people and the steps the Government is going to take against such mill-owners? The reply should be to the point and not an evasive one.

[English]

SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of mills causing

environmental pollution is being looked after by the Environment Ministry. We in the Labour Ministry look after the safety of the workers inside the factory premises. Sir, I do not have the exact figure of such mills causing pollution.

MR SPEAKER: I hope you will collect the figure and send it to the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: I haven't got the reply to the point.

MR SPEAKER: It might be with the Ministry of Environment.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Is the Government considering to locate those mills outside the dense population and to encourage the mill owners to install such equipments as may check the probable diseases?

[English]

SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already stated that we in the Labour Ministry do not see to it that the industries are set up in the rural areas. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: He is also looking after the Labour Ministry.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, safety and occupational diseases of the industrial workers is certainly a matter of concern for all of us. I must frankly admit that unfortunately, we have not been able to ascertain the gravity of the situation. As we have stated in the main answer, a study was conducted by the Central Labour Institute way back in 1976. That is number one.

Secondly, a sample survey was done by the National Institute of Occupational Disease that was from 1983 to 1986. Beyond this, we have not been able to ascertain anything regarding this big problem.

In 1987, we decided that the ESIC should also undertake this work but they have been assigned with the work of treating the patients - the industrial workers - having this occupational disease

We have established one hospital in Madras and another hospital will be commissioned in Delhi. We are thinking of establishing hospitals in Calcutta and Bombay. But, Sir, frankly I admit it

MR SPEAKER The question was, do you have any plan to shift the industries from the heart of the city to outside?

SHRI P A SANGMA No. That does not come under our purview

MR SPEAKER Mr Ahamed

SHRI E AHAMAE I would like to ask one general question to the Industries Minister

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR Sir

MR SPEAKER I am sorry. Now, Shri Rajesh Kumar

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the reply given by the Government that a survey will be conducted regarding the workers. It has been stated that a lung disease has been found during the survey. I would like to know from the Government the number of workers who have been affected by this disease and what are the state-wise details of such big mills and how this disease can be cured?

[English]

MR SPEAKER If you have the statistics, you please supply. Otherwise, you collect the statistics and give it to him.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) Sir, I will collect the

statistics and supply it to the hon. Member. But the State governments are the enforcing agencies in this respect.

SHRI E AHAMED I would like to ask a general question affecting not only the mill workers but also the factory workers in the country.

Sir, there are lime stone kilns in the factories where the labourers are working. They also have health hazards. Only very recently, a very prominent magazine of the country the *Frontline* has brought out certain pictures.

MR SPEAKER Will the former Industries Minister please ask the question?

SHRI E AHAMED Sir, it is a matter of grave concern to the nation, that is why I am asking this question.

MR SPEAKER Mr Ahamed, you please understand that time is very limited. The number of Members is very large and you shall have to be very brief.

SHRI E AHAMED I would be very brief. I would like to know whether the Government have any comprehensive project or scheme which will help the labourers to be safe from these hazards when they are working in the factories, especially with lime stone kilns as also the mill workers. If so, what is that proposal that the Government is going to consider or considering both for safety and health of the workers?

SHRI P A SANGMA As my Deputy Minister has already stated that all these are governed by the Factories Act of 1948. We are aware of the occupational diseases that are there. But the competent authority to implement the Factories Act, including the prevention of the occupational diseases is the State Government and not the Central Government.

However, I think, we should try to do something. I have proposed that very soon we will convene a Meeting of the Ministry of

Industry, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Urban Development and we will try and discuss this problem with them.

[Translation]

Cement Plants in Rajasthan

* 207 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of lime-stone mines leased to the Cement Corporation of India in Chittorgarh (Rajasthan),

(b) whether C C I has submitted a number of projects to the Union Government for setting up of cement plants in Rajasthan to utilise the lime-stone obtained from these mines,

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the capacity of each project,

(d) whether the Government have accorded approval to these projects,

(e) if so, the details thereof,

(f) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(g) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P K THUNGON) (a) Cement Corporation of India have leases of two limestone mining areas in District Chittorgarh

(b) and (c) CCI has submitted a proposal for setting up a one million tonne per annum cement plant at Shambhupura, District Chittorgarh Rajasthan, to utilise the limestone from these mines

(d) to (g) No, Sir The proposal could not be approved because of constraint of funds

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to know from the hon Minister the date since when these projects are under consideration of the Government of India for approval and what was the capacity of these plants? This is my first question Please give a reply

[English]

SHRI P K THUNGON In fact, the CCI conducted a survey in an area of about 20 48 sq km, and after that, about 9 87 sq km was investigated, and after that, it was revealed that about 96 06 million tonnes of limestone was available Therefore, in 1983, CCI submitted a proposal for setting up a one million tonne plant in that area, after that, in the Seventh Plan, as I have already stated, due to constraint of funds, this could not be set up However, it will be of use for the hon Member that a proposal has been again sent to the Planning Commission, and the Planning Commission is considering it whether we will be able to set up a plant in the Eighth Five Year Plan

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Mr Speaker, Sir, I have specifically asked the hon Minister the date since when these projects are under consideration of the Government of India for approval He has not replied to it

MR SPEAKER It will be better if you don't seek a reply to such a question This is not so You are unnecessarily missing your chance of asking a second question

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA My chance is missed in the sense that the Rajasthan Government has sent projects to the Government of India

MR SPEAKER Bhargavaji, I am trying to help you, Please come to the second question He will provide you the statistics

[English]

You please supply him the statistics later on in writing

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Secondly, the projects are lying pending for approval with the Central Government till date and these projects may lie pending up to August 5. Had the projects been cleared, the Rajasthan Government would have got royalty and other facilities. I would like to know as to how much loss of royalty and other facilities the Government of Rajasthan has suffered?

MR SPEAKER You are again talking about statistics

[English]

If you have the information, give it to him

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA The projects of the Government of Rajasthan are lying pending with the Government of India and the Government of India is not clearing them. By what time these projects will be cleared? Will these projects be cleared or not? If they are not to be cleared, we should have been informed within a month or two so that there would have been no problem. He may please give a reply to it.

MR SPEAKER First of all, please reply whether these projects are being cleared?

[English]

SHRI P K THUNGON We are very much interested in helping the Rajasthan Government, because we have already spent about Rs 30 lakhs on investigation and survey, etc. Therefore, our intention, as Mr Girdhar Lal Bhargava has tried to impute, is not to lose revenue of Rajasthan Government. For your information, the royalty pay-

able is at the rate of Rs 25 per metric tonne

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Mr Speaker, Sir, I have not got a clear reply to my question

SHRI AYUB KHAN As you are aware that so far as industries are concerned Rajasthan is quite backward. The hon. Minister has replied just now that these projects could not be cleared due to constraint of funds. May I ask the hon. Minister as to how many cement factories are there in Rajasthan and how many of them are working and how many of them are not working? If they are not working, by what time those factories are going to be started?

[English]

SHRI P K THUNGON Sir, the question about CCI. So, I can answer

MR SPEAKER Every time I should not say that it is not coming out of the question. Sometimes you also can say that

SHRI P K THUNGON As regards the cement factories as a whole in Rajasthan those statistics I do not have at the moment, but so far as the CCI is concerned, I can give just now

SHRI JASWANT SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there are two mining leases in Chitorgarh district

From the reply it appears that the Shambhupura mining lease has been handed back or finished. Which is the second mining lease? Have you terminated both the mining leases and handed back the mines to the Government of Rajasthan? Because you are otherwise unnecessarily sitting on a production capability

On these two mining leases for an excess of past ten years and have already spent about Rs 30 lakhs on survey, etc. You must have spent something on payment of

royalty, payment of lease money to the Government of Rajasthan. What is that amount? When are you going to hand back these leases and how much amount have you already paid to the Government of Rajasthan?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: So far as the mining leases No. 1 and 2 are concerned, the mining lease number 1 is at Maira Si-taramji ka Kharia village and Mining lease No. 2 is at Maira and Bamniya village. The area covered is 987 hectares in lease No. 1 and the lease was taken with effect from 8-7-1982. The area in mining lease No. 2 is 436.25 hectares. It was leased away from 26-2-1983.

As regards the mining areas where the royalty is payable, I have already stated that it is payable at the rate of Rs. 25/-.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Have you surrendered these leases now?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: As regards surrender, we have not yet surrendered. The Government of Rajasthan had written to us and they wanted to cancel the lease. But we have gone for a review and the matter is now lying in the Department of Mines.

Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat

*208. **SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:**
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state.

(a) the requirement of coal for the Thermal Power Stations in Gujarat for each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to draw up any action plan for the supply of coal to these Stations in time;

(c) whether the Government have agreed to the proposal of the State Government regarding supply and payment thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NAYA MAGOUDA) (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) According to estimates made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) the total coal demand for five thermal power stations of Gujarat as per generation targets agreed for the year 1991-92 is 10.90 million tonnes, against which the linkage provided is 14.505 million tonnes. The linkage of coal for these power stations based on demand for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 11.82 and 12.72 million tonnes respectively.

(b) Action Plan for supply of coal to power utilities is prepared every quarter by Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term), set up by Government for this purpose. The supply of coal to all the power stations is monitored on daily basis and immediate corrective action is taken whenever necessary.

(c) to (e). Because of huge accumulated arrears payable to coal companies by power utilities, Ministry of Coal advised Coal India Limited to make supplies of coal to Power Sector only against advance payments from 1.10.91 onwards. Some representations have been received for reconsideration of this system and for ensuring proper quality and weightment of coal supplied. Coal Companies have been instructed to ensure proper weightment and quality in respect of coal despatched to the power plants. However the Government is not in favour of changing the policy regarding advance payments.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that during the last three years i.e. 1989-90,

1990-91 and 1991-92 11.82 and 12.72 and 14.505 million tonnes of coal was made available respectively. The capacity of Rail-way wagon is 58 tonnes, but only 45.50 tonnes are loaded into them. The linkage is less and even wagons are not filled to the capacity. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much coal has been made available actually?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, I do not have the figures of the supply for the last two years. But I have the figures of the supply for this year... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: It seems that you have not come fully prepared... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Of course, I am prepared. I am ready to reply to any question that you put... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You are saying that the figures are not available with you... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I said that the figures relating to the previous years are not available with me. I said that the latest figure for this year is available with me.

There are two things. The requirement of a power station is assessed and fixed by the Central Electricity Board. Now there are five power stations in Gujarat. And the Central Electricity Board has fixed the requirement of Gujarat power stations at 10.9 million tonnes. That is the requirement as per the Central Electricity Authority. But, we have a Linkage Committee, which sits every quarter. Quarterly they meet and in order to have some surplus stock with the power stations, they keep a linkage of a higher quantity than what the Central Electricity Authority has fixed. But for the purpose of power generation, we strictly go by the quota allotted by the Central Electricity Board. As against 10.9 million tonnes, which is fixed by the Central

Electricity Authority, till January we had to supply 9.08 million tonnes. Against which, we have already supplied to Gujarat 9.07 million tonnes, which means that we have met 99 percent of the requirement of the power stations in Gujarat. This is number one. If we look at... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please address to me. Just continue your reply. Do not reply to the interruptions.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As against the supply, if we look at the generation of power in Gujarat, it will be seen that the target of generation of power till January in Gujarat was fixed at 12,362 million units. As against this target of generation, the Gujarat Electricity Board has generated 12,689 million units, which means 103 percent of the target. So, they have exceeded by 3 percent more in generation. I have given this figure only to justify that we have met the requirements of coal in Gujarat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the linkage provided against the total coal demand of Gujarat is 14.505 million tonnes, out of which according to the hon. Minister, only 9 million tonnes has been supplied so far and moreover coal supplied in wagons is also not to full capacity. Today, the situation in Gujarat has come to such a pass that both agriculture and industries have suffered a setback there. What does the hon. Minister propose to do in this direction?

Does the Government propose to provide adequate coal to meet the requirements of power generation in Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that 99 percent of the requirement has been met. (Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Please tell us whether coal would be provided or not? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. You have another opportunity after some-time. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the linkage committee fixed a linkage of 14.505 million tonnes. Ten per cent of this figure is totally incorrect and even out of this 14 million tonnes, only 9 million tonnes has been supplied. This is totally inadequate and even the wagons are not filled to the full capacity.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I have explained that there is a difference between demand and linkage. Demand is fixed by the Central Electricity Authority and we have met 99 per cent of that. That I have already said. Linkage is not a demand and linkage is not fixed by the Gujarat Government. Linkage is fixed by a permanent standing committee... *(Interruptions)*. The Linkage Committee deliberately gives higher quantity because we expect every power station to have the stock for at least seven days. That is why in the linkage we give a higher quantity, more than the demand assessed and fixed by the Central Electricity Authority.

As on yesterday, all the power stations in Gujarat had got a stock of four days. Of course, they should have had a stock of seven days because that is the normal thing. Therefore, there is some set back in that. But I can assure this House that the Gujarat Chief Minister has been in constant touch with me. He had written me a letter earlier saying that there was no problem. When he last came and met me, he was fully satisfied when he went back... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that this is Question Hour. You have to ask a question. Do not stand up all of you together.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand whether I would believe the Gujarat Chief Minister and State Electricity Board Chairman or the Union Minister. About Eight days back, we had a meeting with the State Chief Minister and the Chairman of the Gujarat Electricity Board, during the course of which they said that the State was not getting coal as per its demand. Our demand was for 620 wagons, but we have received only 500 wagons of coal so far. Not only this, the coal is of inferior quality and the Chairman of the Electricity Board has himself found that the coal supplied is underweight.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming to that. The very survival of Gujarat is at stake. I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

Whether the government would meet the state's demand for 620 wagons of coal?

Whether the Government proposes to supply good quality coal and thus redress the grievances of the farmers and industrialists; regarding supply of inferior quality of coal?

Whether the Union Government has agreed to the proposals mooted by the State Government?

Whether Gujarat would be provided with good quality coal and wagons with proper weight?

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I am hundred per cent right in my figures. I congratulate the Gujarat Electricity Board that from April to January, they had been able to produce 103 per cent of their target. Had there been a shortage of coal supply, how could the Gujarat Electricity Board generate 103 per cent?

Therefore, I am absolutely right... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Not like this. You are not putting a question and you are not getting a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a notice and I will consider it. Let the Member put the question.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister how many new thermal power stations are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and whether it is true that because the Department of Coal is not able to supply coal to the thermal stations, the required number of thermal power plants in the country is reduced and if so what are the reasons thereof.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as the new thermal power stations in the Eighth Plan is concerned, I think the Ministry of Power will be the appropriate Ministry to answer the question. As regards the second part of the question, since this question specifically relates to Gujarat, I do not have the figures of other States now. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. This is a question about Gujarat, not about Orissa. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you after this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not show your intelligence like this all the time. You are disturbing other Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply just now that the linkage is fixed by a committee which generally gives a

higher quantity than the demand assessed by the Central Electricity authority. But I would like to point out here that the coal supplied through the wagons is 15 to 17 percent less than the fixed quota. consequently, the requirements of power generation are not met.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, does this constitute a question? If you do not come to the question, I will disallow your point.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the question. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that supply is not made according to the fixed quota? If so, will the hon. Minister issue the necessary instructions to the concerned authorities to - compensate the losses to be referred by Gujarat Electricity Board?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a good question for me. If it is a good question for the hon. Minister he can reply.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, we do have problem of wagons. Railways have their own problems. They have their own priorities of moving food stuffs to different States. But I must say that in this financial year, the Railways have done their best and as far as the coal sector is concerned, they have supplied us two million more wagons than last year. I am quite grateful to the Railways that in spite of a lot of problems that they are facing they are helping us quite a lot. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, in the international bulletin on coal and energy the maximum plant load sector of any thermal power station in to globe...

MR. SPEAKER: This is the question about the Cement Corporation of India in Chittorgarh in Rajasthan.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: No, Sir, it is on coal in Gujarat I am putting the question. The international coal and energy bulletin

says that not more than 90 percent of the plant load factor can be achieved in thermal power stations. When the capacity of the plant load factor of the national thermal power plants is not more than 75 percent, how the Minister is giving a blank cheque to Gujarat Electricity Board? I would like to know whether their installed capacity is more and their target for capacity utilisation is 103 percent or less than that. I also want to know whether the Government of Gujarat are showing less when their installed capacity is more. I want to know the categorical answer of the Minister as to what is the exact plant load factor in the thermal power stations in our country.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the capacity utilisation of the power sector is dealt with by the Ministry of Power. I have only to supply coal to them as fixed by the Central Electricity Authority. Therefore, I will not be able to say about the plant load factor at all because it is concerned with the Power Ministry. I have brought in the figure of generation of power in Gujarat to show that they have achieved 103 percent of their target only to substantiate my point that we have supplied them 99 percent of their requirement. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain some silence in the House. Let the questions and replies be heard by the Members. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are creating unnecessary trouble. Yes, Mr. Trivedi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Union Government has met 99 percent of the requirements of the power stations in Gujarat. If so, why was it necessary to hold discussions with the Chief Minister of Gujarat? Coal is sent in wagons from here, but by the time it reaches there, it is 20 percent less. Will the government make arrangement to weigh it at the destination. As the demand of

coal of Gujarat is not being fully met, does the Centre propose to conduct a survey to find out whether there are deposits of coal in Gujarat or not. Besides what is the shortfall in power generation by thermal power stations in Gujarat owing to inadequate supply of coal and the losses incurred by the farmers and industries as a result of load-shedding resorted to by the Electricity Board? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Very good dialogue.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, it is so satisfying to know that the hon. Members from Gujarat have so much of concern for the welfare of their State. (*Interruptions*) I fully congratulate you for that. I can assure you that the Chief Secretary of Gujarat is constantly in touch with the Home Secretary. The Chairman of the Gujarat Electricity Board has also interest in that and whenever occasion arises the Chief himself talks to me, we try to solve the problem of every State, not only of Gujarat. But what I am saying is that Gujarat has done well in power generation and that was possible because we have been able to give 99 percent of their requirement. That is what I am saying. And I don't say that Gujarat has no problem and we will not attend to that whenever there are some specific problems you kindly bring them to my notice and I will certainly help to solve the problems.

[*Translation*]

Operation of Coal Mines by Private Sector

*209 SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to accord approval to power generating units of private sector to operate coal mines, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP A SANGMA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Coal mining is at present reserved for public sector with the exceptions of captive mining and consumption by Iron & Steel Industry and mining in small isolated pockets not amenable to economical development and not requiring rail transport

No decision has been taken to accord approval to power generating units of private sector to operate coal mines

[Translation]

SHRI LAL BABU RAI Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether a unit 2 private-Sector Company "TISCO" has been Given permission to operate coal mines? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP A SANGMA) Not yet

MR SPEAKER The reply is, "Not yet" Yes, you may ask the second Supplementary

[Translation]

SHRI LAL BABU RAI A great difficulty is experienced when power is to be generated from very poor quality of coal and that is why the supply of power is disrupted in Bihar Would the hon Minister take some measures in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P A SANGMA I do not think it

has got any connection, because the question is whether we are going to allow private mining

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK May I know from the hon Minister, through you, whether the Government is formulating any guidelines on safety for the operation of coal mines private sector If so, I would like to know the details thereof

SHRI P A SANGMA There is no coal mine in the private sector as such, because mining is under the public sector, but there are some captive mines which we have given to TISCO and some other companies So, this question does not arise

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA Sir, will the Minister clarify 'captive' and 'private' He has said that no decision has been taken at the Government level for privatisation, but there are captive mines like Tata Why was this decision taken to give a mine to be operated privately by a private company? On the other hand, the Minister has said that the coal mines will not be privatised May I know from the hon Minister as to how many applications are pending with him and at what stage this consideration is taking place? Is the Cabinet considering something? I would like to know whether the Minister has said no to the proposal of privatisation

SHRI P A SANGMA Sir I do agree with the hon Member that there is a difference between privatisation of coal mines and giving a lease for captive mines As far as the coal mines are concerned, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to privatise coal mines That is very clear, but there is no bar on the part of the Government to give a lease on captive basis as we have done already in the case of TISCO

Now that the Government of India has decided to allow the private sector to come into thermal power generation, whether the Government will also give captive mines to them That is the main question and how

many such application have come so far I would like to state that no application has come so far for that. But wherever there are some applications, the Government will take an appropriate view on those applications

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I would like to know from the Government, that after the private enterprises are allowed to enter the field of power generation, whether there are some conditions laid by some foreign entrepreneurs willing to invest in this sector. Particularly, I would like to know whether the Orissa Chief Minister had made a request to the Government of India to give this benefit of captive mining to an American firm for the setting up of a power industry in Orissa. Our experience is bitter about private mining as the Minister was referring to cooking coal mining which was left half way through in an unscientific manner by the private manners who are engaged in that sector. What precautions will the Government of India take in case the captive mines and other mines are given to private entrepreneurs for mining as a safeguard against unscientific mining etc.?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Since we have not yet taken a firm decision on the matter, the question of what will happen if the mines are given to the private people does not arise at this stage.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: There are several coal mines and the number of people who are working in those mines far exceed the number that is required and the Government is not in a position to retrench them. Therefore, the cost of production is becoming very high.

In view of this, when the private organisations come forward to set up power plants near the coal fields, will the Government come forward and relax certain present rules to facilitate them to take up such operation of power generation for utilizing coal that is available nearby?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As it is, we have not yet taken a decision. But as I said earlier,

we have an open mind on this issue. Whenever a request comes, we will examine it.

[Translation]

Industrial Development of Delhi

*210 **SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:**
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to open a separate planning division to give new direction to the industrial development of Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which the said planning division is likely to become operational?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). A separate Planning Cell already exists in the Industries Department of Delhi Administration. The Planning Cell consists of an Officer on Special duty and two assistants. One of the Joint directors of Industries supervises the working of this cell.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has already pointed out, a separate planning cell under Delhi Administration is already functioning, but this cell has not been able to pay full attention to the industrial development. Delhi city has become an extremely polluted city, because industrial development is not being done in a planned manner. I would like to know from the Government whether this Planning division is proposed to be opened during Eighth Plan period for which Planning Commission has already made its recommendation to the Delhi Administration?

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: We have taken up with the Planning Commission with regard to creation of new Division and appointment of Joint Director. But due to financial constraints, it has not been accepted.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposed Division would control the industrial units of the adjoining areas also?

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I have already said, there is no new Division at all. However, there is a Master-plan for Delhi which takes care of the industrial development of the sub-urban areas and also try to see that polluting industries are not started here and whatever exists in this metropolitan area should be shifted outside the metropolitan city.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many new industrial units have been opened under the existing planning cell. Along with this, I would also like to know as to what measures have been taken by the cell to check the pollution created by these industrial units?

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, actually the Planning Cell does not open any new unit. The work of the Planning Cell is to coordinate and see that there is no congestion in the city of Delhi. As on to-day, we have 85,000 industries in Delhi. But only 22,000 of them are registered. However, we are trying to shift these unregistered units outside the city. Planning Commission is not opening any new units.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply it has been stated that a cell is functioning under the Department of Industry, but this cell can only work effectively if the Government has the will-power to promote the industrial sector. Is it a fact that the present government does not want to develop industries in Delhi? That is the reason that the government has curtailed the plan expenditure of department of industry by 40 percent during the current financial year of 1992-93 as compared to the last year of 1991-92. I would like to know the intentions of the Government in this regard.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It is not the intention of the Government that industries should be wound up in Delhi or anywhere. The question which the hon. Member asked is about Delhi. Delhi is the national capital and it is the pride of the country. We should not allow Delhi to be congested. Delhi should not be polluted. I hope you will agree with me. There should not be over-congestion in Delhi. Therefore, the effort of the Industries Department is to see that there is no over-congestion in Delhi and also polluting industries are not coming to Delhi. Even if there are some polluting industries, we want them to go out of Delhi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low Cost Building Technology

*211. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the cost-effective building technologies was held recently under the aegis of the UN Centre for Human Settlements;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the low cost building technologies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A Expert Group Meeting was convened at Madras from 4 - 7th February, 1992 by UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (HABITAT), Nairobi to discuss the outline of the Theme Paper on 'Appropriate, Intermediate, cost-effective building materials, technologies and transfer mechanisms for Housing Delivery' to be prepared by UNCHS for consideration at 14th Session of the Commission to be held in 1993. No. recommendations of this meeting have received by the Government.

Rural Development through Youth Organisations

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

(a) whether the Government are considering channelising some percentage of funds for rural development through various youth organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

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

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

House Building Advance

*213. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the House Building Advance to Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

[Translation]

Development of small and Cottage Industries

*214. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the adverse effect on the development of small and cottage industries due to the entry of multi-nationals in this field;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

Industrial Development and Regulation Act of 1951 provides protection to the small scale sector industries against encroachment by large and medium units in respect of 836 items which have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. This reservation has been continued in the new policy also announced on July 24, 1991. The industries reserved for the small scale sector have been kept as reserved.

Government is not granting any approval to any medium or large undertaking, including those with foreign equity to manufacture items reserved for the small scale sector for Domestic Tariff Area.

Setting up of Electronic Units

*215. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDE-
WAR:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from various State Governments for establishment of electronic units during the last three years;

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

(c) the decision taken by the Government on these proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated to each State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Applications were received from various State Electronics Development Corporations for setting up of electronic manufacturing units during the last three years. The details thereof, state-wise, and decision taken by the Government are given in the attached statement.

(d) There is no scheme for allocation of funds for setting up of electronic units in the States.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name	Items	Decision of the Government
1	2	3	4
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1	M/s Gujarat Industrial & Investment Corporation Ltd	Magnetic Ink Character	Rejected
2	M/s Gujarat Data Electronics Ltd	Professional Grade Colour Monitors	Approved
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
3	M/s HP State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd	Colour Televisions and Monochrome TV Receiver	Approved
<i>Karnataka</i>			
4	M/s Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd	VCR/WCP	Rejected
5	M/s Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd	Colour Picture Tubes	Rejected
6	M/s Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd	Colour Picture Tube (Foreign Collaboration)	Rejected

Sl. No.	Name	Items	Decision of the Government
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd.	ICs for Telecom & Data Processing Industry (100% Export Oriented Units with Foreign Collaboration)	Approved
8.	M/s Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Bangalore.	Discrete Semi-conductor Devices	Approved
	<i>Maharashtra</i>		
9.	M/s Maharashtra Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Digital Disc Reproducers	Rejected
10.	M/s Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Ltd.	Digital Compact Discs	Approved
	<i>Punjab</i>		
11.	M/s. Punjab State Electronics Development & Production Corporation.	Laser Printer	Rejected
	<i>Rajasthan</i>		
12.	M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Microwave Ovens	Rejected

Sl.No.	Name	Items	Decision of the Government
1	2	3	4
13.	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd.	Language Learning Systems	Approved
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
14.	M/s UP Hill Electronics Corporation Ltd.	B&W TV	Approved
15.	M/s Upton India Ltd. Lucknow	Colour & B&W TV Receivers	Approved
16.	UP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Lucknow.	Transistors & IC	Approved

[English]

Labour Ministers Conference

*216 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRIYASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Labour Ministers of different States was held recently;

(b) whether any workshops were also organised by the International Labour Organisation in India during the last six months;

(c) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in the above meetings;

(d) the decisions arrived at; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement them?

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

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The 40th Conference of State Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi of February 6, 1992. The major conclusions of the Conference are as follows:

(1) (a) The recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee on restructuring of industrial relations law, which are unanimous should be accepted. A group of 5 State Labour Ministers should examine the area of disagreement in the report of the Committee with a view to arriving at a consensus

and submit their report for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government have constituted a Committee comprising the Labour Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State.

(b) As regards the new industrial policy, the Conference recommended that steps should be taken to protect the interest of labour, enhance their welfare and provide facilities for small upgradation so that they are able to adjust to technological changes.

(c) Minimum wage for unskilled labour should not be fixed below Rs. 20/- per day. Minimum wages should be revised at an interval of 3 to 4 years and should have a component linked to the consumer price index.

(2) The workshops organised by the ILU in India during the last six months are indicated below:—

(a) A training workshop on computer software was organised in New Delhi on December 2-7, 1991 to train documentation staff of various institutions such as the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(b) A national tripartite workshop on the social dimensions of structural adjustments was held in New Delhi of December 10-11, 1991. The representatives of Government

Departments trade unions and the employers organisations as well as academicians participate in the workshop. A number of papers on the subject were presented and discussed in the workshop but no consensus was reached.

- (c) A national workshop on the role of employment service in the year 2001 and beyond was organised at Goa on December 2-4, 1991 to draw up an action plan to provide an effective and efficient service to the job seekers as well as the employers.
- (d) A national seminar-cum-training workshop on prevention and assistance programmes for workers with drug and alcohol-related problems was organised in New Delhi on December 9-13, 1991 to train employers and workers representatives to combat drug and alcohol abuse in the work place
- (e) A national workshop on trade unions' role in promoting environmental protection was organised in New Delhi on 3-5 February, 1992.
- (f) A national tripartite workshop on ILO Standards was organised in New Delhi on 3-5 February, 1992. The workshop recommended the ratification of certain ILO Conventions

Sonepur Bazari Project

*217. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and families likely to be affected by the implementation of the Sonepur Bazari Project;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to rehabilitate those families;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the affected families are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA).
(a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Eight villages namely, Sonepur, Bazari, Hansdi, Keladanga, Bhaluka, Banjari-dang, Shankarpur and Kuchbera having 988 families are likely to be affected by implementation of the Sonepur Bazari Project.

2. Government have, on 31.5.1990, sanctioned a rehabilitation package for the land-losers in the project. Among other things, the package envisages that 300 jobs in semi-skilled and unskilled categories in the project will be earmarked for landlosers and that those not provided with employment will be provided with a monthly subsistence allowance ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1100, to compensate for the loss of income that they were getting from the acquired lands. Provision of job or payment of subsistence allowance is in addition to the compensation payable under the relevant land acquisition law. Besides, liberal assistance is provided by way of allotment of developed house-plots, grant for construction of houses, shifting allowance etc.

3. The position of rehabilitation assistance is as under:

(a) 94 persons have started receiving subsistence allowance from August, 1991.

(b) 1153 claims for subsistence allowance are under scrutiny.

(c) Employment offer to 300 land losers, after final scrutiny, is under process.

4. The land-losers in Sonapur and Bazari villages are expected to be rehabilitated by March, 1994. The people of the remaining six villages are expected to be rehabilitated by 1996-97.

Coal Reserves

*218. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated coal reserves in the country in January 1990, January 1991 and January 1992;

(b) the present rate of exploitation of coal reserves and the expected life of the reserves; and

(c) the investment in the exploration of coal reserves during each of the last three financial years?

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

(a) The estimated coal reserves in the country as on January, 1990, January, 1991 and January, 1992 were 186.04 billion tonnes, 192.36 billion tonnes and 196.02 billion tonnes respectively.

(b) The coal production target for the year 1991-92 is 228.0 million tonnes as against the actual production of 211.73 million tonnes in the year 1990-91. Considering the mineable reserve and the growth of coal consumption in the foreseeable future, the coal deposits are adequate for more than 1000 years.

(c) The total investment made during the last three financial years on regional and detailed exploration of coal was as under:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1988-89	5100.26
1989-90	5152.46
1990-91	5082.61

Barsinghar Thermal Power Plant

*219. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the lignite based Barsinghar Thermal Power Plant is likely to be commissioned;

(b) the details of compensation to be given to the farmers of Barsinghar and adjoining villages whose land is likely to be acquired; and

(c) the time by which the compensation is likely to be provided to them?

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

(a) The Barsinghar Thermal Power Station consist of two units of 120 MW each. The first unit is proposed to be commissioned by Dec. 95 while the second unit by June, 1996.

(b) A total of 10982.97 Bighas of private land belonging to 662 farmers has been acquired for Barsinghar mine-cum-power project. A sum of Rs. 10, 82 55, 074 has been awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer of the State Government of Rajasthan as compensation for lands, trees, structures, solatium and interest to the farmers whose lands have been acquired for this project. NLC has deposited Rs. 10, 85, 55, 000 with the Govt. of Rajasthan for further disbursement to the farmers/oustees.

(c) As on 28.2.92 compensation of Rs. 10,44,37, 487/- has been paid to 640 farmers. Compensation of Rs. 38,17,587/- remains to be paid to 22 farmers. The claim in respect of these farmers is to be decided in various revenue Courts. Payments of compensation to them will be made after their claims are established.

Review of Cadre of Central Secretariat Services

*220. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any Committee to review the cadre of the Central Secretariat Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A Committee has been set up in December, 1991 to examine certain aspects of the working of the Central Secretariat Service. It is not Cadre Review Committee in the strict sense. The Constitution and terms of reference of the Committee are given below:

CONSTITUTION:

1. Shri A.R. Bandopadhyay, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions.	Chairman
2. Shri N. Mohanty, E.O. & Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.	Member
3. Shri J.S. Mathur, Joint Secretary (E), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.	Member
4. Shri B.L. Mathuria, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law & Company Affairs.	Member
5. Shri J.P. Pati, Director (EG), Ministry of Finance.	Member
6. JS/Director (Cadre Review)	Member Secretary

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- (i) To examine whether Central Secretariat Service has served the Purpose for which it was constituted.
- (ii) To review the promotion prospects and suggest changes that are considered necessary in the exist-

ing structure of the Service with a view to improving its efficiency, effectiveness and morale of the members of the Service.

- (iii) To consider the suggestion whether the Central Secretariat Service should be a Group A Service and be comparable to other Group A Central Services

- (iv) To consider at what level the direct recruitment should be made to the Service for whether it should continue both at the level of Assistant and Section Officer together with the percentage of direct recruitment.
- (v) In the event of the Central Secretariat Service being a Group A Service what will be its impact on (a) the mode of recruitment not only to the posts of Section Officers but also to the posts below this level in the Service and (b) on the filling up of posts at the level of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary and above in the Central Secretariat.

The Committee is expected to finalise its report by 31.7.1992.

Clearance to Foreign Proposals

*221. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals for foreign collaboration cleared during the last three months;
- (b) the projects for which foreign aid clearance is likely to be given;
- (c) the countries with whose collaboration these projects are likely to be set up; and
- (d) the time by which the implementation of these projects is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). During last 3 months viz. from December 1991 to February 1992, approvals have been given by Government as well as Reserve Bank of India for a total of

513 foreign collaboration proposals. Of these 212 proposals envisage foreign investment by foreign companies of Rs. 922.85 crores in the equity capital of the Indian companies.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz. name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, name of the country, the nature of collaboration and the item of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

The gestation period of an industrial project will vary not only from industry to industry but also from project to project. Clearance of foreign collaboration proposals is also an on-going process. No time schedule can, therefore, be indicated in this regard.

Survey of closed Coal Mines

*222. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Joint Inspection Committee of the Coal India Limited and Bihar Government have conducted any survey to make the closed coalmines operational;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and
- (d) the estimated production of coal as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIP. A. SANGMA) (a) to (d). It is learnt from Coal India Limited that such a Committee has been formed by Government of Bihar and some officers of Coal India Limited have been associated

with the Committee at the request of Government of Bihar. The Committee would submit its report to Government of Bihar after it is finalised.

[Translation]

Payments to CIL

*223. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
PROF. RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received by the Coal/India Limited through supply of coal to thermal power projects during the last three years;

(b) the amount outstanding against Electricity Boards, Public Undertakings/Enterprises as on December 31, 1991;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps/taken by the Government to realise the outstanding amount?

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

(a) According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd., the amounts received by them on account of sale of coal to thermal power stations during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs. 854.77 crores, Rs. 1050.56 crores and Rs. 105.03 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The total outstanding dues to Coal India Ltd. from State Electricity Boards and power utilities as on 31.12.91 were Rs. 1757.37 crores (date provisional). The main reasons for mounting dues from power sector is poor financial position of most of the State Electricity Boards and power utilities. Some outstandings are also due to disputes about weight and quality of coal supplied to the thermal power stations.

(d) Following steps have been taken to recover payments towards price of coal despatched to different electricity boards:

(i) Undisputed dues as on 31.5.90 against State Electricity Boards are being recovered by adjustment of Central Assistance to State Plans in four equal annual instalments of Rs. 273 crores each. The first two instalments have been realised.

(ii) With effect from 1.10.91, Cash and Carry System has been introduced according to which consumers in power sector are making advance payments for supply of coal.

(iii) Negotiations are being held with different State Governments for adjusting the dues of royalty and cess payable by coal companies to the State Governments against coal bill outstandings.

(iv) Energy bills of different State Electricity Boards are also being adjusted against coal bills by Coal Companies.

(v) State Governments have been requested to clear the outstanding arrears due to Coal Companies from respective Electricity Boards.

Grant provided to Khadi and Village Industries Commission

2334. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant provided to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during each of the last three years under various heads;

(b) whether the details of utilisation of

these funds have been submitted by the Commission every year;

(c) whether any complaints regarding misuse of funds have been received by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The amount of grant provided by the Government to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years under various heads is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Khadi Grant	75.50	86.00	87.00
2. Village Industries Grant	15.00	18.00	19.00
3. Science and Technology Grant	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Biogas Grant	6.49	7.87	6.27
Total	97.99	112.87	113.27

(b) The Commission submits the Utilisation Certificates for these funds to the Government every year. Moreover the Annual Audited Accounts of KVIC are placed on the Table of both the House of Parliament, every year.

(c) and (d). From time to time the Government receives complaints regarding misuse of funds. As and when such complaints are received Government looks into them and takes appropriate action as deemed fit.

[English]

Shutting down of Neyveli Thermal Plant

2335. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Thermal Plant

came to a grinding halt and had to be shut down due to recent cyclone and flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation management maintain necessary buffer stock for running the plants; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). On 14th and 15th November, 1991, Mine II of Neyveli Lignite Corporation got flooded on account of Cyclone followed by heavy rains. As a result, TPS, II linked to Mine II for raw lignite fuel also stopped generation of power w.e.f 15-11-1991.

(c) and (d). The buffer stock of lignite for consumption in the Power Stations and other

down-stream units are being maintained on the basis of the operational requirements. In view of the close proximity of the captive lignite mines, 3 to 5 days stocks are normally maintained.

Estimated Quantity of Non Coking Stock of Coal

2336. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of non-coking pithead stocks of coal and its value which have been accumulating near the collieries of the Coal India Ltd., (CIL) over the last three years, as at present; and

(b) how it is proposed to liquidate this stock?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to provisional estimates made by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), the pithead coal stocks held by them as on 31.1.92 were 37.62 million tonnes. Its value at current average price of Rs. 322/- per tonne works out to Rs. 1211.36 crores.

(b) Coal India Ltd. have been advised to make efforts to liquidate part of this stock by June, 1992 by augmenting rail despatches and also by selling coal for movement by road from mines earmarked for this purpose.

Coal projects Cleared during 1991-92

2337. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coal projects cleared by the Government during 1991-92;

(b) the estimated cost of these projects;

(c) the expected production growth of coal due to these projects; and

(d) the revised cost of these projects projectwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). The undermentioned new coal projects and Revised Cost Estimates have been sanctioned by the Government during 1991-92:-

<i>New Projects</i>	<i>Target capacity m.t.p.a.</i>	<i>Capital cost Rs. crores</i>
(i) Ananta OCP SECL	4.00	156.49
(ii) Ukni OCP, WCL	1.10	100.37
(iii) Lakhanpur OCP, SECL	5.00	221.51

<i>Revised Cost Estimates</i>	<i>Target capacity m.t.p.a.</i>	<i>Capital cost Rs. crores</i>
(i) RCE for GDK-11A SCCL	1.75	135.00
(ii) RCE for Manuguru OC-II SCCL	2.75	199.94

<i>Revised Cost Estimates</i>	<i>Target capacity m.t.p.a.</i>	<i>Capital cost Rs. crores</i>
(iii) RCE for Khadia, NCL	4.00	588.75
(iv) RCE for Block OC-II, BCCL	2.50	174.25

National Health Programmes

2338. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing National Health Programmes together with the drugs required under each of them;

(b) the details of the drugs being produced by the HAL and IDPL, and

(c) the details of the contribution of public sector drug companies in the National Health Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are concerned with National Health Programmes. The requisite details will be collected from the Ministry of Health and laid on the Table of the House.

Mass Rail Transport System in Major Cities

2339. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce massive rail transport system in some major cities.

(b) if so, whether the Government have drawn up any scheme in this regard,

(c) if so, the major cities identified to bring under the above programme; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the rail transport programme in those cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). For reducing the traffic congestion in Delhi, the Delhi Admn. got the techno-economic feasibility study conducted by M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES). The Report has been studied by the Delhi Administration and also by the Govt. of India. A number of discussions with the concerned agencies have been held. The Govt. of India has constituted a High Power Committee of directions under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi to go to various aspects including setting up of a single transport authority as also identification of funds for the construction of the project etc.

In respect of other major cities, schemes for mass rail transport system are to be initiated by the State Governments.

Identification of Geographical Areas

2340. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a task force to identify geographical areas which are deficient in the working

of non-Governmental Organisations, Undertakings socio-economic developmental; and

(b) the time by which the task force is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No task force for identification of geographical areas which are deficient in the working of non-Government Organisations, etc., has been set up by the Planning Commission. However, report of another task force on Self-managed Institutions for Integrated Development, set up by the Planning Commission, was submitted in December, 1991. This report contains recommendations regarding greater role for non-Government Organisations in development activities.

Growth Centres in Uttar Pradesh

2341. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where the union Government propose to open industrial growth centres; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to set up industries in these growth centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) and (b). Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Uttar Pradesh has been allotted eight growth centres which are to be located one each in the districts of Bulandshahr, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Moradabad, Pauri-Garhwal, and Shahjahanpur. These growth Centres will be developed during the Eighth Five Year Plan and will be provided with basic infrastructural facilities like water, power, telecommunication etc., so as to attract industries to these areas.

[Translation]

Electric Bulbs manufacturers

2342. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of electric bulbs manufacturers in the organised as well as small sector in the country and the number of general lighting service (G.L.S. lamps manufactured by each of them every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) The number of electric bulb manufacturers in the organised sector is around 20. The total annual production achieved by these units in the year 1990-91 was around 270 million Nos. It is estimated that 7000 small/tiny units (both registered & unregistered) are engaged in the manufacture of G.L.S. lamps in the country. On an average, 3,00,000 Bulbs are manufactured by one unit in a year. However, production figures of bulbs by those small/tiny units are not centrally maintained by the office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.

Urban Development Agency

2343. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute Urban Development Agency on the line of District Rural Development Agency, and

(b) if so, the manner in which the jurisdiction and functions of both these agencies will be determined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The guidelines of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana provide

flexibility to the State Govts. to make appropriate praganisational arrangements such as setting-up District Urban Development Agencies.

(b) The District Urban Development Agency is a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes in urban areas whereas the activities of the District Rural Development Agency are focussed on rural areas

[English]

Out of Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

2344 SHRI P.C THOMAS:
SHRI PROBIR DEKA:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters allotted out of turn to Government employees during the last year in Delhi, category-wise;

(b) the policy governing allotment of Government accommodation to the Government employees

(c) whether deserving employees have to wait for a considerable longer period because of such allotment,

(d) the number of employees category-wise at present waiting for allotment of Government accommodation,

(e) the steps Government have taken to provide accommodation to harness the increasing housing need in the capital;

(f) whether a number of employees are occupying certain type of accommodation

which is below their entitlement and thus jeopardising the need of deserving cases; and

(g) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As at Statement— I.

(b) As at Statement— II.

(c) In order to ensure that the employees waiting for their in turn allotment are not unduly affected, the ad-hoc allotments are accommodated in the ratio of 1:4 i.e. one ad-hoc allotment is made after every 4 in-turn allotments, except when sanction for a particular quarter is accorded.

(d) As at Statement— III

(e) within the restrictions of the budget provisions, construction of residential quarters is undertaken from time to time, to enhance the accommodation for Govt employees

(f) and (g) Applications for the next below category are entertained only in Type V and above and this provision is not applicable to lower types. Only in case of ad-hoc or out of turn allotment houses of lower than the entitled type are allotted in the lower categories

STATEMENT —I

The number of Govt quarters allotted out of turn to Govt. employees during the last year ending 31.12.91.

Type I	—	267
Type II	—	432
Type III	—	419

65	<i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 21, 1913 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	66
Type IV	-	213	I. Medical grounds such as T.B. Cancer & Heart problems.	
Type V-A (D-II)	-	91	II. Physically handicapped.	
Type V-B (D-I)	-	29	III. Personal staff of the Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members Planning Commission etc.	
Type VI-A (C-II)	-	19	V. Key personnel in the Prime Minister's Office	
Hostel				
Double Suite	-	20		
Single Suite with Kitchen	-	15		
Servant Quarters	-	06		

STATEMENT-II

Out of turn allotment is made to the Government employees on the following grounds:

Besides keeping in view the individual merits of the case competent authority may sanction out of turn allotment in relaxation of the rules.

STATEMENT-III

Details of Govt. employees waiting for allotment of accommodation as on 31 12 91

Type	GP	SC	ST	LM	LS
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	2511	3205	0516	-	-
II	5665	3027	0610	2053	0639
III	6298	2024	0209	1594	0256
IV	2100	0303	0043	0119	0021
V-A (D.II)	400	-	-	-	-
V-B (D.I)	196	-	-	-	-
VI-(C.II)	225	-	-	-	-
Hostel					
Double Suite	633	-	-	35	07
Single suite with Kitchen	715	-	-	52	31
Single Suite without Kitchen	120	-	-	04	04
The above information is on the basis of limited applications invited for the allotment year 1990-91					

Emigrant Labour

2345. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trend in labour migration to other countries has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Emigration procedure has been simplified further by bringing the following six additional categories of workers under "Emigration Check Not Required with effect from 4.10.91 for a period of six months

- (i) Supervisors (all professions)
- (ii) Skilled workers (All professions)
- (iii) Semi-skilled workers (all professions)
- (iv) Light-Medium-Heavy Vehicle Drivers
- (v) Clerical workers of all categories including stenographers, scribe-keepers time-keepers typists etc.
- (vi) Cooks excluding those in domestic employment.

Memorandum by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Employees

2346. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government was drawn to the agitation launched by the scientists and engineers of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai on January 7 1992;

(b) if so, whether the employees have submitted a memorandum to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission;

(c) if so, the contents thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to redress the grievances enumerated in the memorandum?

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

(c) The Memorandum pertained to the acute housing problems of the employees of the Department in Bombay, particularly of Scientists and Engineers of certain categories.

(d) In order to redress the grievances enumerated in the Memorandum, the Department has.

- (i) asked for additional funds in the VIII plan period to construct additional flats of the relevant categories;
- (ii) submitted for the approval of Government, a scheme of taking on rent the houses of employees, who have built houses through House Building Advance and are not occupying the same.

Schemes for unorganised Labour

2347. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to expand the social security schemes in a big way, particularly in unorganised sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b)). There is no proposal at present to expand the scope of the existing social security schemes so as to cover workers in the unorganised sector. However, a programme for 1992-93 has been finalised to implement the E. S.I. Scheme, which is a premier social security scheme, in 39 additional centres covering approximately 1.27 lakh additional workers in the organised sector.

Schemes for small Scale Sector

2348. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to implement any scheme for the development of small scale sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the districts in Andhra Pradesh where this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). Government are implementing a number of schemes for the promotion and development of small scale sector in the country. Some of the important schemes being implemented relate to Tool

Rooms and Training Centres, Testing Centres, Process-cum-Product Development and Training Centres, Entrepreneurial Development Programme, Industrial Management Training, Ancillary Development, Marketing assistance and Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth. Besides, a Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development for small scale industries in rural/backward areas is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/UT Governments. The services and facilities under the above schemes are available to small scale industries in all the States and Union Territories.

Industries in Kerala

2349. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up new industries in the State during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). During 1989 to 1992 (upto 29.2.92) 18 proposals, as per details below, had been received from the Government of Kerala for setting up new industries in the State.

1989	—	4
1990	—	6
1991	—	8
1992	—	Nil

Out of these 18 applications, 4 were issued Letter of Intent, 6 were rejected, and 8 were otherwise disposed of.

Allotment of same Flat to more than one Person

2351 SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances that the DDA have made allotment of the same flat to more than one person;

(b) if so, the number of such case;

(c) whether all such persons who have been issued allotment letters are likely to be allotted flats;

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

(e) whether some persons have filed the case against the DDA;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken against the officials responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). 232 cases of double allotment of DDA flats were detected during the last two years. Once such cases are detected action is taken to allocate/call for an alternate flat to the eligible allottee preferably in the same colony/zone and on the same floor.

(a) and (f). Three persons have moved the court against the double allotment.

(g) DDA has decided to initiate major

penalty proceedings against officials found responsible for double allotment.

Demand for Paper and Paper Boards

2352. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for paper and paper boards is likely to increase during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of paper and paper boards to meet the growing demand; and

(c) the details of the plan drawn up for the expansion of the existing paper and paper boards units in the Eighth Plan period?

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

(b) and (c). Government have taken the following measures to encourage production of paper and paper boards:—

(i) Import of wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed under OGL at a low rate of customs duty.

(ii) Manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from Jute (including jute waste), mesta or bagasse or mixture thereof or mixture of two or more of the pulps of the aforementioned materials is exempt from excise duty.

(iii) Paper mills using agro residues and other non-conventional raw materials atleast upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

- (iv) The Paper and Paper Board Industry, based on agricultural residues, has been brought under the scheme of Minimum Economic Capacity, which has been fixed at 33,000 TPA.

- (v) Paper units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials, have been exempted from Industrial Licensing.

Underground Rail for Bombay

2353. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways had submitted a scheme of underground rail for Bombay for approval;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accorded the approval of this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) There is already a Sub urban Surface Railway system serving commuters in

Bombay. In addition Govt. of Maharashtra have sent a project profile for taking up an Urban Transport Project which includes components relating to the rail transport system.

Land Prices in Delhi

2354. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land price in Delhi has been hiked;

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

(c) the steps the Government propose to take in the matter to reduce these prices or at least freeze them for three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) and (b). The pre-determined residential rates for government land are worked out on the basis of previous notified rates and trends in market as reflected in auction prices of Delhi Development Authority and assessment made by the Income Tax Authorities.

The pre-determined commercial rate is fixed at double the residential rate except in Central zone where it is three times. Schedule of market rates are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) The matter is being examined.

STATEMENT

Schedule of Market Rates of Land for Different Areas of Delhi/New Delhi under the Control of Land an Development Office Effective from 1.4.1991 to 31.3.1992.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4

ZONE - I**Central Zone**

1	Cannought Place	16, 800/-	50, 400/-
2.	Cannought Circus	16,800/-	50,400/-
3.	Connaught Place Extension upto commercial zone	16,800/-	50,400/-
4.	Barakhamba Road (beyond Connaught Extn. upto commercial zone	16,800/-	50, 400/-
5	Curzon Road beyond Cannought Place Extn upto commercial zone	16,800/-	50,400/-
6.	Hanuman Road (Commercial zone)	16,800/-	50,400/-
7.	Janpath beyond (Conn. Place Extn. upto Windsor place	16,800/-	50,400/-
8.	Bhagwan Das Road	16,800/-	50,400/-
9.	Hailey Road	16,800/-	50,400/-
10.	Hanuman Road (Res. zone)	18,800/-	50, 400/-
11.	Baird Road	16,800/-	50, 400/-
12.	Jain Mandir Road	16,800/-	50,400/-
13.	Jantar Mantar Road Beyond Conn. Place Extension.	16,800/-	50, 400/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4
14	Lady Harding Road	16,800/-	50, 400/-
15	Mandir Marg	16,800/-	50,400/-
16	Area Outside the extension commercial zone Parliament Street,	16,800/-	50,400/-
17	Minto Road	16,800/-	50,400/
18	Panchkuan Road	16,800/	50,400/-
19	Bhagat Singh Market	16,800/-	50,400/
20	Babar Road	16, 800/-	50,400/
21	Knshna Market Paharaganj	16,800/-	50,400/-
22	Mathura Road Press	16,800/-	50,400/-
23	Jhandwealan	16,800/-	50,400/
24	Motia Khan (including 'C' type tenements)	16,800/-	50,400/-

ZONE-II**South Zone**

1	Khan Market	12,600/-	25, 200/
2	Diplomatic Enclave	12,600/-	25, 200/-
3	Diplomatic Enclave Extn	12,600/-	25, 200/
4	Golf Links	12,600/-	25,200/-
5	Aurangazob Road	12,600/-	25, 200/-
6.	Prithvi Raj Road	12,600/-	25, 200/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	Tis January Marg	12,600/-	25,200/-
8.	Ratendon Road	12,600/-	25, 200/-
9.	Humayun Road	12,600/-	25,200/-
10	Jor Bagh	12,600/-	25,200/-
11	Sunder Nagar	12,600/-	25,200/-
12.	Andrewsganj	11,600/-	23,200/-
13.	Sadiq Nagar	11,600/-	23,200/-
14.	Defence Colony	10,500/-	21,000/-
15	R K Puran	10,500/-	21,000/-
16	Moti Bagh	10,500/-	21,000/-
17.	Lodi Road	10,500/-	21,000/-
18	Lodi Estate	10,500/-	21,000/-
19	Aliganj	10,500/-	21,000/-
20	Sawa Nagar	10,500/-	21,000/-
21	Lajpat Nagar facing Ring Road	10,500/-	21,000/-
22	Vasant Vihar (other than DDA land)	10,500/-	21,000/-
23.	Lajpat Nagar I to IV	8,400/-	16,800/-
24	Nizamuddin	8,400/-	16,800/-
25.	Jangpura	8,400/-	16,800/-
26.	Kalkaji	8,400/-	16,800/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4

27.	Malviya Nagar (Ext. Old.	7,600/-	15,200/-
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28.	M.B. Road	7,600/-	15,200/-
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*ZONE - III**West Delhi*

1.	Ajmal Khan Road	10,500/-	21,000/-
2.	Ghaffar Market	10,500/-	21,000/-
3.	Karol Bagh	10,500/-	21,000/-
4.	M.M. Road	10,500/-	21,000/-
5.	Rani Jhansi Market	10,500/-	21,000/-
6.	Link Road (Karol Bagh)	10,500/-	21,000/-
7.	Deshbandhu Gupta Market	10,500/-	21,000/-
8.	Patel Nagar (East, West and South)	10,500/-	21,000/-
9.	Rajinder Nagar (Old & New)	10,500/-	21,000/-
10.	Rohtak Road (Old and New)	8,400/-	16,800/-
11.	Nazafgarh Industrial Area	6,300/-	12,600/-
12.	Rameshwari Nehru Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
13.	Moti Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
14.	Sarai Rohilla	6,300/-	12,600/-
15.	Tilak Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
16.	Tihar I and II	6,300/-	12,600/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	Ramesh Nagar,	6,300/-	12,600/-
18.	Industrial Area Extn.	6,300/-	12,600/-
ZONE -IV			
<i>North Delhi</i>			
1.	Kamla Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
2.	Rup Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
3.	Shakti Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
4.	Qutab Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
5.	Roshnara Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
6.	Lajpat Rai Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
7.	Ansari Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
8.	Jawahar Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
9.	Khurshid Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
10.	Teliwara	6,300/-	12,600/-
11.	Azad Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
12.	Mall Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
13.	Rajpura Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
14.	Malka Ganj	6,300/-	12,600/-
15.	Alipur Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
16.	Gokhale Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
17.	Hathi Khana	6,300/-	12,600/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs per sq Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs per sq Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4
18.	Khanna Market (Near Tis Hazari)	6,300/-	12,600/-
19	Lehna Singh Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
20	Nicholson Road	6,300/-	12,600/-
21	Vijay Nagar	6,300/-	12,600/-
22	Ashok Market	6,300/-	12,600/-
23	Subzimidari	6,300/-	12,600/-
24.	Indira Nagar	5,300/-	10,600/-
25	Azadpur	5,300/-	10,600/-
26	Andha Mughal	5,300/-	10,600/-
27	Band Stand Area Ext (BSA)	5,300/-	10,600/-
28	Bharat Nagar	5,300/-	10,600/-
29	Gur-Ki-Mandir	5,300/-	10,600/-
30	Gulabi Bagh	5,300/-	10,600/-
31	Kingsway Camp	5,300/-	10,600/-
32	Timarpur	5,300/-	10,600/-
33	Angoori Bagh	5,300/-	10,600/-
34	Edward Lines	5,300/-	10,600/-
35	Hakikat Nagar	5,300/-	10,600/-
36	Hudson Lines	5,300/-	10,600/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Locality</i>	<i>Residential (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>	<i>(Commercial) (Rs. per sq. Metre)</i>
1	2	3	4

ZONE V**East Delhi**

1.	Jheel Kuranja	2,550/-	5,100/-
2.	Geeta Colony Nerela & Other outlying Colonies.	2,550/- 1,800/-	5,100/- 3,600/-

[Translation]

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

Water Supply Schemes of Orissa

2355. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(b) and (c). The details of the schemes
and their estimated cost are given in the
attached statement

(a) whether the Government of Orissa
has submitted some water supply schemes
to the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred
on each of the Scheme; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be
taken to accord approval to these schemes?

(d) The State Government of Orissa has
been informed that 31 schemes under Cen-
trally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water
Supply Programme may be accorded tech-
nical clearance under powers delegated to
them. In regard to the revised estimates of
Core Plans involving an additional cost of
Rs. 195.39 lakhs for Mini Mission Projects
already approved at a cost of Rs. 1145.44
lakhs in Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani and
5 blocks of Ganjam districts, the State Gov-
ernment has been requested to send certain
clarifications on technical aspects of the
schemes.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of Schemes sent by the State Government of Orissa to Government of India</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)</i>
DISTRICT BALASORE		
1	Pratappur	42 44
2	Kharasahpur	45 32
3	Gujdareda	47 46
4	Chudamam	51 39
BALANGIR		
5	Duduka	20 81
CUTTACK		
6	Gopalapur & adjacent village	62 77
7	Malikapur & adjacent village	61 92
8	Sunguda & adjacent village	66 60
9	Barambagarh	42 43
DHENKANAL		
10	Gotamara	43 57
GANJAM		
11	Patrapur	50 14
12	Pandmanavpur	31 97
13	Gurandi	42 95
KORAPUT		
14	Kakiriguma	24 28
15	Kali a	50 67

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Schemes sent by the State Government of Orissa to Government of India</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
16.	Podia <i>KALAHANDI</i>	21.06
17.	Teresingha	24.23
18.	Kankeri	18.43
19.	Badapendajuda <i>KEONJHAR</i>	44.60
20.	Jhumpura & Arsola	28.40
21.	Remuli <i>MAYURBHANJ</i>	28.27
22.	Badasahi & adjacent Village.	63.58
23.	Kaptipade & adjacent Village.	53.17
24.	Chitrada & adjacent Village. <i>DHULBANI</i>	47.14
25.	Khajunpada	41.78
26.	Harobhanga <i>PURI</i>	22.40
27.	Rupadeipur <i>SAMBALPUR</i>	33.89
28.	Arada & adjacent Village	76.90
29.	Sasan & adjacent village	29.21
30.	Gumadara	39.41

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of Schemes sent by the State Government of Orissa to Government of India</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)</i>
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SUNDARGARH

31	Raidih	34 54
		1291 73

Mini Mission Projects

<i>S No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated additional cost (Rs in lakhs)</i>
1	Koraput	52 40
2	Phulbani and 5 Tribal blocks of Ganjam	89 49
3	Mayurbhanj	53 50
Total		195 39

Construction of Rural Roads in Bihar

2356 SHRI LALIT ORAON Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the names of rural road projects in Bihar pending due to the non receipt of objection certificate from the Forest Department and

(b) efforts being made to expedite the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAIR PATEL) (a) and (b) Proposals for diversion of forest land for approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 were

received from the Government of Bihar State the following three roads -

- (i) New Alignment of NH 33 - Hazaribagh
- (ii) Construction of magazine and approach road - Godda
- (iii) Chittauri Bagha Rail cum Road Link West Champaran

The proposal mentioned against (i) is pending with the State Government of Bihar since June, 1987 and proposal at (ii) is pending with the State Government of Bihar since January, 1989 for non furnishing of essential information. The proposal mentioned against (iii) has been accorded stage clearance on 21st January, 1992

Casualties Due to Silicosis

2357. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of labourers casualties due to silicosis disease in Mandasau district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received any report from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Paper Mills

2358. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) their installed capacity and production achieved by them during 1990-91;

(c) the number of mills failed to achieve the targets and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the growth of the paper industry?

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

KURIEN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) Government do not fix any targets of production for individual paper mills.

(d) Government have taken the following steps to encourage the growth of the paper industry:—

(i) Import of wood pulp and waste paper has been allowed under OGL at a low rate of customs duty.

(ii) Manufacture of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from jute (including jute waste), mesta or bagasse or mixture thereof or mixture of two or more of the pulps of the afore-mentioned materials is exempted from excise duty.

(iii) Paper mills using agro residues and other non-conventional raw materials atleast upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

(iv) The Paper and Paper Board Industry, based on agricultural residues has been brought under the scheme of Minimum Economic Capacity, which has been fixed at 33,000 TPA.

(v) Paper units, based on use of minimum 75% pulp from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials, have been exempted from industrial licensing.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of state union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Paper Mills</i>	<i>installed Capacity (in Tonnes)</i>	<i>Production during 1991 (from January to November in Lakh tonnes)</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	4,10,641	2 713
2	Assam	4	2,28,000	1 084
3	Bihar	8	91,500	0 024
4	Gujarat	45	2,74,334	1 670
5	Haryana	17	1,49,610	1 110
6	Himachal Pradesh	13	49,400	0 213
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3,300	0 009
8	Karnataka	15	1,93,370	1 196
9	Kerala	3	39 350	Nil
10	Madhya Pradesh	15	1,81,450	0 991
11	Maharashtra	52	4,67,730	3 515
12	Nagaland	1	33,000	0 218
13	Orissa	7	2,13,572	1 207
14	Punjab	17	1,37,830	0 820
15	Rajasthan	9	43,350	0 064
16	Tamil Nadu	21	2,05,135	1 616
17	Uttar Pradesh	58	3,11,845	2.096
18	West Bengal	21	2,38,630	0.858
19	Chandigarh	1	3,000	0 016
20	Pondicherry	1	9 000	0 032

Funds to States under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

2359. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released to the States/Union Territories under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92 State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) if not, released, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Nehru Rozgar Yojana consists of three schemes: Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises, the scheme of Urban Wage Employment and the Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation. A statement showing the funds allocation and released to the States/ Union Territories for the scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises and the scheme of Urban Wage Employment during 1991-92 is enclosed. Funds for the Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation are allocated to HUDCO and released to the State/UTs by it on a scheme by scheme basis.

STATEMENT

Funds tentatively allocated and released to the States/UTs under Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Funds allocated to the States/UTs during 1991-92 for SUME & SUWE.*</i>	<i>Funds released so far.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.90	324.50
2.	Bihar	632.20	295.50
3.	Gujarat	271.80	140.50
4.	Haryana	119.00	119.00
5.	Karnataka	607.60	342.10
6.	Kerala	238.90	142.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	611.40	361.30
8.	Maharashtra	784.90	686.90
9.	Orissa	223.20	223.20
10.	Punjab	214.30	214.30
11.	Rajasthan	422.50	355.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Funds allocated to the States/UTs during 1991-92 for SUME & SUWE.*</i>	<i>Funds released so far.</i>
12.	Tamil Nadu	670 80	418.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1642.50	637.10
14.	West Bengal	527.60	263.20
15.	Goa	25.20	25.20
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.30	27.30
17.	Assam	139.20	90.90
18.	Himachal Pradesh	52.60	52 60
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.60	64 10
20.	Manipur	34.50	34.50
21.	Meghalaya	33 00	33 00
22.	Mizoram	22.10	22.10
23.	Nagaland	33.20	33.20
24.	Sikkim	24.60	24.60
25.	Tripura	21.80	21.80
26.	A & N Islands	10.90	10.90
27.	Chandigarh	17.70	17.70
28.	D & N Haveli	9.80	9.80
29.	Daman & Diu	16 70	16 70
30.	Pondicherry	15.20	15.20
31.	Delhi	40.00	19.80
		8140.00	5042.60

* SUME: Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises.

* SUWE: Scheme of Urban Wage Employment.

Development Scheme in Kerala

2360 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any programme for introducing development schemes with the assistance of World Bank or some other international organisations in the State of Kerala,

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) the estimated cost thereof, and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H R

BHARDWAJ) (a) to (d) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[*Translation*]

**Employment to Displaced Persons of
P.P.C.L.**

2361 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given in 27 November, 1991 to the Unstarred Question No 926 and state since when the 33 persons of the displaced families are being imparted training and the nature of the jobs for which they are being trained together with the time by which their training is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN) The information required is given below —

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Nature of training</i>	<i>No of persons</i>	<i>period of training</i>	<i>Date of commencement of training</i>
1	Mechanical Maintenance	9	2 years	3 1 91
2	Electrical Maintenance	9	2 years	3 1 91
3	Mining Trainees (Training on mucking drilling blasting, roof bolting, track fitting, timbering, LHD operation etc in Underground Mines)	12	3 years	1 4 91
4	Steno apprentice	1	2 years	1 7 91
5	Computer training	2	2 years	4 10 91

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Bombay

2362 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the World Bank for Bombay environment plan;

(b) the scheme under which the amount has been sanctioned ; and

(c) the time by which the environment is likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The World Bank has not yet sanctioned and amount for the Bombay environment plan. The World Bank has been requested to provide a sum of US \$ 2.5 million out of the IDA credit for the Bombay Urban Development Project for various environmental studies.

Misuse of Telephones of Kendriya Bhandar

2363 SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHAS-TRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of international subscribers dialling calls and domestic subscribers trunk dialling calls of long durations have been made from the official telephones of the Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken against the concerned officers;

(d) the details of the other facilities

availed from the Bhandar not otherwise being entitled by the officers of the Bhandar during the above period; and

(e) the details of the economic measures taken in the Bhandar in view of the austerity measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

1 At present to Kendriya Bhandar has twelve Official telephone connections in Delhi of which three have STD facilities. The Kendriya Bhandar also has branches outside Delhi in Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh etc and the organisation is planning to expand its network to other places where Central Government Offices are located. The management therefore has to establish contact not only with officials posted in such places but also with firms of suppliers and manufacturers dealing with the Kendriya Bhandar. Therefore, communication with places where the Society does not have its branches is essential for its efficient functioning.

2. However it is reported that International STD calls were made from the telephone of the Bhandar to places where there is no area of operation of the Society. The amount involved in making these ISD Calls is Rs. 4470/-. The concerned officials have been asked to certify whether the calls were made on official account and if not, to refund the amount involved.

3. The yearwise details of the STD and ISD calls during the last three years are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Subscribers Trunks dialing and Trunk calls</i>		<i>International Subscribers dialing call</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1989-90	114	Rs 4143 00	1	Rs 63 47
1990-91	145	Rs 21287 70	7	Rs 4406 00
1991-92 (upto 15 2 92)	47	Rs 3341 80	Nil	Nil

4 No special facilities other than those admissible to their counterparts in similar Co-operative Societies/Corporate Bodies have been provided to the officers of the Kendrya Bhandar. These include limited use of the staff car for private purposes by the General Manager on payment basis as is available to the General Manager of the Super Bazar and the Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings and of Autonomous Bodies.

5 The Society is exercising utmost economy in its expenditure and the economy instructions issued from time to time by the Government are being strictly adhered to by the Management.

Vacancies in Presses

2364 SHRI KARIYA MUNDA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of vacancies in the reserved categories of SCs & STs have been lying vacant in various Government Presses since long,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether all these vacant posts are likely to be filled up before March, 1992, and

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

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

(b) to (d) These vacancies have arisen mainly on account of the ban on recruitment imposed in the wake of the slated closure of four units. When recruitments are made in relaxation of the ban in the interest of production due care is taken to fill up vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per instructions and orders in force.

Allegations against IAS Officers

2365 SHRI M. ADAN LAL KHURANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of IAS officers fund involved in dowry/torture deaths of their spouses, rape and plural marriages during the last three years,

(b) the details thereof,

(c) the action taken against each of them, and

(d) the present position of cases pending against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[*Translation*]

Contract Labour and Bonded Labour

2366 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the system of contract labour as the bonded labour system has been abolished with a view to save them from exploitation,

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise the services of contract labourers, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 defines bonded labourers as "any labourer who incurs, or has, or is presumed to have incurred, a bonded debt" As per Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 "a workman shall be deemed to be employed as "contract labour" in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer"

(b) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 envisages regulation of the Contract Labour and for its abolition in certain circumstances only

(c) and (d) No, Sir A blanket proposal of this nature would be impractical It is for

each establishment to take a decision in the matter

[*English*]

Shortage of Medicines in Super Bazar Branches

2367 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of medicines in Super Bazar Branches located in Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences,

(b) if so, whether any complaint has been received in this regard, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (c) Super Bazar has reported that there is no acute shortage of medicines in Super Bazar Branches located in Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences However a few medicines have been in short supply from the manufacturers at times and such shortages have been generally felt in the market place also

[*Translation*]

Expansion of IFFCO

2368 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the stage at which the programme for expansion in Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Limited, Aonla, stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN) IFFCO has

proposed doubling the capacity of their Aonla plant IFFCO has been asked to prepare a detailed project report

[English]

Potential of Edible Oil Exploitation

**2369 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI
SHRI MOHAN SINGH**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the extent of exploitation or identified potential of edible oils during 1991 as compared to the potential exploited in the year 1990

(b) the reasons for non-recovery of the full potential, and

(c) the steps taken to remove the hurdles to achieve the target during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) The extent of exploitation of identified potential of edible oils during oil year 1991-92 was 84% as compared to the potential exploited in the oil year 1990-91 at around 82%. Realising the estimated production of edible oils at 57 lakh MT and 54 lakh MT respectively

(b) The main reasons for non-recovery of the full potential in secondary sources are namely –

- (i) Pre-ponderance of huller rice mills resulting in the loss of rice bran,
- (ii) Processing of undecorticated cotton seeds,
- (iii) Using oilcakes for cattle feeds by

the farmers and difficulty in availability of oilcake obtained by village ghanies scattered all over the country, and

- (iv) Difficulty in collection of oilseeds from inaccessible areas

(c) The steps taken to remove hurdles to achieve the target during 1992 are –

- (1) Two centrally sponsored schemes namely National Oilseeds Development Projects (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) which were operating till 1989-90 have been merged during 1990-91 into a single scheme namely Oilseeds Production Programmes (OPP). This scheme essentially provides essential assistance to the States for production and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measures including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments and organising demonstration of advanced technology
- (2) The Oil projects of the NDDB
- (3) Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds established in May 1986 for harnessing the best of production, processing and management technologies
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds
- (5) Increasing the areas under non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc
- (6) Setting up of necessary process-

ing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

- (7) Award of plan schemes for screening the forest wealth of oilseeds to find new sources of oils.
- (8) Award of funds for modification of hullers. Simultaneously Technology Mission on Oilseeds has also extended their support for providing funds to Solvent Extractors' Association of India for modification of hullers to get bran for extraction of oil.
- (9) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseeds.
- (10) Identification of equipments for modernisation of processing units, custom duty concession on imports of certain equipments.
- (11) Research and Development Programmes undertaken by various institutions for fuller exploitation of oil from oil bearing materials.

Work on Kushak Nallah by NDMC

2370. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has awarded a contract to cover the Kushak Nallah near INA Market without calling for any tender;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

The work for covering 200 meter length of Kushak Nallah near INA market has been awarded to one of the contractors by the NDMC.

(b) The work has been taken up with the aim to ease congestion and for finding alternative place for shifting of parking on Aurbindo Marg at INA.

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

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

2371. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:

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

(a) whether the expert panel on institutional structure for planned development has suggested a greater role for voluntary agencies and experts from the private sector especially in the context of implementing poverty alleviation Schemes;

(b) whether the panel has recommended a number of schemes for improving poverty alleviation and welfare schemes; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). No expert panel on institutional structure for planned development with particular reference to implementation of poverty alleviation schemes was set up by the planning commission. However, a task force on Self-managed Institutions for Integrated Development had been set up and its report was submitted in December, 1991. This report contains recommendations for greater role for voluntary agencies in development activities. This report is under consideration of the Commission.

[Translation]

**Persons died by Falling into Cutters
and Manholes**

2372 SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY
DR ASIM BALA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons died of falling into drains and manholes in Delhi during the last three years,

(b) the efforts made by the Government to check such mishaps, and

(c) the action taken so far against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) According to the latest information compiled by M C D 12 deaths have been reported during the last three years from 7 4 1987 to 13 4 91 on account of accidental fall in the uncovered manholes

(b) The N D M C has given instructions to the maintenance as well conservancy staff to exercise greater vigil In order to reduce pilferage of cast iron manhole covers steel fibre reinforced covers are being used THE M C D & D D A have reported that necessary instructions have already been given to the field staff to ensure that uncovered manholes are covered/replaced as soon as it is reported by any authority or person

(c) The MCD has reported that action was initiated against the following officials due to negligence of duty

- (i) Sh Charan Singh, N E (Drainage)
- (ii) Sh Vinod Kumar, J E (Civil)
- (iii) Sh Raghubir Dabbas, Sanitary Inspector

(iv) Sh Ram Kishan, Asstt Sanitary Inspector

(v) Sh Kuldeep, Safai Karamchari

Scheme for pedestrians in Delhi

2374 SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATH-
ERIA
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR
SHRI RAMKRISHANA
KUSMARIA

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to allow only Pedestrians in Connaught Place area of Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that a scheme for the overall rejuvenation of Connaught Place area has been formulated This comprehensive scheme involves beautification of area, construction of subways, creation of pedestrians pathways, construction of multi-tier parking, provision of additional public conveniences, discouraging traffic passing through Connaught Place improvement of major radial roads, reduction of air and noise pollution levels, decongesting Connaught Place especially the inner circle of vehicular traffic, closing of inner circle road to vehicular traffic and pedestrian station Facilities for pedestrians is one of the components of the scheme

M/S PITES, a Government of India Organisation was also asked to prepare a comprehensive report on pedestrian movement in Connaught Place area The final report is still awaited Further steps in this

regard will be taken by the NDMC on receipt of report from M/S RITES and the report of the Committee set up by it

under compulsory licensing. Investment in these industries require Government's approval

Foreign Investments

**2375 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL
SHRI R SURENDER REDDY**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take some steps as a safe guard against foreign enterprises achieving strategic control of the economy as a result of the Government's policy of liberalised foreign investments

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) to (c) As per the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on July 24 1991 areas of strategic concern for the country are either reserved for the public sector or have been placed

Industrial Licences to States

2376 SHRI SIMON MARANDI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total number of application for industrial licences received and the number of industrial licences issued during the year 1989 90, 1990 91 and 1991 92 till date and the number of applications cancelled during the said period and total number of cases pending with the Government Statewise and

(b) the reasons for not issuing licences to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) and (b) The total number of applications for Industrial Licence received number of approvals (ILs/LOIs) issued number of applications rejected and the total number of applications pending are indicated in the statements enclosed

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing Statewise Break-up of Applications Received for Industrial Licence during the years 1989 1990 1991 & 1992 (Upto February, 1992)

S/No	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	-	1	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	270	187	233	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	2	1
4	Assam	21	11	6	4
5	Bihar	63	58	27	1
6	Chandigarh	2	3	1	-
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	6	5	-
8	Daman & Diu	9	6	13	-
9	Delhi	13	5	13	1
10	Goa	32	11	7	2
11	Gujarat	226	155	142	15
12	Haryana	156	101	106	10

Sl No	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Himachal Pradesh	55	34	31	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	21	14	9	-
15	Karnataka	151	146	117	7
16	Kerala	30	24	22	7
17	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	252	139	144	6
19	Maharashtra	475	436	295	19
20	Manipur	10	1	-	-
21	Meghalaya	5	1	4	-
22	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
23	Nagaland	2	2	-	-
24	Orissa	61	49	36	2
25	Pondicherry	42	7	6	-

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Punjab	174	101	60	5
27.	Rajasthan	97	68	105	2
28.	Sikkim	2	2	1	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	207	159	128	15
30.	Tripura	1	—	1	—
31.	Uttar Pradesh	588	495	235	17
32.	West Bengal	97	70	53	10
33.	More than one State	31	25	21	—
Total		3107	2316	1824	138

STATEMENT - II

Statement Showing State-wise Break-up of letters of intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued During the Years 1989, 1990, 1991 & 1992 (Upto February)

Sl No	State/Union Territory	1989		1990		1991		1992 (upto February)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	103	37	55	23	58	12	13	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
4	Assam	5	3	4	24	—	—	—	—
5	Bihar	15	5	11	6	7	5	1	2
6	Chandigarh	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
8	Daman & Diu	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
9	Delhi	4	3	5	6	3	4	—	—
10	Goa	11	3	7	2	6	2	1	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989		1990		1991		1992 (upto February)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Gujarat	133	49	69	38	101	34	27	1
12.	Haryana	68	15	44	13	32	18	5	3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17	4	13	6	14	2	5	—
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	5	8	1	1	1	1	—
15.	Karnataka	75	39	59	30	54	16	4	2
16.	Kerala	13	7	7	4	13	4	1	—
17.	Lakhsdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	52	25	47	16	46	10	1	1
19.	Maharashtra	198	72	160	79	173	54	22	3
20.	Manipur	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989		1990		1991		1992 (upto February)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
24.	Orissa	24	4	12	5	12	6	—	—
25.	Pondicherry	6	4	3	2	3	2	1	—
26.	Punjab	51	14	36	14	32	14	6	1
27.	Rajasthan	28	12	23	6	28	6	3	—
28.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	119	44	97	53	68	28	18	5
30.	Trpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Uttar Pradesh	196	51	124	55	108	23	10	1
32.	West Bengal	33	14	32	18	28	3	3	1
33.	State not indicated/More than one State	6	4	4	3	4	4	1	—
Total		1182	418	825	387	795	251	124	21

STATEMENT - III*Statement Showing Statewise break-up of Pending Cases*

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State /Union Territory</i>	<i>Pending Cases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	413
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	22
5	Bihar	69
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7
8	Daman & Diu	22
9.	Delhi	4
10.	Goa	16
11	Gujarat	60
12	Haryana	144
13	Himachal Pradesh	52
14	Jammu & Kashmir	17
15	Karnataka	159

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State /Union Territory</i>	<i>Pending Cases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
16.	Kerala	30
17.	Lakshdweep	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	173
19.	Maharashtra	478
20	Manipur	1
21.	Meghalaya	5
22.	Mizoram	—
23.	Nagaland	2
24	Orissa	33
25.	Pondicherry	23
26.	Punjab	85
27.	Rajasthan	122
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	94
30	Tripura	—
31	Uttar Pradesh	546
32.	West Bengal	60
33	More than one State	17
Total		2662

STATEMENT-IV

Statement Showing Statewise break-up of Rejected cases during the Year 1989, 1990, 1991 & 1992 (upto February)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	1	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	80	46	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—
4.	Assam	8	6	1	—
5.	Bihar	23	15	6	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	1	—	—
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	5	1	—
8.	Daman & Diu	1	1	3	—
9.	Delhi	4	4	3	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Goa	8	6	1	—
11.	Gujarat	85	66	25	—
12.	Haryana	39	35	29	—
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8	14	—	—
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	4	1	—
15.	Karnataka	41	44	11	—
16.	Kerala	9	10	3	—
17.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	76	65	22	—
19.	Maharashtra	152	116	39	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Manipur	3	1	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	2	—	1	—
22.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	—	1	—	—
24.	Orissa	27	24	2	—
25.	Pondicherry	18	24	2	—
26.	Punjab	71	40	16	—
27.	Rajasthan	17	26	18	—
28.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
29	Tamil Nadu	66	71	22	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989	1990	1991	1992 (Upto February)
2		3	4	5	6
30.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
31.	Uttar Pradesh	212	157	33	—
32.	West Bengal	37	26	7	—
33.	State not indicated/More than one State	5	8	1	—
	Total	1029	830	293	—

[English]

Decline in Growth Rate in G.D.P.

2377. SHRI BHAGEY
GOBARDHAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) the reasons for decline of growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1990-91;

(b) the reasons for steep decline in the public sector savings vis-a-vis increase in household and private corporate sector savings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1990-91 at 5.6% is in line with the trend observed during the 1980's wherein the average compound growth of 5.6% was recorded. The GDP growth in 1990-91 appears lower than in 1989-90 because of higher than average growth in the preceding year (1989-90) when the GDP growth was 6%.

(b) There has been a declining trend in public savings in the 80s which has continued in 1990-91. As percentage of GDP, public savings declined from 3.4 in 1980-81 to 1.6 in 1989-90 and to 0.9 in 1990-91. This decline has been mainly due to worsening of Government savings consequent upon a sharper increase in expenditure of Government than their revenues.

(c) Govt. have taken a number of measures to reduce expenditure and increase revenue earnings. The measures to contain Govt. expenditure include reduction in subsidies, absorbing the payment of additional

dearness allowances by reducing other expenditure, reducing budget deficit in order to bring down the public debt and interest payments. The measure to increase revenue include widening direct tax base and raising indirect taxes.

Export of Defence Equipments by BHEL

2378. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of defence equipments by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited have been gradually declining;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in exports of defence equipments by BHEL at the end of 1991 as compared to the exports in 1990;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the countries to which exports have declined; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to tap the foreign markets for exports of defence equipments by BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) BHEL is not exporting defence equipment.

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

Inclusion of cost of services of Government Employees in GDP

2379. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of services provided by the Government employees is included in the Gross Domestic Product;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the quantum and percentage of contribution of goods and services in the Gross Domestic Product made by the indigenous industries vis-a-vis foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Government provides services for running departmental enterprises such as railways, communication, etc., as well as community services relating to health, education, etc., besides administrative and defence services. The cost of these services includes factor payments and expenditure on goods and services. This cost, excluding intermediate consumption of goods and services, is included in the Gross Domestic Product because it generates demand and supply of goods and services in the economy

(c) Details are not available.

Foreign Investment Promotion Board

2380. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHARREDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) when the Foreign Investment Promotion Board was constituted and the details of the numbers of the Board;

(b) the details of the proposals cleared by the Board during each of the last three years;

(c) the total investment involved in these proposals; and

(d) the details of the projects pending clearance with the Foreign Investment Promotion Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) In pursuance of the decision contained in para 39 B (v) of the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, Government have constituted the Foreign Investment

promotion Board on 22nd August, 1991. The Board comprises of the following:-

- (i) Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
- (ii) Finance Secretary
- (iii) Commerce Secretary
- (iv) Secretary, Industrial Development.

(b) to (d). On the recommendation of the Board, Government have approved 10 proposals by the end of February, 1992 envisaging total foreign investment of more than Rs. 505 crores.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz. name of the Indian Company, name of the foreign collaborator, the nature of collaboration and items of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement to its monthly News-letter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

As a matter of policy, the details of projects pending clearance are not disclosed in public interest.

[Translations]

Television Industry

2381. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the closure of nearly 30 per cent television manufacturing units due to increase in the rates of excise duty;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to promote television industry;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware that 36 centimeters Black and White television sets are being illegally manufactured in the country;

(e) if so, the number of such manufactures against whom action has been taken by the Government; and

(f) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Measure taken/initiated by the Government to give boost to the growth of TV Industry are given in the attached statement.

(d) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

I. General Policy and procedural measures:

Licensing:

- (a) The entire electronics industry has been exempted from the locational limitations imposed on other industries.
- (b) Licensing has been abolished for all industrial undertakings including companies covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices (MRTP) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and B & W TV sets.
- (c) The system of phased manufacturing programme (PMP) run on case by case has been abolished.
- (d) Development of small scale indus-

try is being encouraged. Approvals/ registrations have been totally decentralised to the level of State Directorates of Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been revised upwards to Rs. 60 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 75 lakhs.

- (e) Existing units are permitted to manufacture any article without additional investment under broad-banding subject to certain conditions.
- (f) Amendment to the MRTP Act has removed the threshold limit of assets in respect of MRTP companies.

Import and Export Policies

- (a) Access to foreign exchange for the import of capital goods, parts and components required has been provided freely through the system of partial convertibility introduced in the Budget 1992-93.
- (b) Tools, Dies, Moulds are available under OGL at concessional rate of custom duty.
- (c) The import policy is being rationalised with a view to increasing production.

Electronic technology park

Government is considering a proposal to set up Electronic Technology Parks to attract major international electronic companies to establish global scale manufacturing facilities incorporating the latest technology. This will also help Indian enterprises to attain global scales of operations and thereby enhance their product and process quality and international competitiveness.

Velocity of business

Action has been initiated for improving the Velocity of Business in the Electronic Industry. It aims at removing procedural bottlenecks pertaining to licensing, customs, infrastructure etc. to speed up the development of Electronic Industry.

II. Infrastructure and Other facilities:

- (a) For developing awareness of quality, a network of Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories have been set up. Some of these laboratories are authorised to test and certify for international and national quality standards. This must help in the export of electronic products.
- (b) To assure consumers quality production, B&W TV and CTV certification Scheme have been introduced.
- (c) For exports to "Single European market after 1992", the industry is being offered help and assistance in preparation to meet the ISO 9000 requirements.
- (d) Technology development projects have been initiated by the Technology Development Council; with a view to promote innovation, product design and development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy industry.
- (e) Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R & D in well identified areas which is also a measure for developing self reliant industrial base.
- (f) A number of Centres for Electronics Design and Technology

(CEDTs) have been set up in various parts of the country with the basic objective of imparting training with emphasis on aspects such as design, product development, technology and manufacturing processes with due regard to quality control, reliability, maintenance etc.

- (g) Six months Service Technician Training Programme for repair and maintenance of common consumer electronic products has been initiated in 101 ITIs.

Construction of Roads in Forest Areas of M.P.

2382. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the problems being faced in the construction work of the roads, passing through the dacoit infested forest areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the efforts being made to expedite the matter soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Rural Development sanction funds to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of approved roads passing through the dacoity infested areas of the State. The actual construction work of the approved roads is undertaken by the State Government. For diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government of India.

Neyveli Power Units

2384. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation at the Neyveli power units had stopped on November 19, 1991;

(b) whether the stoppage was due to sabotage;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA) (a) to (c). On 14th and 15th November, 1991 Mine II of Neyveli Lignite Corporation got flooded on account of cyclone followed by heavy rain. As a result, Thermal Power Station II linked to Mine II for raw lignite fuel, also stopped generation of power, w.e.f. 15-11-1991. There is no reason to suspect any sabotage.

(d) NLC were instructed to take all possible steps to restore the production of lignite from the Second Mine and to ensure generation of power from the Second TPS as early as possible. Besides, the NLC Ltd. were instructed to draw up short term action plans for strengthening the surface drainage arrangements and were advised to interact with the State Government Authorities for long term measures.

Prompt actions were taken by the NLC management to dewater the Mine II. The dewatering of flood was satisfactorily achieved by the first week of January, 1992. Parallel action was taken by the management for recommissioning the overburden production systems after retrieving the equipment. The overburden removal restarted from 19th November, 1991 and stabilised gradually. The lignite production was recommenced on 2nd January, 1992 after strenuous cleaning operation of flood deposit silt.

All the submerged mining and electrical equipments were successfully restored and recommissioned after carrying out necessary maintenance works. The first units TPS II recommenced generation in last week of December, 1991 and the fourth unit in the third week of January, 1992.

Availability of Coal in Arani in Tamil Nadu

2385. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to find out coal availability in Arani and Tiruvanamalai in Tamil Nadu, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India has not carried out any regional exploration of Coal in Arani and Tiruvanamalai of Tamil Nadu as the areas do not hold any promise for occurrence of Coal. G.S.I. do not have any proposal to explore the areas.

[Translation]

Mineral based units in Uttar Pradesh

2386. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have identified any suitable locations in Uttar Pradesh for setting up of mineral based industries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed locations; and

(c) the steps proposed to set up such industries there?

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

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

[English]

Revision in Prices of Coal

2387. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by the Union Government from Government of Andhra Pradesh for revising the prices of the different grades of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No such request has been received in the Ministry of Coal

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Import of Soyabean Oil

2388. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of soyabean oil imported by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether soyabean can be imported in place of soyabean oil;

(c) the shortage of edible oils during the year 1992-93; and

(d) whether this shortage has to be met by importing oils only; if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) During the oil year 1988-89 quantity of approx. 0.11 lakh MTs of refined soyabean oil was imported under Dutch credit. Thereafter there have been no imports of soyabeanoil.

(b) This Ministry conducted a detailed study for import of oilseed instead of edible oils and found that it is economical to import edible oils rather than oilseed.

(c) The shortage of edible oils during the year 1992-93 is estimated to be around seven lakh MTs

(d) The shortage is normally met by import of edible oils. However the imports in a particular year depends upon various factors like availability of foreign exchange, international prices of edible oils, indigenous production of edible oils etc.

DDA Colony, Motia Khan

2389. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the construction of Delhi Development Authority colony in Motia Khan has not been completed so far as per the plan and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) In the Motia Khan housing complex following houses could not be completed due to various reasons. The details of these alongwith likely date of completion is given as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work</i>	<i>Likely date of completion</i>
1	2	3
(i)	Construction of 24 MIG flats at Motia Khan	1992-93
(ii) (a)	Construction of 84 (MS) SFS flats at Motia Khan block 2 & 5	1993-94
(b)	Construction of 66 SFS (MS) Flats at Motia Khan in Block. I	1993-94
(c)	Construction of 108 (MS) SFS flats at Motia Khan in Block 3 & 4	At present the land is under encroachment by Jhuggies. However, flats are likely to be completed during 1994-95 subject to clearance of encroachment.

Scientific Magazines of C.S.I.R.

2390. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of scientific magazines being published by the Publication Division of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) the details of the magazines having no Hindi part of the total magazines; and

(c) the time by which research articles in Hindi are proposed to be accepted for inclusion in these magazines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The following science magazines are published by the publications & information Directorate (PID), New Delhi of CSIR:-

1. Science Reporter (English-Monthly)
2. CSIR News (English-Fortnightly)

3. Vigyan Pragati (Hindi-Monthly)

4. CSIR Samachar (Hindi-Fortnightly)

5. Science-ki-Duniya (Urdu-Quarterly)

Each of the magazines carries the material exclusively in the language in which it published.

(c) PID initiated action for publication of a Hindi Research Journal twice a year starting from June, 1991. This was given wide publicity. Only 3 research papers were received in Hindi in response to this; however none was found acceptable for publication by the Referees.

[English]

Supply of Quality Coal to consumers

2391. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited propose to supply 100 per cent quality coal to its bulk consumers in the near future;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve the situation;

(c) whether the Government propose to retrench the workforce from the coal industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how many are likely to be retrenched;

(e) whether the Government plan to deploy them in other fields; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). In order to ensure loading of uniform size of coal, free from extraneous material, coal handling plants are being provided at loading points. Coal India is now laying great stress on quality control. Complaints received from consumers are monitored and corrective measures taken. The supervision of wagon loading at the collieries has also been tightened and Power Utilities are being offered the facility for supervising the loading at the loading point itself.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Research Works by C.S.I.R.

2392. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Research Laboratories, Centres, Scientists and other employees engaged in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and the total annual expenditure incurred by CSIR alongwith the overall investment in its assets;

(b) the details of industries and their products which have used CSIR's industrial research findings as yet in the field of Physics; Chemistry; Biology; Engineering; Drug; Information Science and others;

(c) the details of Research Papers produced so far and how many of them found place in journals of international repute;

(d) when the suggestions of attach CSIR's Research Laboratories and centres either to the related Ministries or to various Universities were considered and the details of the outcome therefrom; and

(e) the efforts made to attach some research laboratories/centres to R&D wings of certain institutions/industries or universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The details of the Research Laboratories/Centres are given at 'Annexure-1'. The other requisite details are:-

I. Manpower

a. Scientists	6000	(approximately)
b. Other Technical Staff.	13,000	(approximately)
c. Administrative staff	5,700	(approximately)

II. Total expenditure during 1990-91

Rs. 308.05 crores

III	Expenditure during 1991-92 (estimated)	Rs. 339.63 crores
IV	Investment in fixed assets as on 31.3.1991	Rs. 655.20 crores

(b) Over 1800 processes/knowhow from the CSIR laboratories have been licensed to industry till date, of which nearly 45% have been commercially utilised. Details of some of the important CSIR knowhow utilised by the industry are given at the 'Annexure-II'

(c) Of the 9451 research papers published during the last 5 years, 5830 papers were in the journals of international repute

(d) and (e) In pursuance of the decision of the Union Cabinet, CSIR Society in its meeting held on 23rd November, 1977 decided to transfer 4 CSIR laboratories, namely Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, Central Powdering Research Institute, Roorkee, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad and Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun to the related Government Ministries/Departments w.e.f. 1.4.1978 on an experimental basis. These laboratories were, however, brought back to the CSIR fold subsequent to a decision of the Union Cabinet considered

by the CSIR Society at its meeting held on 15th December, 1980. The retransfer was based on the fact that S & T activities could be more effectively structured in an autonomous frame-work

The CSIR Review Committee appointed by the prime Minister in his capacity as President, CSIR in 1986 has also recommended transfer of some of the CSIR laboratories to the concerned Government Scientific Departments. The CSIR Society however, decided to retain these laboratories in the CSIR system and recommended a revised organisational structure providing for adequate representations of the respective Scientific Departments/Agencies on the various decision making bodies of the CSIR and its laboratories and thus a say in the planning, formulation and monitoring of the research programmes of the concerned laboratories to ensure proper coordination and accountability

STATEMENT-I

COUNCIL'S ESTABLISHMENTS

PHYSICAL AND EARTH SCIENCES GROUP

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	(NPL)
Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani	(CEERI)
Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh	(CASIO)
National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	(NGRI)
National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula, Goa	(NIO)

CHEMICAL SCIENCES GROUP

National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	(NCL)
Central Electrochemical Research Institute Karaikudi	(CECRI)

Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar (CSMCRI)

*Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad (IICT)

Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (RRL-Jorhat)

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun (IIP)

Central Research Institute, Madras (CLRI)

Central Fuel Research Institute, Jaalora (CFRI)

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (CFTRI)

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (CDRI)

National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)

Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta (IICB)

Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Lucknow (CIMA;)

Industrial Toxicology Research Central, Lucknow (ITRC)

Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad (CCMB)

Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu (RRL-Jammu)

Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh (IMTECH)

CSIR Complex, Palampur, HP (CSIR Comp. Palampur)

CSIR Centre for Biochemicals (CFB)

ENGINEERING SCIENCES GROUP

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (CBRI)

Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi (CRRRI)

Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta (CGCRI)

National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (NML)

Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad (CMRS)

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur (CMERI)

National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur (NEERI)

National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore (NAL)

Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras (SERC-M)

Structural Engineering Research Centre, Ghaziabad (SERC-G)

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar (RRL-Bhu)

Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum (RRL-Triv)

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal (RRL-Bhopal)

INFORMATION SCIENCE GROUP

Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi (PID)

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi (INSDOC)

National Institute to Science, Technology and Development Studies,
New Delhi (NISTADS)

STATEMENT I-II

Major/Important CSIR Knowhow utilised by Industry

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licence	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
1.	PHYSICS		
1.1	Electronics & Instrumentation		
1	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	1 KW Klystron	CEERI
2.	Mini Circuits P. Ltd., Bangalore	Hybrid microcircuits	CEERI
3.	Satwik Electric Controls P. Ltd. Nagik and 2 others	Microprocessor based pan monitoring system	CEERI
4	Andrew Yuie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, and V K Industries, Pilani	Microprocessor based Monitoring system for mine winder	CEERI
5	Computer Controls, Ghaziabad and 2 others	Process control instruments for sugar industry	CEERI
6	Central Electronics Ltd., Jhbabad	150 KV Thyristor Converter	CEERI
7	Techinwal Instrument Man. facturing Co., Aimer	— Digital Ph Meter — Digital Frequency Meter	CSIO CSIO
8.	Naina Electronics, Chandigarh	— Digital Panel Meter — Digital Ph Meter — Digital Multimeter — Dissolved oxygen Analyser	CSIO CSIO CSIO CSIO

Sl. No	Industrial Unit/Licencee	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
9.	National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta	Breath Alcohol Analyser	CSIO
10	Indian Ferrites Indus., Bangalore	Soft Ferrites	NPL
11	Ferrites & Electro Components, B'lore and Two other parties	Hard Ferrites	NPL
12.	Zindal Scientific Indus New Delhi and Shreyas Engg & Chemicals Indus., B'lore	Midget Electrodes	NPL
13	KLB Electronics, New Delhi	Microwave Components	NPL
14	Advani Oerlikor P Ltd Bombay and three other parties	Projector Carbon	NPL
15	Systronics, Ahmedabad	Photocopying Machine	NPL
16	Saraf Electronic Appliances, Cochin	— Induction current meter — Tide and wave telemeter	NIO NIO
17.	Geo Instruments, Hyd	— DC earth resistivity — PROTRON precision magnetometer — Seismic timer — Shallow EM prospecting unit	NGRI NGRI NGRI NGRI

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licence	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
18.	Terra Science, Hyd.	— Proton precision magnetometer — DC earth resistivity meter	NGRI NGRI
II. CHEMISTRY BASED			
<i>2.1 Industrial Chemicals</i>			
19.	Bush Boake Allen India Ltd., Madras	Glyoxalic acid	CECRI
20.	Godavari Calcium Gluconate Chemicals Ltd., Hyderabad	Calcium Gluconate	CECRI
21.	Eastern Naphtha Chemicals, Dhanbad	B-naphthrol, Cressol, & Resorcinol	CFRI
22.	Kadwani Chemicals, Gondal	Precipitated silica	CSMCRI
23.	Parsin Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Sodium azide	IICT
23.	Rejastan Glyoxal Ltd., Udaipur and two other parties	Glyoxal	IICT
24.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani	Butenediol	NCL
25.	Hindustan Polymers, Visakhapatnam	Ethyl benzene from ethyl alcohol & benzene	NCL
26.	Diamines & Chemicals Ltd., Kolol	Ethyl lenediamine	NCL

<i>Sl. No. Industrial Unit/License</i>		<i>Technology/Knowhow</i>		<i>CSIR Laboratory</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>
27.	Hico Products Ltd., Bombay	— Methyl chlorosilanes — Monochloro Acetic Acid		NCL
28.	Maize Products, Ahmedabad	Sorbitol		NCL
29.	metoil Corporation, Jamshedpur	Metasave, Corrosion Inhibitor		NML
30.	IPCL, Vadodara	Ortho & Para Xylene		NCL
31.	Fast Bonds Pvt., Ltd., Bangalore	Cynocrylates Adhesives		IICT
2.2	Agro Chemicals			
32.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi	— Butachlor — DDVP IICT — Endosulfan		IICT NCL
33.	Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd., Pune	— DDVP — Dianinon — Monocrotophos — f. hosphamidon — Quinalphos		IICT IICT IICT RRL, Jt IICT & RRL, Jt
34.	National Organic Chemical Indus. Ltd. Bombay	— DDVP — Monocrotophos		IICT IICT

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/License	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
35.	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Calcutta	— Dimethoate — Ethion	NCL IICIT
2.3	<i>Petrorefining & Petrochemicals</i>		
36.	BPCL, Bombay	Aromatic Extraction of naphtha for benzene and toluene	IIP
37.	BPCL, Bombay	Food grade hexane	IIP
38.	IPCL, Vadodara	Pyrolysis gasoline hydrogenation	IIP
39.	ONGC, Dehradun & Several other parties	Lube oil refining	IIP
2.4	<i>Leather & Leather Auxiliaries</i>		
40.	Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd., Calcutta	— Alcodan & Alutan — Phosphorylated fat Lignol	CLRI
41.	Allied Resins & Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta and Several other parties	Synthetic tanning Agents	CLRI
III.	BIOLOGY		
42.	A.V. Thomas & Co. Ltd., Madras and three other Parties	Plant Tissue Culture for cardamom	NCL

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/License	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
43.	Bioproducts, B'lore & Twentyfirst Century Adroits, Haldia	BPPS (Plant growth regulant)	RRL, Jt.
44.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., New Delhi	Fermentation of Molasses	NCL
45.	Tata Tea Ltd., Munnar Kerala	Belladona cultivation	CIMAP
46.	S.H.Kekkar & Co. Ltd., Bombay	Lavendar cultivation & Processing	CIMAP
47.	Dr. Patani Scientific & Industrial Research, Bombay	Pyrethrum cultivation & Processing	CIMAP
48.	Govt. of Bhutan	Palmarosa cultivation	CIMAP
49.	Several Small Scale Farmers	Java Citronella	RRL, Jt.
IV.	ENGINEERING		
4.1	<i>Machinery & Plant</i>		
50.	Punjab Tractors & PSIDC, Chandigarh	Tractor (20 HP)	CMERI
51.	Greenfield Tractor, New Delhi	Rotiller	CMERI
52.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels, Vizag and Titanium Equip. A Anode Mfg. Co., Madras and Wimco Ltd. Bombay	Titanium Substrate insoluble anodes	CECRI

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licensee	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
53.	Kutch Cement Pvt. Ltd., Kutch and several other parties	Vertical Shaft Kilm for cement manufacture	RRL, Jt
54.	Several Small Scale Units	— Hydraulic Props — Safari/quick setting clamps	CMRS
55.	Ganesh Traders, Latur & Dhoomdadi Steel Indus., Gazhiabad	Automatic brick moulding machine	CMERI
56.	Vijaya Sewing Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Industrial sewing & Automatic cloth cutting machine	CMERI
57.	McNally Bharat Eng. Co., Calcutta	Cable stranding machine	CMERI
58.	Tool Craft, Bangalore	EDM-25 AMP	NAL
4.2 Materials			
59.	TISCO, Jamshedpur	Grip Bars	SERC (M)
60.	Jagadhatri Brick Indus., West Bengal and 10 others	Fly Ash Bricks	CFRI
61.	Sur Enamel & Stamping Works Ltd., Calcutta	Insulating bricks from rice husk ash	CGCRI
62.	Pile Engineers, Patna and 16 other parties	Piles, Bored Compaction	CBRI

Sl No.	Industrial Unit/Licensee	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
63.	Geotech Foundations and Construction, Cochin and two other parties	Piles, Skirted Granular	CBRI
64.	Indian Concrete Products, Ferroceement bins Meerut	Ferroceement bins	SERC,G
V.	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS		
65.	CIPLA Ltd., Bombay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Gugulipid — Vinblastine and vincristine sulphate — Ibuprofen — Azidothymidine (AZT) — Omeprazole — Etoposide — Norfloxacin IICT 	CDRI NCL NCL IICT IICT IICT
66.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum and Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad	Centchroman	CDRI
67.	FDC Ltd., Bombay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Timolol maleate — Flubiprofen 	IICT IICT
68.	Cadila Laboratories Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gemfibrozil	IICT
69.	Lupin Laboratories.	Vitamin B ₆	IICT

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licensee	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
70.	Wockhardt Ltd., B'bay	D-Propoxyphene HCl	CDRI
VI.	INFORMATION SCIENCE		
	6.1 Computer Software		
71.	SPB Projects and Consultancy, Madras	INFRAN (Interactive Frame Analysis)	SERC (M)
72.	Tutcorin Port Trust,	— INSPACE (Interactive Space Frame Analysis) — MICSTRAN (Microcomputer for analysis of turse, grid, and frame systems)	SERC (M) SERC (M)
VII.	OTHERS		
7.1	Food		
73	KAIRA MILK Co-op Union Ltd., Kaira and APDDC, Hyderabad	Baby Food from Buffalo CFTRI Milk	
74.	Delmia Dairy Industries, New Delhi	Optimised baby milk food	CFTRI
75.	Modern Food Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Cola Flavour blends	CFTRI
76.	Rasna Food Prods. P. Ltd., Udupi and 62 others	Instant Mixes-idli, Dosa, Vada, Jalaabi, Jamun, Sambhar, Rasam etc.	CFTRI
77.	Midland Fruit & Veg. (1) P. Ltd., New Delhi and 8 others	Liquid Fruits	CFTRI

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licensee	Technology/Knowhow	CSIR Laboratory
1	2	3	4
78.	Kodegu Foods P. Ltd., Bangalore and several other parties	Tamarind Juice concentrate & powder	CFTRI
79.	72 GLASS & CERAMICS Indo Fogates Ltd., Calcutta and four other parties	Low Moisture castables	CGCRI
80.	Enamelhagar Development Corpn., Calcutta	Ceramic colors	CGCRI
81.	Hindustan Gypboard Indus, New Delhi and ten other parties	GRG composite board & plaster of paris	CGCRI
82.	Kumardhubi Fire clay & Silica Works Ltd., Calcutta and Six other parties	matt glazed tiles	CGCRI
83.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur	New varieties of optical glass	CGCRI
84.	Piezoelectric Ceramics (I), New Delhi and Shilpi International, Nasik	Piezoelectric ceramic materials	NPL
7.3	MISCELLANEOUS		
85.	Strobel Industries	Speciality Papers — Thermographic — Correction — Direct Copy — Carbonless copy	ARL, Jt

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit/Licensee	Technology/Knowhow			CSIR Laboratory
		1	2	3	
1					4
86	Srinivasa Paper Industries, Hyd		Filter paper		ICT
87	Prakash Chemical Labs., Pune		Gelatine optical filter		ICB
88	Mysore Lac & Paint Works Ltd., Mysore		— Indelible ink — Block stamp cancellation ink		NPL
89	BHEL, Hyderabad		Reverse Osmosis desalination plant		CSMCRI
90	Northern Biologicals, Faridabad		Diagnostic kits		OFB
91	Kirloskar Brothers, Pune		Rotating rope biological contactor		NEERI
92	National Water Mission, New Delhi		Mobile water analysis van		ITRC
93	L-Tek Systems, Nagpur		Water analysis kits including biological kit		NEERI
94	SSK Plastics, Nagpur		Water analysis kits		NEERI
95	Gudimani Enterprises, New Delhi		Chlorine tablets & ampoules		NEERI

Assistance to Sonapur Bazari Coal Mines

2393. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided by World Bank for Sonapur Bazari project near Raniganj of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount spent on developing and exploring coal-mines in West Bengal and Bihar; and

(c) the amount diverted for other purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) to (c). A loan amount of US \$ 114.8 million is available from the World Bank for the Sonapur Bazari project of ECL. This is the only World Bank aided coal project being implemented in West Bengal. In Bihar, Block-II OCP of BCCL is also being implemented with World Bank assistance for which a loan amount US \$ 57.7 million is available. The utilisation of loan in these two projects till 31.12.91 is as follows:-

	US \$ million
Sonapur Bazari	1.67
Block - II OCP (Jharia Coking Coal)	50.39

No funds have been diverted from the projects.

Memorandum of understandings with Public Sector undertakings

2394. SHRI M.V. S. MURTHY: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings which have yet to sign Memorandum of Understanding with their respective administrative ministries;

(b) the time by which all the Public Sector Undertakings are likely to sign Memorandum of Understanding; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) and (b). 120 Public Sector Enterprises have been identified for entering into Memoranda of Understanding with their administrative ministries/departments for the year 1992-93 and they have been advised to sign the Memoranda of Understanding on or before the 31st March, 1992.

(c) Does not arise.

Export/Import of Electronic Goods

2395. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the items of electronic goods imported and exported during the last year upto December 31, 1991;

(b) the details of amount involved therein; and

(c) the incentives given by the Government to set up electronic industries to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Major electronics products exported during 1991 are Computer software, B/W and Colour TV Receivers, tape Recorders, Audio/Video Cassettes, electronics Instruments, X-Ray Machine, Ultrasound Scanners, process Control Instruments, Thyristor Power Converters, PCs, Dot Matrix Printer, Computer Drives, EPABX, Transmission/Broadcast Equipments and Electronic Components such as B/W and Colour TV Tubes, Semiconductor Devices, Resistors, Capacitors, Connectors, Relays, Switches, Magnetic Tape, TV Tuners, Magnetic Heads, PCBs, etc.

The estimated value of exports of electronics goods is Rs. 840 crores during 1991.

Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity group, data for import of electronic components/goods is not separately available.

(c) The following incentives are available for export of electronics items:-

- (i) Partial convertibility of Indian currency has been introduced to improve export profitability.
- (ii) Profit on exports is exempted from Income Tax.
- (iii) Customs duties on most of the items have been reduced.
- (iv) Duty structure has been rationalised.
- (v) No licence is required for import of capital goods (whether new or second-hand), raw materials, consumables, spares, tooling or packing materials.
- (vi) To encourage software exports, Software Technology Parks (STPs) as 100% Export Oriented Units have been set up in various parts of the country.
- (vii) A value added data communication network is being set up to facilitate export of software to all parts of the world initially from Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore.
- (viii) Government sponsor and facilitate various export marketing activities including visits of business delegation and participation in exhibitions.
- (ix) Electronic sector units also can be set up under 100% Export Oriented Units (EOU) and Export Processing Zone (EPZ) schemes.

[Translation]

Development of Slums in Madhya Pradesh

2396. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide special assistance to

Madhya Pradesh and some other States for the improvement of slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to adopt and implement the development scheme in Bhopal and other district of Madhya Pradesh on the lines of development and improvement of slums schemes launched in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Union Government has no proposal for provision of special assistance to Madhya Pradesh or any other State for physical and environmental improvement of slums.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A comprehensive Habitat Improvement Project for improvement of slums in Indore City is being implemented with assistance from Government of United Kingdom.

There is no specific scheme for slum improvement implemented by the Central Government for Bhopal.

(d) Slum improvement projects are required to be taken up by the State Governments within their State Plan provisions.

[English]

Production of Scooters

2397. SHRI BHOJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the monthly production of scooters by the Scooters India Limited;

(b) the installed capacity of scooters and three wheelers in the Scooters India Limited;

(c) whether this production capacity has been diverted for manufacturing some other items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The monthly production of scooters (two-wheelers and three-wheelers) for the period April 1991 to February 1992 is given in the statement.

(b) The installed capacity of two-wheeler and three-wheeler scooters is 60,000 and 2500 per annum respectively.

(c) and (d). The production capacity of two-wheeler scooters has been diverted and is being utilised by taking up job orders from other parties. The value of job orders for the period April 1991 to February 1992 is as under:

<i>(Value in lakhs of Rs.)</i>		
1	D.L.W. Varanasi	10.79
2.	D.L.W. Patiala	3.55
3.	Delhi Transport Corpn.	7.53
4.	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Works, Jamshedpur	3.36
5	B.H.E.L. Bhopal	2.00
6.	Diesel shed, Izatnagar	1.17
7.	Controller of Stores, Ludhiana	0.07
8.	Sr. A.O. (NR), Lucknow	0.09
9	Misc. Parties	1.76
Total		30.32

STATEMENT

Monthly Production of Two-Wheeler and Three-Wheeler Scooters for the Period April 1991 to February 1992

Month	Two-wheeler Scooters	Three-wheeler Scooters
1	2	3
April	310	116
May	180	160
June	114	137
July	165	238
August	153	290
September	20	291
October	112	254
November	100	277
December	161	310
January	175	275
February	102	310
Total	1592	2658

Allotment of Flats to Slum Dwellers in Inder Lok Area

2399. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Slum wing of DDA has allotted flats to slum dwellers in Delhi on Cash-down basis in Inder Lok area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof draw-wise and locality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) DDA reports that the slum wing of Delhi Development Authority had allotted 92 flats on cash-down basis in Inderlok to the registrants of 1985 registration scheme announced for slum dwellers and others after receiving their options regarding mode of payment.

(b) DDA reports that the specific draw was held in January, 1991.

Nuclear Projects in foreign Countries

2400. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for undertaking nuclear projects in any foreign country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir. The Government does not have any proposal for undertaking nuclear power projects in any foreign country as of now.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Development during Seventh Five Year Plan

2401. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:
SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME Implementation be pleased to state.

(a) whether even after seven Five-Year Plans the Government have not yet achieved equitable regional development in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that equitable regional development has not been achieved. There are still backward areas. Balanced regional development including development of backward areas within a State is very much an objective of the planning process. However, implementation of this objective, so far as regional development is concerned, is tempered by certain inherent, historic and other characteristics of regions such as difference in resources endowment, disparities in availability of infrastructural facilities, physiographic factors and geographical conditions. So far as development of backward areas within respective States is concerned, it is actually the responsibility of the concerned States to plan for this and execute programmes through appropriate machinery established by them. In this the Central Government help them through the mechanism of transfer of resources under modified formula, previously known as 'Gadgil Formula', special area programmes and devolution of non-plan resources by the Finance commission.

Mine Sites in Indian Ocean

2402. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent survey conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography have helped in identifying many mine sites in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these mine sites are located outside the country's exclusive economic zone; and

(d) if so, whether India has taken any steps to claim the right for exploiting these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, based on the surveys conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, since 1982, in the Central Indian Ocean Basin, a Mine site was identified earlier and a site measuring 1,50,000 sq. km. was allotted to India in 1987, by the International Seabed Authority.

(c) The mine site is located outside India's Exclusive Economic Zone.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Performance by Public Sector Undertakings

2403. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have improved their performance during the year 1991-92, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some of these Public Sector Undertakings are likely to come out of red by the end of the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per the available information upto 1990-91, nine PSEs who had made losses during the previous year have earned profits. These are:

1. Maharashtra Elok Cement Ltd.
2. Visvesvarayya Iron Ltd.
3. Northern Coalfields Ltd.

4. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.

5. Mazagon Dock Ltd.

6. NEPA Ltd.

7. Air India Charters Ltd.

8. National Building Contrn. Corpn. Ltd.

9. Spices Trading Co. Ltd.

(d) Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department or the Management of the enterprises to improve the performance of the loss making PSEs. These are modernisation, upgradation of technology, improvement of product mix, financial and managerial restructuring of the PSE etc.

Industrial Growth Centres in Raichur and Dharwar, Karnataka

2404. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for establishment of Industrial Growth Centres at Raichur and Dharwar in Karnataka is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign collaborations

2405. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for collaboration in industrial ventures received from foreign companies during the last six months, as a result of the new industrial policy,

(b) whether these have been examined and if so, whether any of these have been approved, and

(c) if so, the details of the approved foreign collaboration scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) to (c) After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, i.e., w.e.f. 1st August, 1991 to 29th February, 1992, approvals have been given by Government as well as Reserve Bank of India for a total of over 890 foreign collaboration proposals. These include more than 300 proposals envisaging over Rs. 1141 crores of foreign equity investment.

The details of approved foreign collaboration proposals viz. name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, name of the country, the nature of collaboration and the items of manufacture are being published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly Newsletter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Price of Coal

2406 ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase prices of coal,

(b) whether there is any link between this proposed increase and partial privatisation of the coal industry

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions or recommendations of any international, financial agency on the subject, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B NYAMAGOUDA) (a) Prices of Coal were last revised in December 1991. At present there is no proposal to further increase these revised prices.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, does not arise

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

[Translation]

Drinking Water in Rural Areas

2407 SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA
SHRI RABI RAY
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA
PATTANAYAK

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a time-bound programme or policy is proposed to be formulated to find out a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water in rural areas and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) and (b) As on 31.1.92, there were 4581 No Source problem villages yet to be provided safe drinking water facilities in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. All other villages in these States and other States/ Union Territories have been covered fully or partially.

A time bound action programme has been formulated by the above States to

cover the remaining No Source problem villages by 31.3.93. The Central Government has released a special assistance of Rs. 135. 81 crores to 8 States so far.

[English]

Zero Unit of NLC

2408. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the status of 'Zero Unit' of Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) the time by which power is proposed to be generated there; and

(c) the total estimated cost thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Government sanctioned in March, 1989 addition of 1 X 210 MW to TPS II, known as zero Unit, at an estimated cost of Rs. 397.26 crores. presently, the possibilities for having this project implemented through the private sector's participation are under examination. meantime, the cost of the project has escalated and is now estimated around Rs. 712 crores (Approx.) at 12/91 base. The project has a gestation period of 48 months from the date of revised sanction.

[Translation]

Handing over of coal industry of private sector

2409. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the coal industry to the private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of success expected in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal to hand over the Coal Industry to the Private Sector

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Ukai Open Cast Mining Coalfields

2410. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have approved development of Ukai Open Cast mining under Western Coalfields' at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.37 crores;

(b) if so, the estimated annual production from Ukai;

(c) the details of the other open cast mines being considered for development in the near future, and

(d) the total number of opencast mines in western coalfields along with the details of the annual production of each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Ukai DCP of WCL (capacity 1.10 mty). has been sanctioned by the Government in January, 1992 at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 100.37 Crores.

(c) and (d). Presently two projects viz Gondagaon OC and Mugoli OC of WCL are in advance stages of appraisal by the Government. These two projects have also been identified for development in the near future. During the year 1990-91, WCL had 19 opencast producing mines which produced 13.06 m.t. of coal during that year.

Construction of Government Houses by Organisation

2411. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Organisation for providing of accommodation to Central Government employees has been set up;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed in Bangalore City by the Organisation;

(c) the number of houses to be constructed and allotted to Central Government employees in Bangalore City during 1991-92; and

(d) the number of house to be constructed during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) To promote greater access to housing for Central Govt. Employees of different categories, an Organisation viz., Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, has been set up by the Govt. of India under the aegis of the Min. of Urban Development.

(b) to (d). The CGEWHO has been liaising with the State Govt. Authorities for allotment of land at Bangalore. As no land has been secured in Bangalore so far, the agency has not been able to construct any houses in Bangalore

Tremor-Resistant Huts

2412. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Building Research

Institute has developed tremor-resistant huts; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Building Research Institute has developed two tremor-resistant structures named as Gauri Kutir (Wooden Framed Structure) and Kedar Kutir (Steel Framed Structure) The salient features of these structures are as under:-

1. Rigid Structure.
 2. Minimal weight of superstructure.
 3. Standard lengths of each member. In case of steel framed structure (Kedar Kutir) the length of each member is 3 m.
- In the case of timber framed structure (Gauri Kutir) the length of each member is 2.44. M.
4. Only spiked foundation required for temporary structure.
 5. Can withstand wind speed of about 130 KMPH and Snow load of 100 kg/m
 6. It is a prefabricated unit which is easily transportable.
 7. Requires very little time to erect. A 4 day hut of approximate size 16.15m (53'0") x 12.9 m (42'0") can be erected in 3 days by a party of 2 carpenters, two fitters and 4 unskilled workmen.

Leasing out of new coal mines

2413. SHRISURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-

cided to lease out new coal mines to some generating agency;

(b) if so, the number of agencies shown interest to undertake mining operation;

(c) whether Coal India Ltd. is not able to raise enough funds to open new mines; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) No. decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Coal India's production plans and funding pattern are formulated in consultation with Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

Space Technology

2414. SHRI V. DHANAJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new inventions are made in space technology in the country;

(b) the ongoing space programme; and

(c) the details of achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir..Notable inventions made in space technology in the country include several products and processes which have already been patented. Besides many innovative methodologies have been adopted in deriving beneficial applications of space technology in the areas of satellite communication and remote sensing. The details of these are given in attached statement.

(b) Ongoing space programme is aimed

at establishing self-reliant base in space science and space technology and utilise space technology for practical applications particularly in the areas of communication, meteorology, remote sensing of earth resources and monitoring of environment. The major components of the ongoing programmes/projects are:

(1) Continuation of operational National services provided by the INSAT system.

(2) Augmenting the space segment capacity of INSAT system by the launch of indigenous second generation INSAT-2A spacecraft in mid 1992.

(3) Continued in orbit operation of state-of-the-art remote sensing satellites IRS-IA/IRS-IB and operationalisation of the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) for the country.

(4) Continuation of space science experiments through sounding rockets/balloons.

(5) Progression of :

- second generation Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-IC AND IRS-ID) With better spectral and spatial resolution than IRS-IA/IB.

- INSAT-SB Spacecraft for launch in 1993 and follow on INSAT-2 series of satellites.

- Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) for launch in 1992.

- Polar Satellite launch vehicle (PSLV) for launch in 1992-93.

(6) Development of:

- Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV); and
- GRAMSAT spacecraft for rural and developmental education.

(c) Over the years ISRO has developed indigenous capabilities in design and development of sounding rockets for scientific and technological experiments, satellite launch vehicles to launch artificial earth satellites, highly sophisticated, state-of-the-art satellites for applications in communications, meteorology, TV broadcast, management of national natural resources and disaster warning which are of immediate relevance to the national development. Besides, significant progress is made in establishing ground systems, satellite and rocket operation, and utilisation of space technology for a variety of application of national relevance.

Notable achievements include:

- (1) Operationalisation of Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System, providing Communication, TV and Radio broadcast, disaster warning, remote area communication and meteorological data relay.
- (2) Operationalisation of National Natural Resources Management system (NNRMS) with the state-of-the-art Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A AND IRS-1B) as the major ingredient, supporting the resource management in a number of areas including agriculture, drought management, flood damage assessment, forestry, landuse, water resources and mineral targeting.
- (3) Completion of the indigenous development of the second generation INSAT-2A Spacecraft and its readiness for launch in 1992 on board ARIANE.
- (4) Realisation of launch vehicle tech-

nology through successful launch of SLV-3 and readiness of ASLV-D3 for launch in 1992. Simulation and testing of various sub-systems/stages of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

- (5) Conduct of several successful space science experiments through ROHINI series of sounding rockets.
- (6) Development and transfer of 180 technologies to Indian Industries for Production.

STATEMENT

Inventions in Space Technology

I. List of Products/processes/Patents in India and Abroad.

- (a)
 1. Production of Polyols containing basic Nitrogen (UK)
 2. Production of Polyester based Polyols (UK)
 3. Production of Polyester based Polyols (USA)
 4. Polyols containing basic nitrogen (USA)
 5. Production of hydrocarbons by thermolysis of vegetable oil (UK)
 6. Production of hydrocarbons by thermolysis of vegetable oils (USA)
- (b) *Patented in India*
 1. Fire Retardant rigid polyurethane
 2. Production of hydrocarbons from Vegetable oils
 3. Synthesis of new Analogues Bisphenol

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Production of polyols containing basic nitrogen 5. An improved process in production of polyols 6. Production of polyols 7. Dry Power - Fire extinguishing composition 8. A process of preparing new Phenolic Resin 9. improvements in silicone putties 10. Continuous reinforced plastic machine 11. Production of Polyurethane foam 12. An electro-optical instrument to measure agronomical parameter 13. Lead dioxide coated anodes 14. Improved process - Vacuum/electrolytic coating 15. Improvements in or relating to vacuum/electrolytic coating metals on metallic or dielectric substrates 16. Domestic Electric Shock Protector 17. Improvements in/or relating to front/rear surface silver reflectors and a process for making the same. 18. Improvements in/or relating to vacuum coating of front surface silver coating on glass, metal and dielectric substrates. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> II. <i>Innovative methodologies successfully adopted in space applications:</i> 1. A scheme for local specific disaster warning to rural coastal areas in INSAT 2. A Scheme for rural telegraphy based on satellite and operating directly from combined Telegraph Offices in rural areas. 3. A Scheme for networking radio stations and for providing value added information broadcast services using injected carriers along with TV Transmissions. 4. Technology for inter-active distant education using satellites 5. Rugged quickly deployable antennas for transportable communications and Satellite News Gathering. 6. Combined single receiver operation of 406 MHz Search and Rescue transponder with different polarizations. 7. Innovate mission control techniques and control system design. 8. Land and water resources management for sustainable development at microlevel Remote sensing and GIS technique bands. 9. Technology for co-locating two satellites in one orbital location using station keeping techniques and orthogonal polarizations for communications. |
|--|---|

III. Indigenous state-of-the-art sub-system in Space Technology

1. Compact Electronic Self-Scanning Imaging Sensor System.
2. Image Analysis system and application softwares - (ISRO-VISION, SIPS)
3. Hand held Ground Truth Radiometers.
4. Passive Microwave Radiometers
5. Multi-Polarisation, Multi-frequency, Multi-look angle Scatterometers.
6. Synthetic Aperture Radar for Aircraft.
7. Two band Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) for Meteorological Applications to be flown on INSAT-2.
8. Infrared Horizon Sensors, Momentum/Reaction Wheels, Dry Tune Gyro, Star Sensors, Large Solar Arrays.
9. Propulsion System for Spacecraft orbit/attitude control.
10. Ground stations for Telemetry, Telecommunication and Data reception.
11. Satellite control and Data processing softwares.
12. Geographical Information System (GIS) development (ISROGIS, GEOSPACE).
13. Large Spacecraft Simulation Chamber, Anechoic Chamber, Acoustic Test Facility.
14. Optics for space Imaging System.

15. SAW devices, Hybrid Micro-circuits, MICs.
16. Optical Reflecting Projector (ORP)
17. Large Format Optical Enlarge.
18. Multi Purpose satellite configuration that combines meteorological and communications payloads.
19. World's third largest booster motor.
20. Large upper stage motor with flex nozzle control and kevlar case.
21. High performance upper stage using liquid engines

Capacity of Coal Washeries

2415. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacities of Coal Washeries of Coal India Limited,

(b) whether the Government propose to modernise all the Coal Washeries of Coal India Ltd., if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to have two new washeries, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B NYAMAGUUDA): (a) The total operating capacity of Coal Washeries in Coal India Ltd. is 25.62 million tonnes of annual raw coal feed

(b) Modernisation of the old existing Washeries of CIL has been taken up in pursuance to recommendation made by an 'Expert Committee' set up by the Government to ensure supply of 17 + 0.5% ash washed coal to the Steel Plants. the work of modernisation is in progress.

(c) and (d). Two new washeries are under construction and these would be completed during the Eighth Plan period. These Washeries are Madhuband Washery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (2.5 mill. tonnes of annual raw coal feed) and Kedia Washery of Central Coalfield Ltd. (2.6. mill. tonnes of annual raw coal feed).

Central Public Sector Undertakings Functioning without Chief Executives

2416. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Public Sector Undertakings functioning without Chairman/Chairman-cum-Managing Director;

(b) since when these have been functioning without Chief Executives;

(c) the reasons for delay in these appointments; and

(d) the time by which the posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As per the available information, 34 posts of Chief Executives (Chairman-cum-Managing Director/Managing Director) in the Central Public Sector Undertakings are vacant as on 28.2.92. The details of these posts are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). These vacancies had arisen due to various factors like superannuation of the incumbent, termination of service, expiry of tenure, resignation and lateral transfer from one enterprise to another etc. As per the procedure the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) is to consider selection for the Board-level positions and make its recommendations. These are then processed by the Government and final appointments are made only after the formalities like verification of character and antecedents of appointees, their past performance and vigilance clearance are completed. Delay also occurs where the appointees take time to join or finally do not join. In some cases, as specific talent is to be spotted, time is taken to fill up such vacant posts. Selection for the Board-level position is a continuing process and efforts are made to fill up these vacancies as early as possible.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Post/PSU</i>	<i>Date of Vacancy</i>
1	2	3
1.	CMD, Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	22.3.90
2.	CMD, Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7.9.91
3.	CMD, Heavy Engineering Corpn.	15.2.92
4.	CMD, Gas Authority of India Ltd.	2.11.91
5.	CMD, Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	3.2.92
6.	CMD, Indian airlines.	26.12.91

<i>Sl.NoName of the Post/PSU</i>		<i>Date of Vacancy</i>
1	2	3
7.	CMD, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1.12.91
8.	CMD, National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	1.11.91
9.	CMD, Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	18.9.91
10.	CMD, NTC (APKK & M) Ltd.	9.9.90
11.	CMD, Lubrizol India Ltd.	15.11.91
12.	CMD, North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.	1.1.92
13.	CMD, MICA Trading Corp. Ltd.	9.1.92
14.	CMD, Housing & Urban Development Corpn.	1.10.91
15.	CMD, Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corpn	12.7.90
16.	CMD, Mineral Exploration corp. Ltd.	30.11.91
17.	CMD, ITDC	15.9.90
18.	CMD, Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.	22.3.90
19.	CMD, Oil India Ltd.	22.4.90
20.	CMD, Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Corpn.	11.5.91
21.	CMD, I.D.P.L.	26.3.91
22.	MD, Container Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.12.91
23.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.	28.11.85
24.	CMD, Bharat Refractories Ltd.	1.1.92
25.	MD, UP Drugs & Pharm. Ltd.	7.4.88
26.	MD, Tannery & Footwear Corpn.	24.4.91
27.	CMD, Maganese ore India Ltd.	1.1.92
28.	MD, Rajasthan Drugs & Pharm. Ltd.	23.4.91

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Post/PSU</i>	<i>Date of Vacancy</i>
1	2	3
29	MD, Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd	25 12 90
30	MD, Hindustan Newsprint Ltd	19 4 91
31	CMD, Spices Trading Corpn	1 2 92
32	CMD, NEPA Ltd	1 2 92
33	MD, Indian Railway Finance Corpn (B)	1 1 92
34	CMD Orissa Drugs & Pharm Ltd	8 1 92

Colonies without Electricity and Water Connections

2417 SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of colonies in Delhi which are without electricity and water connections, and

(b) the steps the Government propose to take for improving the living conditions of the people in such colonies?

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

Concession to Industries In Backward Areas

2418 SHRI K. PRADHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the concessions available for establishment of industries in industrially backward areas,

(b) the name of industrially backward districts in Orissa, and

(c) the criteria adopted to identify the backwardness of a district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) In order to encourage industrialisation of backward areas a number of State Governments are offering financial and fiscal concessions such as investment subsidy, interest subsidy, tax-deferments etc. The central Government are operating a Transport Subsidy Scheme for the North-Eastern States, the hilly areas of Northern States and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep under which subsidy upto 90% of the cost of transportation of raw materials and finished goods from selected points to the industrial units is given.

(b) The names of centrally declared backward districts in Orissa are Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.

(c) The criteria adopted for identification of industrially backward district were, (i) per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of food grains/cash crops (for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined

and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary). (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers. (iii) Per capital industrial output (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population. (v) Per capital consumption of electricity. (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation of population or railway mileage in relation to population.

[Translation]

Steam Coal to Gujarat

2419. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steam coal allocation for the industries in Gujarat and the total demand thereof;

(b) whether the industries in Gujarat are not getting the total quantity of steam coal allocated to them;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that the industrial production has declined due to non-availability of steam coal and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (d). Coal is mostly supplied to industrial consumers in Gujarat by rail. Railways have allocated 1220 Box wagons of steam coal per month for industrial consumers including small scale industries in Gujarat for the calendar year 1992. However, actual movement of coal to the State depends on availability of both steam coal and railway wagons. Government is aware that due to movement of coal on priority to core sectors like power, Steel and cement, there have been some shortfalls in movement of coal to the industrial consumers

which may have affected production in such units. However, instructions have been issued to all coal companies that they should supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to industrial consumers in non-core sector, by rail or by road.

[English]

Loss Incurring Central Public Undertaking

2420. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the perennially loss incurring public sector undertakings likely to be closed down after their examination/recommendation by BIFR; and

(b) the accumulated losses so far suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Based on the performance upto the year 1990-91, there are 54 sick industrial public sector undertakings which are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes.

(b) The accumulated losses of these PSEs as on 31.3.1991 were Rs. 8494.04 crores.

Leasehold system in Chandigarh

2421. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of conversion of leasehold into freehold in Union Territory, Chandigarh was earlier tagged with Delhi and a preliminary decision was taken in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding

Chandigarh from this decision?

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

(b) Certain legal and administrative modalities arising therefrom are being sorted out

[Translation]

New Policy regarding sale of Coal

2422 SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether a new policy with regard to sale of coal has been formulated by Coal India Limited from January 1992, and if so, the details thereof,

(b) the policies under which coal was being sold till now to heavy and small scale industries and V R K (Bricks Kilns) in various States and

(c) whether according to the earlier policy any amount of Coal India has been outstanding against heavy and small scale industries and V R K (Bricks Kilns) or whether any such amount has been written off and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGUUDA) (a) No Sir No decision has been taken regarding a new distribution policy

(b) Under the current coal distribution policy, coal is sold to Heavy and small Scale Industries and also Brick Kilns in accordance with valid sponsorship issued by the sponsoring authorities. The demand of these sectors carry lower priorities than the core sector e.g. Power, Steel, Railways etc.

(c) Coal India Ltd. have informed that no outstanding dues of any of the industrial or brick-kiln consumers have been written off. According to provisional data available with CIL, following were the gross amounts outstanding against consumers in different

sectors as on 31.12.91

(Rs. in crores)	
Sector	Gross amount outstanding as on 31.12.91
1 Loco	60.32
2 Power	1757.37
3 Steel	217.16
4 Govt	69.02
5 Others	22.28
Total	2126.15

Industries in Madhya Pradesh

2423 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of small scale, medium and heavy industries set up in public sector in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years,

(b) whether any proposal to provide funds and electricity at cheaper rates for these industries has been sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (a) No new Central Public Sector Enterprise has been set up in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years. However, the total investment in Gross Block has increased from Rs. 5396.12 crores as on 1-4-85 to Rs. 12900.47 crores as on 31.3.91 in this state and it ranks third in terms of Gross Block as on 31.3.91.

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

House.

Shares of Maruti Udyog Limited

2424. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of private shares in the Maruti Udyog Limited has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to give some percentage of the shares to workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Government has approved the proposal of Suzuki Motor Corporation to increase its equity in Maruti Udyog Limited from 40% to 50%.

(c) and (d). Government has already agreed to disinvest its equity upto 9% of the total 60% in favour of Maruti Udyog Limited Employees Mutual Benefit Fund through which the employees indirectly hold equity in the company. In 1990-91 employees bought 26,000 shares constituting 0.24% of the total equity, under this scheme. This year, employees have so far paid for the purchase of 6,400 shares.

Paper and Cardboard based Industries in Garhwal Region, Uttar Pradesh

2425. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ascertained the possibilities to set up paper or cardboard based industries in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Garhwal region;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to set up such industries in this no-

industry region of U.P.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF.P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). In accordance with the National Forest Policy, Government of India do not encourage setting up of wood based paper industry. Therefore, exemption from provisions of industrial licensing has been accorded to all projects in which at least 75% pulp is from non-conventional raw material e.g. bagasse, jute etc. All proposals in which wood is envisaged as a raw material are subject to compulsory licensing provisions. [English]

Low Cost Housing Technology

2426. SHRIGANGADHARA SINIPALLI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research and development efforts made in developing low cost housing technology have produced the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to propagate this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Research and development activities carried out by various national level institutions like Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, National Building Organisation, HUDCO and Building Material and Technology Promotion Council etc. had led to development of various low cost building materials and technologies which have been successfully adopted in a number of housing projects

undertaken by the various housing and development agencies

Adoption of these technologies would have the following impact -

- (i) Saving in scarce and energy intensive material like, cement and steel,
- (ii) Conservation of timber,
- (iii) Utilisation of industrial and agricultural wastes thereby reducing the pollution hazard,
- (iv) Development of low cost construction technologies based on local materials and skills,
- (v) Energy conservation in building. However, large scale application of these technologies at the field level is yet to materialise owing to a variety of constraints

(c) The steps taken to propagate the low cost building technologies includes -

- (i) Incorporation of low cost building technologies into the specifications of CPWD and State Housing and Building Agencies and preparation of separate standards by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- (ii) Operation of the central scheme of Building Centres for demonstration and extension of cost effective technologies and training of artisans in innovative low-cost techniques at local levels,
- (iii) Support to construction of demonstration housing using low-cost technologies,

- (iv) Support to research and development organisations for technology application and transfer;
- (v) Strengthened arrangements for large scale field applications of cost effective technologies and commercialising production of innovative low cost materials and components,
- (vi) Providing fiscal concessions for production and adoption of cost effective and innovative building materials and technologies, particularly, based on industrial wastes like flyash, phosphogypsum and red mud,
- (vii) Providing institutional finance for setting up commercial production units of low cost materials,
- (viii) Promotion of cost-effective technologies in the housing schemes being funded by housing finance institutions like HUDCO, NHB etc

[Translation]

Closed Industrial Units in Gujarat

2427 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state-

(a) the names of the industrial units lying closed in Gujarat and the names of the places where these closed units are located,

(b) since when these units are lying closed and the reasons therefor,

(c) the efforts made to revive them and the outcome thereof,

(d) the time by which these units are likely to be revived, and

(e) the number of employees and labourers rendered unemployed due to closure of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to the Reserve Bank of India, 6,174 units in the small scale sector and 155 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the State of Gujarat. 116 sick/weak units in the non-small scale sector are reported closed as at the end of September, 1990. The major causes for sickness as reported by banks related to technical problems, non-availability of raw materials, labour problems, power shortage, natural calamities, transport and financial bottlenecks.

(c) Out of the 6,174 sick units in the small scale sector, 366 units were found to be potentially viable and 5,754 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 54 units is yet to be decided. Out of 366 potentially viable sick units in the small scale sector, 228 were put under nursing programmes as at the end of March, 1990. Out of 155 sick units in the non small scale sector, 2 units were put under nursing programmes as at the end of September, 1990.

(d) No time frame within which the viable units could be revived can be indicated.

(e) Such data are not centrally maintained.

[English]

Supply of Fruits, Vegetables by Super Bazar

2428. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar and Mother Dairy have been supplying fruits and vegetables, butter, vegetable oils, etc. in the capital;

(b) if so, the total quantity purchased by each during last three years and among paid to suppliers; and

(c) whether both Super Bazar and Mother Dairy have been incurring losses since inception and if so, total losses incurred by each so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total purchase of fruits and vegetables, butter and vegetable oil by Mother Dairy and Super Bazar during last three years is as below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Mother Dairy	Super Bazar
1988-89	1126	524
1989-90	1348	611
1990-91	2400	552

(c) Mother Dairy has started this project in 1988 and since then they are earning profit

every year. However, Super Bazar, Delhi, suffered losses amounting to Rs. 100.05

lakhs during first six year of its working i.e. from 1966-67 to 1971-72. Since 1972-73 Super Bazar has been running on profit.

[Translations]

Programmes Under N.R.D.M.S.

2429. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various programmes under Natural Resources Data Managing System are being implemented with the financial assistance from some other institutions; and

(b) if so, the details of such institutions and the projects for which assistance has been provided during the last three years together with the results achieved therefrom by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The various programmes under Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) are normally provided financial assistance by the Department of Science and Technology. However, realising the relevance and need of such a programme, the various user Departments are coming forth to implement this programme by partly sharing the cost.

(b) An example of a jointly funded project is at Bankura (West Bengal) being implemented by the Department of Science and Technology in collaboration with the National Drinking Water Mission, Department of Rural Development. Computerised database and software packages are being developed to support the concept of local area planning. In particular, the emphasis is on problems of land and water management. The studies so far have helped in estimating the groundwater potential block-

wise for Bankura district and in selection of sites for some rain water harvesting structures.

Other projects being supported under NRDMS are located in Pauri (U.P.), Sultanpur (U.P.) Manger (Bihar), Gurgaon (Haryana) Alwar (Rajasthan), Kheda (Gujarat) Koraput (Orissa), Visakhapatnam (A.P.), and Imphal (Manipur). Spatial Resource profiles are being developed for these districts to provide decision support for better management of natural resources. These studies are entirely funded by Department of Science and Technology (Government of India).

[English]

Conversion Rates from Leasehold to Freehold

2430. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Apex Association of DDA colonies regarding the conversion rates from leasehold to free hold;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The representationist has requested for non-linkage between the rates of conversion fee and notified land rate, conversion fee not to exceed 10 times of the annual ground rent, non-levy of interest for

accepting conversion fee in instalments, no stamp duty on conversion fee and no further registration formalities including free conversion in the case of flats if the total land divided by number of flats built on it is less than 50 sq. mtrs. per flat etc.

A view on these and other similar suggestions received in this regard is being taken, a decision there-on will be incorporated in the proposed brochure to be issued by the lease administering authorities within given time frame

Functioning of BHEL

2431 SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI RAM BADAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is running in losses;

(b) the comparative details of profit and turnover of the BHEL during each of the last three years,

(c) whether the Government propose to revive this company; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b)

(Rs. in crores)

88—89	89—90	90—91
Turnover	2620	2021 3154
Profit before tax	193	213 201

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Representation from Indian Paint Association

2432. SHRI P.M. SAYEED. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Indian Paint Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether there is a proposal to reduce the heavy duties and taxes on the paint industry, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). A representation from the Indian Paint Association was received in January 1992 seeking, among other things, relief such as reduction in excise duty of paints including heavy duty and high performance coatings and solventless and water based paints, enhancement in certain exemption limits for small scale sector for the purpose of excise duty and exemption from duty on bituminous varnishes

(c) and (d) In the Budget for 1992-93, as a measure of additional resource mobilisation, excise duty on paints has been increased by five percentage points. Basic excise duty on various categories of Paints and Varnishes would be liveable at the

rate of 20% and 35% *ad-valorem* with effect from 1 3 92. In addition, a special excise duty of 15% of the basic duty is also liveable, which make the total incidence of duty to be 23% and 40 25%. As the rates of duty have been revised recently, there is no proposal to modify the structure of excise duty on Paint Industry at present.

Production of Colour Picture Tubes

2433 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Electronic Development Corporation has applied for a licence to produce colour picture tubes in collaboration with M/s Philips of Holland,

(b) if so, the latest steps of this proposal,

(c) whether the M/s Videocon has also evinced interest to take up this as joint venture, and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (d) A composite proposal for expansion of capacity and foreign collaboration for manufacture of colour picture tubes was received from M/s Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Ltd (APEDC). The application was registered by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) on 11 4 86. The proposal was not accepted by the Government of India. M/s APEDC represented against this decision in December, 1988. Meanwhile, the collaborator of M/s APEDC, namely M/s Philips, Holland, informed the Government of India that they had withdrawn their offer of collaboration with M/s APEDC and terminated all its past arrangements for technology transfer

for the manufacture of colour picture tubes. Subsequently, however, M/s Philips changed their decision and offered to transfer technology for manufacture of colour picture tubes to M/s APEDC and/or M/s Videocon. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and M/s APEDC have no objection to the consideration of application of M/s Videocon for the grant of licence for the manufacture of Colour picture tubes in collaboration with M/s Philips, Holland provided

1 M/s Videocon set up the plant in the State of Andhra Pradesh only

2 3-5% equity participation by M/s APEDC in the project

3 Reimbursement of prior pre operative expenditure incurred by M/s APEDC in the project

4 Nomination of one Director from Government of Andhra Pradesh on the Board of Directors of the company

M/s Videocon has confirmed the location of their plant for manufacture of colour picture tubes in the State of Andhra Pradesh. There is no proposal from M/s Videocon to take up this project as a Joint Venture. However, the proposal of M/s Videocon is under consideration of the Government of India.

Law for Persons Become Handicapped on Duty

2434 SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any law for the workers who become permanently handicapped while rendering service, and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated to safeguard the legitimate interests of such workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR). (a) and (b). No, Sir. Provisions exist in two legislations, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for employment injury benefits to workers covered under the respective acts.

[Translations]

Complaints regarding Issuing of Ration Cards

2435 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints against the officials of Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration regarding issuing of ration cards in Zone 36; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that a complaint of alleged misbehavior was received; it was, however, not found substantiated.

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

[English]

ODA Loan for Rajamundry Municipal Committee

2436. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will

the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajamundry Municipal Council has sought Overseas Development Administration Loan for development of water schemes and slum development; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) and (b). No Sir. However, proposal was received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider upgradation of slums in Rajahmundry with the assistance from ODA. The State Government has already been informed that it is not possible to support any additional project in Andhra Pradesh as three projects in Huderabad, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada are already in progress with the assistance from ODA.

[Translations]

Purchase of Spare Parts by C.I.L.

2437. SHRIBHUBANESWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spare parts worth millions of rupees are being purchased each year by the Coal India Ltd.;

(b) whether these spare parts are being purchased at higher than the market prices;

(c) whether these spare parts are sub-standard; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). According to the policy of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, major spares are always purchased from Original Equipment Manufacturers or from their sole selling agents and only from the registered and proven suppliers. In emergent cases, CIL/subsidiaries also have ancillary industries for supply of spare parts.

When spare parts are purchased from OEMs, CIL insists on their issuing certificates to the effect that prices charged are the same as are being charged from other customers, and are not excessive. From other manufacturers, the parts are purchased on rates approved by the DGS & D. Some manufacturers in the public sector who are not covered by DGS & D and are also not OEMs, appear to be charging higher prices and CIL has initiated a dialogue with them to determine the reasonableness of their prices. For imported spares, the prices are determined according to a conversion factor, the formula for which is laid down by DGSD.

As CIL spares are purchased only from OEMs, proven parties and also from ancillary parties after proper tests, question of buying sub-standard spares does not arise. In case defects are noticed, suppliers are informed for replacement free of cost. However, such cases are not many.

[English]

Coal Stockyard in Karnataka

3439. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHUR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a coal stockyard at Hunsur, Mysore to provide coal supply to tobacco growers; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to set up a coal stockyard there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No coal stockyard is being operated by Coal India Ltd. at Hunsur, Mysore.

(b) According to the current Stockyard Policy, responsibility for setting up and managing new stockyards rests with the respective State Governments. Coal Companies will offer coal for despatch to these stockyards in accordance with the sponsorships provided by the State Governments.

Desalination Plant

2440. DR. R. MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether desalination is proposed to be promoted in Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the cost of producing 1 litre of water by the desalination plants, and

(d) the type of power used in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Desalination plants for drinking water supply in rural areas are set up only as a last resort when cost effective alternative schemes based on sweet sources are not feasible. The setting up of desalination plants in Eighth Five Year Plan will be considered after the finalisation of the Eighth Plan outlays/strategy and evaluation of the effectiveness of the desalination plants set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan and in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The cost of producing drinking water

is 5.8 paise per litre for 10 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.4 paise for 20 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.3 paise for 30 meter cube per day capacity plants and 2 paise for 50 meter and 100 meter cube per day capacity plants. This is based on the running of plants for 16 hours a day with full capacity.

(d) Desalination plants do not have usage of solar power but run on DC set using diesel fuel when electric line power is not available.

Scheme for Pedestrians in Cannaught Place

2441. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six members committee set up by New Delhi Municipal Committee to study the proposal for pedestrianisation of Cannaught Place has submitted any report;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The NDMC has reported that they have decided to constitute a committee on Cannaught Place with the President of New Delhi Traders Association as president and with the representative of the traders and general public as members apart from the technical experts. The Committee has not submitted its report so far nor any final date has been fixed for the purpose.

[Translations]

Cold Storage Facility in Orissa

2442. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sufficient storage facility for fruit, vegetables and millets etc. is not available in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any report regarding inadequacy of storage facility for fruits, vegetables and millets in Orissa.

There are 47 cold storages in Orissa with a total capacity of 83681 tonnes. Permission for construction of two more cold storages has already been granted during the current financial years.

Industrial Sickness in Rajasthan

2443. SHRI KUNJEE LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale industrial sickness is prevailing in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued and the resources provided by the Union Government to the various State Governments to alleviate industrial sickness and particularly to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India, 9987 units in the small scale sector and 46 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the State of Rajasthan. A number of causes, both internal and external, are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes, as reported by the banks, relate to marketing,

financial, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) As far as sick units in the non-small scale sector are concerned, no finance is provided to the State Governments by Central Government. Under the margin.

Renovation Work in Government Quarters

2444. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government Quarters have been renovated as sample houses in sector-XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi,

(b) if so, whether the renovation works are likely to be carried out in other quarters also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Repairs have been done in one block of 8 type IV and one block of 4 type II quarters in Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, as part of preventive maintenance. This work cannot be considered a renovation.

(b) and (c) Such repairs will be carried out in other quarters also, depending upon the availability of funds.

Filling of Vacant Reserved Seats

2445. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of officers and other categories reserved for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are lying vacant in the beginning of this year in the Ministry of Labour,

(b) the progress made with regard to filling up the said posts during last three months, and

(c) the time by which the said posts are likely to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) 423 posts of officers and other categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to be filled up by direct recruitment were lying vacant, at the beginning of the year 1991-92 in the Ministry of Labour and its officers including autonomous bodies

(b) and (c). As per available information so far 145 candidates have been selected against these vacancies. The target date for filling up these vacancies, communicated to all the Offices, is 31.3.1992

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings under Heavy Industry

2446. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry, State/ Union Territory-wise and location wise;

(b) whether some of these undertakings are in the engineering sector also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the

steps proposed to be taken to set up such undertakings in engineering sector?

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

THUNGON): (a) A statement containing requisite details is placed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c). Yes, Madam, The details are given in the attached statement-II

STATEMENT-I

State-wise location of units of Public Sector undertakings under the administrative control of department of Public Enterprises.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit/Location</i>	<i>Public Sector Undertaking</i>	<i>Major products manufactured</i>
1	2	3	4
(i)	ASSAM		
1.	Miniature Battery Project Gauhati	HMT Limited	Miniature Battery.
2.	Nagaon Paper Mills Nagaon.	Hindustan Paper Corporation	Paper
3.	Cachar Paper Mills, Cachar.		
4.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. unit Bokajan, Karbi, Anglong	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Cement
5.	Tea Divisions	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	Cement
(ii.)	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	HMT V, Hyderabad	HMT Limited	Machine Tools Presses
2.	Lamp Division, Hyderabad	HMT Limited	Lamps
3.	Machine Tools Division, Secunderabad	Proga Tools Ltd.	Machine Tools, CNC Machining Centres. Forgings.
4.	Forge & foundry Division and CNC Division at Qutabullapur in Ranga Reddy Distt. (A.P.)		
4A.	HMT (Bearings) Hyderabad.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd.	Industrial Bearings.

Sl. No.	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking			Major products manufactured
		1	2	3	
5.	Heavy Power Equipment Plant Hyderabad.			Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Thermal and Industrial T.G. Sets Compressors, Oil rigs, Switchgears, Bow mills, Pumps and Heat Exchangers.
6.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., Yerraguntle, Cuddapah,			Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Cement
7.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., Adilabad				
8.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., Tandur Ranga Reddy,				
9.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam			Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	Pressure vessels, Heat Exchangers, Multi Layer vessels, Columns, Reactors, Evaporation Plants, Pulp Digesters, Air & Gas separation plants, Cryogenic storage and transportation tanks and systems, etc.
10.	Hyderabad Unit, Hyderabad			Hindustan Cables Limited.	Dry Core Cable Jelly filled Cables.
ii.	BIHAR				
1.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi			Heavy Engineering Corporation	Heavy machines Steel plants machine tools and forging.
2.	Gulfaari Works, Mugma, Dhanbad.			Burn Standard Co. Ltd.,	Fire Bricks, refractory unit.

Sl. No.	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
1	2	3	4
3.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Ltd. Unit. Muzaffarpur, P.O. - Muzaffarpur	Bharat Wagons Engineering Ltd.,	Railway Wagons, Screw Piles, Bridges and Steel Fabrications, Wagon A/c's for over 90% of production
4.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Ltd., Unit Mokameh, P.O.- Mokameh,		
5.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Ltd., Unit Bela Industrial Estate, P.O.R.K. Ashram, Muzaffarpur		
IV.	UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Watch Factory V, Ranibagh.	HMT Limited	Watches
2.	Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant, Hardwar.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	Thermal sets, Hydro Sets Electrical Machines, Gas Turbine, Trainer Aircrafts
3.	Transformer Plant, Jhansi		Power and Transformers, AC LOCOS, Diesel Shunters, Bus Docts
4.	Central Foundry Forge Plant Hardwar		Steel Castings and Forgings, CI and Non Ferrous Castings, Billets Blooms.
5.	Insulator Plant Jagdishpur		Insulator

Sl. No.	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking			Major products manufactured
		1	2	3	
6	Component Fabrication Plant, Rudrapur				Wind Elect. Generators Solar Water, Heating Sys.
7	Ramr. agar Unit Nainital			Hindustan Salts Limited	Iodised Salt
8	Scooters India Ltd, Lucknow			Scooters India Ltd	Two & Three wheelers
9	Triveni Structuralis Ltd, Naini, Allahabad			Triveni Structuralis Ltd	Sophisticated steel Structural products, such as towers and Masts for power transmission Communication, T.V. telecasting Hydra-mechanical equipment etc.
10	Bharat Leather Corp., Agra			Bharat Leather Corp. Ltd	Dealing with leather goods working as middle man manufacture of shoe lasts and to some extent shoes
11	Hindustan Cable Ltd, Allahabad			Hindustan Cables Ltd	Optic Fibre Cables.
12	Hindustan Cables Ltd, Narendrapur				Machine Tool Unit
13	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd, Naini, Allahabad			Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Centrifugal pumps, Reciprocating Compressors and pumps to meet the needs of key sectors like oil, fertilizers etc., shell forgings. High pressure industrial gas cylinders, LPG Cylinders etc

Sl No	Name of Unit Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
2		3	4
14	Tannery & Footwear Corpn of India Ltd Kanpur	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd	Footwear Industrial Leather Defence Shoe etc
15	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd Un Ghaziabad	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd	Bicycles
16	UP Newsprint Press Aligarh Dist Muradabad (U.P.)	NEPA Limited	Newsprint
17	Bharati Yantra Nigam Ltd Naini Allahabad	Bharati Yantra Nigam Limited	Holding Company Consisting of BHPV BPCL B & R R & C TSL and TSP
V	WEST BENGAL		
1	Project Division Asansole	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd	Construction of coal/material Handling plant structural fabrication etc
2	Sukumar Engg Works Bon Hooghly		Fabrication of medium and light steel structurals
3	Sheet Metal Works Bon Hooghly		Light fabrication steel furniture etc
4	Cast Iron Foundry Durgapur		Grey Iron casting
5	Fruit Canning unit Bon Hooghly		Fruit Jams/Jellies juices sources etc
6	Leather unit Bon Hooghly		Ammunition safety boots/ ankle boots for Defence

Sl No	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
1	2	3	4
7	Malda Silk Unit, Malda		Kore silk thans, silk sarees etc
8	Textile Processing unit, Bon Hooghly		Calendering, sizing, dyeing, etc
9	Three Garment Factories Bon-Hooghly		Combat Disruptive uniforms for Defence industrial uniforms etc
10	Taherpur Handloom Unit Taherpur		Janta Saree P V Suting and Shirting turkish towels etc
12	Gayeshpur Handloom unit Gayeshpur		
13	Harba Handloom Unit Ashoknagar		
14	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Durgapur	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation	Mining equipments and Projects like washeries longwall faceroad ladders etc
15	Cycle Corp'n of Ind a Limited Kalyani & Asansole	Cycle Corporation of Ind a Ltd	bicycles
16	Kalyan unit Kalyani Nadia		Industrial fans, Blowers, Dust collectors and Tea processing machinery
17	Air Pollution control Unit Kalyani Nadia		Industrial Air pollution control equipment system & Allied products

Sl No	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
1	2	3	4
18	Belting Division, Gayeshpur, Nadia	Andrew Yule Company Limited	Rubber conveyor Belting Industrial Vee Belts Automotive Fan Belts
19	Electrical Unit, Calcutta		Electrical items such as Vacuum Circuit Breakers, Field switch etc
20	Togami Unit, Behala, 24 Parganas		Regulators Power Transformers etc
20A	Brent food Unit P-25 Transport Depot Road, Calcutta		
20B	Hooghly Printing Co Ltd, Howrah	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd	Printing jobs
21	Jadavpur, Calcutta	National Instrumentation Ltd	Surveying & Mathematical instruments
22	Engineering Works, Angus	Jagan Yule Machinery Co. Ltd	Jute Machinery (Spinning & Drawing) Irons Cold Saw Blades, Sharpening Machinery Polymer Plate Processing Equipments for Printing Machinery, Grey Iron Casting for Captive use
23	Grey Iron Foundry, Adisaptagram		
24	Kankunara unit 24 Pargana	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd	Automotive Tyres Automotive Tubes Cycle Tyres all types Conveyor & Transmission belting

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit/Location</i>	<i>Public Sector Undertaking</i>	<i>Major products manufactured</i>
1	2	3	4
25	Tangra Unit Howrah	Bridge & Roof Co (India) Ltd	Manjor Engineering Constrctions Company
26	Kalyani unit Hooghly		
27	Bridge & Roof Co (India) Ltd , Howrah	Burn Standard Company Ltd	Wagons, Paints & Crossings, Couplers, Structural, Sleepers, Ash/Coal Handling Plants, Tram-Cars,
28	Howrah Works Howrah		
29	Burnpur Works, Burnpur Burdwan	Reyrolle Bur Limited	Wagons, Springs, etc
30	Off Shore Division, Calcutta		
31	Refractory Unit, Ranganj Burdwan	BBJ constructions Company Ltd unit Calcutta	Well Heal Platforms for ONGC
32	Saikia & Ramkrishapur Howrah		
33	BBJ constructions Company Ltd unit Calcutta	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd	Silica Bricks, Silica Ganistern Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Kyanita Ufil products, etc
34	Gobra Works Calcutta		
			Flame Proff and Industrial Switchgear upto 11 KV, vacuum Circuit Breakers, Oil circuit Breakers, etc
			Constrctions Company However, it has a maintenance yard at Calcutta
			Vacuum and air brakes, points and crossings exhausters etc

Sl No	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
1	2	3	4
35	Engg Works at Dum Dum	Jessops & Company Limited	Wagons EMU Coaches, Earch Moving Equipment Special Granes and Tongs Structurals Paper Machinery, Long wall Mining Equipment-Grey Iron Castings
36	Gery Iron Foundry Durgapur		
37	Clive Works, Calcutta		
38	Angus Works, Calcutta		
39	Victoria Works, Calcutta		
40	Rupnarainpur Unit Burdwan	Braithwaite & Company Limited	Wagon Structural Gery Iron Casting forging Jute Machinery Structure manufacturing. Coal handling system
41	Bharat Bhan Udyog Nigam Limited, Calcutta	Hindustan Cables Limited	
42	Dakhindar Unit, Calcutta	Bharat Bhan Udyog Nigam Limited	Dry Core Cables Jelly filled Cables, Plastic Cables, Copper coated steel wire
43	Engineering Work,	Bharat Process & Mechanicals Engineering Ltd	
		Weigh bird India Limited	Water treatment plants Effluent treatment plants Oil & Gas processing equipment EOT Cranes and Structural
			Wide range of weighing equipment machinical and electronic safe lead etc

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit/Location</i>	<i>Public Sector Undertaking</i>	<i>Major products manufactured</i>
1	2	3	4
44.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Flint Buttons, optical Glass Radiation shielding windows
VI.	KARNATAKA		
1	HMT I & II, Bangalore	HMT Limited	Machine Tool, Die Casting
2	Mechanical Machinery Bangalore		Machine Tool
3.	Watch Factory I & II, Bangalore		Watches
4.	Watch Factory IV, Tumkur		Watches, Stopper Motors
5.	Specialised Watch cases Division, Bangalore.		Watch cases
6	Miniature Battery Project Bangalore		Quartz Analog Watches CNC SYSTEMS Computer Systems
7	HMT (II) Bangalore	HMT (II) Limited	Trading unit
8	Electro Porcelain Division Bangalore	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	Insulator and Brushings Ceramic Liners
9	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd Bolagula	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd Balagula	Paper
10	Cement Corporation of India Ltd Unit Kulkunta, Gulbarga	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Cement
11	Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Tungabhadra Dam	Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited	Hoists, Gages, Cranes, Transmission line Towers, Building Structuralis, Penstocks etc.

Sl No	Name of Unit/Location	Public Sector Undertaking	Major products manufactured
1	2	3	4
12	Electronics Division, Bangalore	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	Control Equipmts, Power Divices Energy and Water Photo-Voltaic Panels, EPABX
(VII)	KERALA		
1	HMT 'V Kalamassary	HMT Limited	Machine Tool, Printing Machinery
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd Kottayam	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd	Newsprint
3	Palghat Unit	Instrumentation Limited	Process Control valves, safety relief valves, Misc items & accesories,
(VII)	HARYANA		
1	HMT III, Pimpri	HMT Limited	Mach ne Tools, Tractors
2	Charkhi Dadri Unit Bhiwani	Cement Corporation of India Ltd ,	Current
3	Maruti Udyog Ltd Palam Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon	Maruti Udyog Ltd ,	Cars, Vans Gypsies
(IX)	TAMIL NADU		
1	High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	FOSSIL and NUCLEAR Boilers & Valves

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit/Location</i>	<i>Public Sector Undertaking</i>	<i>Major products manufactured</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Seamless Steel Tube Plant, Tiruchirappalli	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd	Seamless Steel Tubes.
3.	Boiler Auxiliaries Plant, Ranpet.		Electrostatic Precipitator Fans, Air Pre heaters
4.	Control Equipment Bangalore		Drive controls & Control for power plants.
5.	Transformer & Switchgear unit Salai Adyar, Madras.		Power/distribution Transformer, Ring Main Units etc.
6.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd., units at Cassimode & Ambattur		Industrial Structures Water treatment plant, Sanitary plumbing etc.
7	Salem Works, Salem		Cal. Magnesite, Basic Bricks, Peas, Mag Carbon Bricks etc.
8.	Ootacamund Unit		Photo Films, etc.
9.	Ambattur Unit		Conversion of Cine Colour positive Films etc for Imported Jumbo Rolls.

STATEMENT-II

*Information pertaining to Lok Sabha
unstarred Question No 2446 regarding
Public Sector Undertakings in Engineering
Sector under the administrative Control of
Department of Heavy Industry*

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of Engineering Units</i>
1	Andrew Yule & Company Limited, Calcutta
2	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd , New Delhi
3	Burn Standard Company Ltd ,
4	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd , Calcutta
5	Reyrolle Burn Limited
6	Jessop & Company Limited, Calcutta
7	Braithwaite & Company Ltd , Calcutta
8	Bharat Wagon & Engg Company Ltd , Patna
9	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd , Calcutta
10	Weighbird India Ltd
11	Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd , Calcutta
12	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd Vishakhapatam
13	Bharat Pumps & Compresors Ltd , Naini, Allahabad
14	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd , Bombay

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of Engineering Units</i>
15	Triveni Structural Ltd , Naini, Allahabad
16	Tungabhadra Steel Products (I) Ltd
17	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd
18	Hindustan Cables Limited
19	Heavy Engg Corporation Ltd , Ranchi
20	H M T Limited, Bangalore
21	Praga Tolls Ltd Secundrabad
22	H M T (Searings) Limited
23	Instrumentation Limited Kota
24	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd
25	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd Durgapur
26	Maruti Udyog Limited New Delhi
27	National Bicycle Corporation Ltd , Calcutta
28	National Instruments Ltd , Calcutta
29	Scooter India Limited Lucknow

Clearance to Projects in Rajasthan

2447 SHRI GUMAN MAI LODHA Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to

give early clearance to assist the various projects in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The following schemes of Rajasthan have been pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval:

1. Meja Modernisation and Meja Feeder Project
2. Jaisamand Modernisation Project
3. Narmada Canal Project (Rajasthan).

(b) The decision for investment clearance for the above mentioned schemes in the Planning Commission depends upon the overall resource availability to the State Government and sectoral priorities attached for various sectors by the Government of Rajasthan in the Eighth plan which is yet to be finalised

Export of Coir

2448. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coir exported during the year 1991-92; and

(b) the States from which maximum quantity of coir manufactured and exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Coir exports are monitored on financial year basis. During the period April-January, 1991-92, 24,822 tonnes of coir and coir products have been exported.

(b) Exports of coir yarn and products are largely from Kerala. Small quantities of coir pith and rubberised coir are also being exported. These exports are mainly from brown fibre sector.

Rural Growth Centres

2449. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to develop rural growth centres during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places identified therefor, State-wise together with the allocation of funds proposed to be made for them during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). In pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991, a draft scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in rural/backward areas has been prepared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals. Details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/UT Governments.

[Translations]

Construction of Flyover over Seelampur Railway Crossing

2450. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum regarding construction of a fly over over Seelampur railway crossing in East Delhi has been received, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir A memorandum has been received Response from Delhi Administration is awaited

Model Village In Darbhanga Bihar

2451 SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up model village with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Darbhanga, Bihar,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) does not arise

(c) No proposal has been received by KVIC for assistance for setting up model village in Darbhanga Bihar

[English]

Allotment of Alternative Plots

2452 SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government are aware that inspite of orders of Hon High Court of Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority has not allotted alternative plots of land to several persons whose lands were acquired for schemes of 'Planned Development' of Delhi, and

(b) if so, the steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) According to DDA, even though every efforts is made to comply with High Court directions expeditiously, non-availability of suitable plots sometimes cause delay in implementing the decision More over, the Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration and the DDA, have been requested to clear expeditiously, the pending cases of allotment of alternative plots

Centrally Sponsored Projects in Bihar

2453 SHRIMATIKRISHNASAHU Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Centrally sponsored projects in Bihar

(b) the amount allocated and released project-wise

(c) whether the audited statement of accounts in submittted by the State Government to the Union Government, and

(d) if so, the details of expenses during the last two years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) to (d) Information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Co-operative Group Housing Societies

2454 SHRI PROBIN DEKA Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether about 400 Co-operative Group Housing Societies of Delhi were asked to deposit the first instalment of land money recently,

(b) if so, the number of societies out of them deposited the same,

(c) whether they have been asked to deposit the second instalment of land money,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor,

(e) whether the Delhi High Court is suerl orders to prepare a fresh list of such societies for allotment of land, and

(f) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) 227 group housing societies were issued demand letters in January, 91 for depositing 50% premium of land. However only 22 societies deposited the prescribed premium. Another 187 societies deposited premium of differing amount but less than 50% demanded. 18 societies did not deposit any premium.

(c) and (d) The allotment on the basis of which demand for payment of premium was made, was set aside by the Delhi High Court vide its order dated 10.5.91.

(e) and (f) The Delhi High Court in its order cited above had directed the Registrar

of Co-operative Societies to prepare a fresh list. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies had furnished a fresh list of 400 societies to DDA in June, 91. However, the orders of the Delhi High Court have been challenged in the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.

CPWD Office at Madhopur

2455 PROF PREM DHUMAL Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Hamirpur and some other districts of Himachal Pradesh are at present attached with Madhopur (Jammu and Kashmir) office of the Central Public Works Department,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to attach these districts with Shimla (H P) office of CPWD to ensure better co-ordination, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) Hamirpur, Mandi and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh are attached to Madhopur Central Division, Central P W D.

(b) and (c) Hamirpur, Mandi and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh are attached to Madhopur Central Division, Central P W D.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to attach these Districts to Shimla Central Division, Central P W D since the present arrangement is satisfactory.

Achievements under N R E.P. in Orissa

2456 DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) "the targets fixed and achieved in respect of National Rural Employment Programme in Orissa during 1991-92;

(b) whether there has been a fall in achieving the targets; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.1989.

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

Foreign Manpower Placement to Employment Exchanges

2457. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give foreign manpower placement to Employment Exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to abolish the policy of licence;

(d) if so, whether the Government is likely to return the security money deposited against the licences to the recruiting agents without any conditions; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

2458. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana:

(b) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about the implementation of the scheme since its inception; and

(c) if so, the details thereof Statewise particularly in Haryana State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been designed to provide employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. The employment contemplated is of two types; one type relates to the setting-up of self-employment ventures and the other type relates to provision of wage employment through the construction of public assets in the urban local bodies and improving the dwelling units of beneficiaries belonging to the economically weaker sections of society.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The implementation of the Yojana is assessed periodically. The status of implementation of the States/UTs including the State of Haryana as per reports received from them is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of State/UT	(Rs in lakhs)					
		Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training Nos	Expend Report	No of manday generated (figures in lakhs)	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	811.12	1,504	715.29	7.84	325.34	1240.84
2	Bihar	53.24	1,287	850.00	6.77	360.00	1417.50
3	Gujarat*	64.44	3,784	524.21	6.95	6.68	25.27
4	Haryana	97.00	1,303	204.17	1.90	62.62	234.84
5	Karnataka	707.40	2,046	621.74	11.40	392.66	1472.49
6	Kerala	196.94	2,005	374.50	7.00	282.63	1112.85
7	Madhya Pradesh	375.11	1,823	900.46	9.70	366.16	1441.81
8	Maharashtra	459.55	12,927	905.50	23.91	317.23	1230.80
9	Orissa	186.43	1,441	376.73	6.40	110.20	432.15

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation		(Rs. in lakhs)
		Subsidy Amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training Nos	Expend Report	No of randay generated (figures in lakhs)	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	Punjab	123.28	751	291.32	2.00	120.99	453.72	
11	Rajasthan	205.00	758	770.00	8.51	17.00	67.65	
12	Tamil Nadu	337.18	9,442	1008.18	22.10	664.00	2614.53	
13	Uttar Pradesh	910.15	4,300	2320.00	28.59	1161.62	4586.06	
14	West Bengal	184.45	2,320	540.52	45.54	443.78	1742.17	
15	Goa	—	—	24.70	0.46	—	—	
16	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	Assam	16.86	11	201.18	2.46	55.59	211.21	
18	Himachal Pradesh	34.90	—	81.68	0.03	2.10	7.86	
19	Jammu & Kashmir	5.41	278	15.25	0.32	24.87	93.27	

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation	
		Subsidy Amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training Nos	Expend. Report	No. of manday generated (figures in lakhs)	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	—	789	62.83	1.34	7.59	28.81
21.	Meghalaya	0.35	—	0.93	0.01	2.36	8.96
22	Mizoram	—	54	31.36	—	—	—
23	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sikkim	11.23	80	40.74	—	3.50	13.77
25.	Tripura	4.45	537	67.41	0.90	2.61	9.93
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	6.53	0.10	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	1.04	—	15.57	—	1.82	6.81
28	D & N Haveli	0.16	—	0.59	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises		Scheme of Urban Wage Employment		Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation		(Rs. in lakhs)
		Subsidy Amount sanctioned	Trainees trained or under going training Nos	Expenditure Report	No. of mandays generated (figures in lakhs)	Subsidy sanctioned	Amount of loan approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
29	Daman & Diu	—	—	4.00	0.89	—	—	
30	Lakshadweep	—	—	11.53	0.05	—	—	
31	Pondicherry	2.89	25	15.47	0.14	7.52	29.61	
32	Delhi	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		4913.58	47,571	10982.39	195.31	4738.93	18462.91	

[Translations]

Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar

2359 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of the Public sector undertakings in Bihar,

(b) the details of the loss and profit of each undertaking during the last 3 years and the number of public sector undertakings which have been closed down due to their running in loss,

(c) the main reasons for their sickness and the steps taken to revive them and whether the interest of the workers/employees is likely to be protected, and

(d) the details of the proposal for the setting up of new undertakings in the public sector in Bihar ?

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

THUNGON) (a) and (b) As on 31 3 91, there were 15 Central PSEs, having their registered offices in the State of Bihar Details of their profits and losses during the last three years are given in the attached statement None of these enterprises has been closed down

(c) The reasons for sickness are enterprise specific The general reasons are outdated technology, excess manpower, heavy interest burden etc The sick PSEs covered under the provisions of SICA are required to be referred to BIFR for formulating revival/rehabilitation schemes While formulating such revival schemes the BIFR may take suggestions to protect the interest of the workers However, National Renewable Fund has also been set up to protect the interest of workers likely to be affected due to such rehabilitation package

(d) Setting up of new undertakings in the Public Sector are decided keeping into consideration the techno economic feasibility of the project and balanced regional development* of the country

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	PSU Name	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1990-91	Net Profit/Loss 1989-90	1988-89
1.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-9627	5133	-519
2.	Bharat REfractories Ltd	-1159	-1121	-862
3.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd	79	4	-171
4.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	526	1030	641
5.	Central Mine Planning & Desing Institute Ltd.	147	203	200
6.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	-5387	-10432	-3829
7.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	569	443	303
8.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	-9951	-3362	1253
9.	India Firebricks & Insultans (India) Ltd	-87	1067	-244
10.	Meallurgical & Engg. Consultants (India) Ltd	37	495	655
11.	Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	-492	17	-174
12.	Projecs & Developmen India Limited	-1786	-1908	-952
13.	pyrites, Phosphaes & Chemicals Ltd	20	-125	99

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	PSU Name	Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
14.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-5	-5	-8
15.	Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.	143	657	552

[English]

Amount paid to C.I.L.

2460. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to Coal India Ltd. as Budgetary supports by the Government during the last two years;

(b) whether in view of the financial constraints the Government contemplate to stop rendering financial support to Coal India Ltd ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The Gross Budgetary support to Coal India Limited by the Government during the last two years is as follow:-

1989-90	1990-91
Rs. 1040 Crores	Rs 600 crores

(b) and (c) The annual Budgetary support to Coal India Limited is fixed in consultation with Planning Commission taking into account the Annual Plan outlay, the internal resources generated by Coal India Limited, its borrowing capacity and other extra budgetary resources.

Funds for Drinking Water Schemes in the States

2461. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total financial assistance given to the State Governments for solving drinking water problem during the years 1989-90 to 1991-92 year-wise, State-wise (upto December, 1991).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released for Rural Water Supply during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Dec. 91)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.098	26.177	24.520
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.518	5.197	2.940
3.	Assam	15.500	10.770	13.700
4.	Bihar	28.698	24.477	15.660

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released for Rural Water Supply during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Dec. 91)
5.	Goa	0.318	1.057	1.550
6.	Gujarat	12.082	18.327	17.580
7.	Haryana	7.641	6.463	7.200
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.208	8.057	7.770
9.	J & K	25.253	15.307	10.500
10.	Karnataka	29.168	24.355	12.550
11.	Kerala	9.780	11.260	11.910
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33.378	21.584	31.960
13.	Maharashtra	25.794	35.854	29.300
14.	Manipur	3.498	3.357	2.770
15.	Meghalaya	4.268	6.198	2.600
16.	Mizoram	2.356	2.167	1.290
17.	Nagaland	7.223	5.527	2.680
18.	Orissa	12.907	21.621	8.880
19.	Punjab	10.156	5.337	4.730
20.	Rajasthan	44.618	42.587	40.400
21.	Sikkim	4.564	7.787	3.880
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.348	21.987	20.440
23.	Tripura	4.405	2.530	2.450
24.	Uttar Pradesh	53.478	46.507	39.530
25.	West Bengal	19.679	14.211	10.810

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	State/UT	Funds released for Rural Water Supply during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Dec. 91)
26.	A & N Islands	0.468	0.887	0 200
27.	Daman & Diu	0.100	0.528	2.400
28.	Lakshadweep	1.268	0.00	0.00
29.	Pondicherry	1.238	0.130	0.300
30.	Delhi	0.065	0.130	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0 00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 00	0 00	0.00
Total		420.075	390.376	330.500

Recruitment Rules in the Department of Atomic Energy

2462. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has since framed rules for recruitment and promotions for all posts in the Department and has notified these rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not framing such rules so far, and

(d) the time by which these rules are likely to be framed and notified?

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

MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy has framed Recruitment Rules for a number of posts which are in existence in the Department and notified them as required under Article 309 of the Constitution of India

(b) Recruitment Rules for thirty-five posts in the Administrative/Accounts category have been framed and notified

(c) Recruitment Rules for 48 posts mainly Group C&D and isolated posts, are to be framed and notified. Draft Rules for twenty-nine posts have been framed for discussion with staff-side, and for the comments of the constituent units.

(d) The Department has taken up the work of framing of Recruitment Rules for the remaining posts which are mostly of isolated categories in Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' which

require discussions with the staff-side before finalisation.

Migrant Labour

2463. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant workers who have gone from one State to another to work under some contractors for a fixed period during the last three years, State-wise with originating State;

(b) whether the migrant workers are not able to get their claims settled when compensation cases under Inter-state Migrant Workers Act are taken up by commissioners of State Government other than the originating States;

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to remedy the situation; and

(d) the details of the policies/schemes for the welfare of migrant labour?

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

(d) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & conditions of Service) Act, 1979 provides that it shall be the duty of every contractor employing inter-state migrant workmen in connection with the work of an establishment to which this Act applies:-

(a) to ensure regular payment of wages to such workmen;

(b) to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex;

(c) to ensure suitable condition of work

to such workmen having regard to the fact that they are required to work in a State different from their own State;

(d) to provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation to such workmen during the period of their employment;

(e) to provide the prescribed medical facilities to the workmen, free of charge;

(f) to provide such protective clothing to the workmen as may be prescribed; and

(g) in case of fatal accident or serious bodily injury to any such workman, to report to the specified authorities of both the States and also the next-of-kin of the workman.

Revision in Payment Terms

2464. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the payment terms for the supply of coal to the consuming industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a wide gap between allotment and actual loading of coal varying from 15 days to 3 months due to shortage of Railway wagon;

(d) the number of textile industries in Gujarat suffering due to shortage of coal supply;

(e) the annual percentage of shortage of coal supply anticipated in the coming years; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken so far by the Government in the matter?

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

GOUDA): (a) and (b). On the advice of Government of India, Coal India Ltd. have introduced the system of advance payments for coal by power sector. Under this system State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities will pay for the coal in advance before it is despatched to them.

(c) Actual supply of wagons by the Railways depends on availability of wagons to form rakes, and availability of rail capacity to move the rakes. Therefore some gap between allotments of wagons, and actual supplies cannot be ruled out.

(d) To (f). There may be some short-falls in actual movement of coal to some consumers, including textile mills in Gujarat, because of priority movement of coal by rail to core sectors like power. However, coal companies have been instructed to supply at least 50% of linked quantity of coal to all industries, by rail or by road. No shortage in availability of coal is anticipated either in the current year or in coming years, except for some high quality metallurgical grade coal, which is imported for blending purposes. The Government is taking steps to raise the production of direct feed and washed coking coal from 10.5 million tonnes in the current year to 13.97 million tonnes in 1996-97.

**Memorandum of Understanding by
Public Sector Undertakings with
workers' Union**

2465. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has advised various public sector enterprises not to make any commitment or sign Memorandum of Understanding with their workers' union; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government are

taking or contemplating to safeguard the interest of workers in the face of severe price rise and inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K THUNGON): (a) and (b). The issues relating to wage policy for the next round of negotiations with the workers and industrial D.A. formula are under the active consideration of the Government. Till such time the Government formulates the new wage policy for the 5th round of wage negotiations, the D.A. is to be paid to the workers as per the existing D.A. Scheme.

[Translations]

Deputation of I.P.S. Officers

2466. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.P.S. officers from various States are taken on deputation in the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the number of officers on deputation since the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes The I.P.S. officers from various State cadres are taken on deputation to the Union Government in the following categories of posts

- (i) the posts in the Central Police Organisations;
- (ii) the posts in the Central Secretariat under the Central Staffing Scheme; and

(iii) the posts of Chief Vigilance Officers in the various public sector organisations.

(b) The number of I.P.S. officers from

various State cadres who are on deputation to the Central Government since last three years has been indicated in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State Cadre	Break-up of officers who are Working in Govt. of India Since					Total
		1.1.1989	1.1.1988	1.1.1988	Prior to 1.1.1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-	5	8		
2.	Assam-Meghaaya	3	1	9	13		
3.	Bihar	2	-	6	8		
4.	Gujarat	1	3	7	11		
5.	Haryana	1	2	-	3		
6	Hialhal Pradesh	3	1	3	7		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	1	2		
8.	Karnataka	2	2	6	10		
9.	Kerala	2	-	2	4		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	19	28		
11.	Maharashtra	5	1	12	18		
12.	Manpur-Tripura	3	1	11	15		

S No	Name of State Cadre	Break-up of officers who are Working in Govt of India Since						Total
		1 1 1989	1 1 1988	1 1 1988	Prior to 1 1 1988			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
13	Nagaland	-	-	-	-			-
14	Orissa	1	2	9	12			
15	Punjab	1	3	5	9			
16	Rajasthan	3	2	8	13			
17	Sikkim	-	-	1	1			
18	Tamil Nadu	7	1	3	11			
19	AGMU	-	2	3	5			
20	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	19	28			
21	West Bengal	3	4	21	28			
Total		49	35	150	234			

[English]

Re-opening of Punalur Paper Mill

2467 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps for re-opening of Punalur Paper mill,

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala and present management of the mill or from any other Government undertakings,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) to (d) State Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India to consider taking over the management of M/s Punalur Paper Mills Ltd by Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL). HNL, after conducting a feasibility study have found that it will not be viable to run the Punalur Paper Mills Ltd in the present State of its plant and machinery and have, therefore, expressed their inability to take over the management of M/s Punalur Paper Mills Ltd

Interaction Amongst the Municipal Committees

2468 SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHONSLE Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether in order to develop urban areas the Government propose to take some steps to ensure better municipal manage

ment and smoother interaction amongst the municipal Committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) In order to provide a constitutional status and a common framework to all the urban local bodies throughout the country, this Ministry has introduced in the Lok Sabha, the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Bill on 16.9.91. The Bill at present is under consideration of the Joint Committee of the Parliament. Provisions incorporated in the Bill provide for putting on a firmer footing the relationship between the State Government and Urban Local Bodies with reference to the functions and taxations, powers and arrangements for revenue sharing. Other provisions of the Bill provide for the Constitution of the Municipalities, their powers (including financial powers, functions, reservations of seat for SC/ST and women, regular conduct of elections, durations of Municipalities, setting up of a Finance Commission at the State level at regular intervals to review financial position of Municipalities, Audit of accounts of Municipal Corporations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Elections to the Municipality and disqualification for membership etc.

Decline in Index of Industrial Production

2469 SHRI RUPCHAND PAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether general index of industrial production has recorded a decline in the first six months of 1991-92 as compared to the growth of 8.6 percent in the same period during 1990-91,

(b) if so, the rate of decline recorded in

the first six months of 1991-92; and

(c) the sectors in which industrial production has declined?

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

(b) and (c) On the basis of the Index of Industrial Production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the overall rate of growth during April-September 1991-92 was (-) 0.9 per cent over the corresponding period during 1990-91. As regards sector-wise production, the manufacturing sector registered a decline of (-) 2.8 per cent, and mining sector (-) 2.2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The electricity sector registered a growth of 8.1 per cent during the same period

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats to Orthopedically Handicapped and Blind Persons

2470 DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority invited applications from orthopedically handicapped and blind persons for out of turn allotment of DDA flats in August, 1989;

(b) if so, details thereof who applied for such allotment;

(c) the number of applicant allotted flats by DDA so far;

(d) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any such applicants were given personal hearing by DDA's Vice Chairman during 1991, if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Approximately 2076 applications were received.

(c) Allotment has been made in respect of 52 cases.

(d) 1137 applications were rejected as the same were not found deserving for allotment of a flat on out-of-turn basis.

(e) Yes, Sir. Deserving amongst them were forwarded to the authority competent to make the out-of-turn allotments.

[Translations]

Report of the Committee Discontinuing Compulsory English Language Paper in U.P.S.C Examinations

2471. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA.
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the report submitted by the committee constituted to discontinue the compulsory English language paper in the examinations conducted by UPSC,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA). (a) to (c). The report submitted by the Committee in the matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Applications for Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh

2472. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government for setting up of Industries in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved and the number of applications rejected during the period;

(c) the reasons for not giving approval to the remaining applications; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government for the early disposal of these applications which are lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the last three years, a total number of 1335 applications, as per details below, were received from Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Industries.

1989	—	588
1990	—	495
1991	—	235
1992	—	17
		1335

Of these 317 have been approved, 396 have been rejected and 155 have been otherwise disposed of.

(c) and (d). There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are

disposed of within this time frame after consultation with technical authorities.

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

2473. SHRI KESRI LAL:
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH
HOODA:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise production and consumption of fertilizers in the country during the last three years and in the current year so far, year wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the import of fertilizers during the said period, year-wise together with the amount required for 1992-93 for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to make the country self-reliant in respect of fertilizer's production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The State-wise production of fertilizers in the country during the last three years and the current year 1991-92 (upto January 1992) and the consumption during the last three years is given in statements I, II, III and IV respectively, attached. The fertilizer consumption in the country during the current year 1991-92 has been estimated at 135.73 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients. However, the State-wise details have not yet become available.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the import of fertilizers during the years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto

December, 1991) was Rs. 644.53 crores, Rs. 1538.77 crores, Rs. 1335.82 crores and Rs. 1947.96 crores (Provisional) respectively.

The over-all requirements of foreign exchange for the import of fertilizers, intermediates and raw materials put together in 1992-93 is expected to be around Rs. 6,000 crores. The exact requirement of import of fertilizers only, would depend on the level of

actual consumption in the current year and the opening stocks available in the system as on 1.4.1992.

(c) As a part of the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up new units and also expand existing units, besides modernisation, rehabilitation and retrofitting of existing plants, for increasing the production of various types of fertilizers. However, Eighth Plan is yet to be approved.

STATEMENT-I

*State-wise Production of Nitrogen and phosphate during the last three years and the current year
(April 1991 to January, 1992)*

Name of the State	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	N	P	N	N	P	N	N	P	N	N	P	P
<i>(000 MT)</i>												
<i>(April-January)</i>												
South Zone:												
Andhra Pradesh	194.3	189.1	185.1	188.8	182.8	229.7	205.7	229.5	205.7	229.5	229.5	229.5
Kerala	276.9	135.4	198.1	109.1	237.6	120.3	211.5	128.2	211.5	128.2	128.2	128.2
Karnataka	152.2	60.9	104.2	30.6	134.7	42.5	119.6	62.7	119.6	62.7	62.7	62.7
Tamil Nadu	572.0	318.6	517.9	268.7	514.3	291.7	512.5	333.	512.5	333.	333.	333.
Total (South Zone)	1195.4	704.0	10005.3	597.0	1069.4	684.2	1049.3	754.0	1049.3	754.0	754.0	754.0
West Zone:												
Goa	205.4	118.1	194.3	71.3	208.9	75.2	209.6	103.0	209.6	103.0	103.0	103.0
Madhya Pradesh	284.2	52.9	379.8	65.0	396.0	72.4	356.3	68.6	356.3	68.6	68.6	68.6

<i>Name of the State</i>	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
	<i>(April-January)</i>							
Maharashtra	993.2	169.7	838.7	188.3	909.1	186.3	688.7	147.5G
Gujarat	1701.2	559.1	1664.1	421.7	1690.0	477.2	1531.3	545.6
Rajasthan	142.0	68.8	164.8	44.0	169.8	45.4	139.7	35.1
Total (West Zone)	3326.0	968.6	3241.7	790.3	3373.8	856.5	2925.6	899.88
<i>East Zone.</i>								
Bihar	207.5	21.0	150.1	30.3	168.4	44.4	105.0	24.0
Orissa	195.0	294.1	165.5	120.8	179.7	161.4	188.3	268.7
West Bengal	57.3	93.7	30.4	67.8	56.6	99.9	62.0	98.1
Assam	147.3	1.0	185.0	1.1	120.9	1.0	93.4	0.4
Total : (East Zone)	607.1	409.8	531.0	220.0	525.6	306.7	448.7	389.2
<i>North Zone:</i>								
Haryana	206.1	21.0	219.7	14.0	217/4	19.2	167.1	16.6

Name of the State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
	(April-January)							
Punjab	388.4	42.4	427.9	71.2	393.8	80.1	370.3	44.4
Uttar Pradesh	989.4	105.8	1321.7	103.3	1413.1	105.2	1043.7	91.2
Total : (North Zone)	1583.9	169.2	1969.3	188.5	2024.3	204.5	1581.1	152.2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6712.4	2251.6	6747.3	1795.8	6993.1	2051.9	6004.7	2195.2

STATEMENT - II

State-wise Consumption of Fertilizers for the year 1988-89

S. No.	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	(Tonnes)	
						Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	903608	345686	106033		1355327
2.	Karnataka	438035	230200	131617		799852
3.	Kerala	80238	50884	82605		213927
4.	Tamil Nadu	416349	149251	202927		768587
5.	Andman and Nicobar	170	137	119		426
6.	Pondicherry	10033	3259	4896		18138
7.	Gujarat	134738	164458	44273		643467
8.	Madhya Pradesh	386859	258401	39071		684131
9.	Maharashtra	533070	234002	124029		891101
10.	Rajasthan	211931	89748	3696		305375
11.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	746	241	23		610
12.	Goa Daman & Diu	2624	1768	1661		6053

S. No.	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	(Tonnes)	
					Total	
13.	Haryana	383610	119618	5944	509172	
14	Himachal Pradesh	22219	4672	3407	30298	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	39412	11859	3245	53516	
16	Punjab	795541	301829	19542	1116912	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1600504	434157	101208	2135869	
18	Chandigarh	1339	211	22	1572	
19	Delhi	7018	1918	200	9131	
20.	Assam	13697	6206	5577	25480	
21	Manipur	5179	1928	197	7304	
22.	Meghalaya	1603	1233	226	3062	
23.	Nagaland	173	120	6	299	
24.	Sikkim	1072	663	64	1799	
25	Tripura	4789	2775	1355	8919	

('Tonnes)				
S. No.	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	110	47
27.	Mizoram	130	138	54
28.	Tea Board (N E)	21315	5636	17376
29.	Bihar	456557	111713	39759
30.	Orissa	114190	28910	18590
31.	West Bengal	365667	158957	110324
ALL INDIA		7251012	2720686	1068353
				11040051

STATEMENT - III

State-wise Consumption of Fertilizers for the year 1989-90

(Tonnes)

S No	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1013792	401681	111949	1532422
2	Karnataka	391935	248999	138170	779104
3	Kerala	78638	47252	86564	212454
4	Tamil Nadu	400088	158630	223407	782125
5	Andman and Nicobar	177	98	55	330
6	Pondicherry	8682	3242	5025	16949
7	Gujarat	434395	213864	47118	695377
8	Madhya Pradesh	372588	263728	38372	674688
9	Maharashtra	681000	326000	175000	1182000
10	Rajasthan	194353	86387	4851	285591
11	Dadra Nagar Haveli	397	297	90	774
12	Goa Daman & Diu	2502	1789	1426	5717
13	Haryana	402595	129067	3822	535484

S. No.	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
14.	Himacahal Pradesh	23620	5272	3819	32711
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33609	11757	3146	47512
16.	Punjab	817558	314777	12538	1144873
17.	Uttar pradesh	1547683	455416	88613	2091712
18.	Chandigarh	1306	297	22	1625
19.	Delhi	6972	1981	127	9080
20.	Assam	12802	6511	4315	23628
21.	Manipur	5594	1161	149	6904
22.	Meghaaya	1573	1089	196	2858
23.	Nagaland	299	328	65	692
24.	Sikkim	986	484	196	1666
25.	Tripura	5857	1868	1376	9101
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	230	110	50	390
27.	Mizoram	201	218	82	501

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>Phosphate</i>	<i>Potash</i>	<i>Total</i>
28.	Tea Board (N.E.)	16069	5628	36274	51971
29.	Bihar	411959	106655	45431	564095
30.	Orissa	132867	43894	27974	204735
31.	West Bengal	381625	175756	113714	671097
	ALL INDIA	7385942	3014236	1167986	11588184

STATEMENT - IV

State-wise Consumption of Fertilizers for the year 1990-91 (Estt)

S No	State Name	Consumption			Total
		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1085801	417017	132378	1635106
2	Karnataka	407527	251355	152446	811328
3	Kerala	99396	59220	96302	254918
4	Tamil Nadu	445537	178782	255034	879353
5	Andman and Nicobar	177	98	55	330
6	Pondicherry	10974	4097	5978	21049
7	Gujarat	412263	213039	63516	688818
8	Madhya Pradesh	460600	288093	43637	792330
9	Maharashtra	726000	360000	208000	1294000
10	Rajasthan	254398	128928	6920	390246
11	Dadra Nagar Haveli	559	379	133	1071

S. No.	State Name	Consumption			(Tonnes)	
		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	
12	Goa Daman & Diu	3735	2654	2121	8510	
13	Haryana	440479	150516	5622	591617	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25320	5780	4098	35198	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	29628	9606	3839	43065	
16.	Punjab	863822	345212	15047	1224081	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1682298	492226	98867	2274391	
18	Chandigarh	1306	297	22	1625	
19	Delhi	8024	2345	205	10574	
20.	Assam	19365	8186	7646	35197	
21.	Manipur	6353	2865	488	9706	
22	Meghalaya	1579	1073	164	2816	
23	Nagaland	496	469	148	1113	
24	Sikkim	1081	588	189	1858	

S. No.	State Name	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	(Tonnes)	
					Total	Total
25.	Tripura	6197	2783	2749	11729	
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	246	149	47	442	
27.	Mizoram	299	414	112	825	
28.	Tea Board (N.E.)	20732	5882	26771	53385	
29.	Bihar	444241	120833	47729	612803	
30.	Orissa	133578	42177	24460	200215	
31	West Bengal	373813	191080	119109	684002	
ALL INDIA		7965816	3286143	1324832	12576791	

[English]

Items under Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme

2474. SHRI C.P. MUDLA GIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of the items which are eligible for financing under the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) A draft Scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including Technological Back-up Services) for Small Scale Industries in Rural/Backward Areas has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals in pursuance of Policy Measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises announced on 6th August, 1991. The Scheme is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned authorities in the Centre and State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by DDA

2475. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to acquire land under its action plan; and

(b) if so, the total area of land to be acquired and the time by which it is likely to be acquired?

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

(b) It is proposed to acquire about 17,000

Hectares land by the turn of Century to meet the urbanisation requirement.

[English]

Separate Policy for Sick Small-Scale Industrial Units

2476. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are preparing a separate policy to cure sick small scale industrial units,

(b) whether while formulating such a policy the desirability of dismantling all controls on small-scale as well as tiny units has been considered and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to enunciate broad features of the separate policy for sick small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c). A committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries and to examine any other issues relating to small scale industries has been appointed vide RBI memorandum dt 9.12.91. The committee is expected to submit the report by 30.6.1992.

Items under Small Scale Industry

2477. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope of adding new items to the list reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale industry, has widened now;

(b) the efforts being made to accelerate the expanding of the reserve list after giving wider publicity to the reservation procedure of small scale industry, and

(c) the other measures being taken by the Government to promote and protect small scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) and (b) Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuous process. The Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 meets periodically and considers items to be reserved, to de-reserved and the nomenclature of items to be changed on the basis of proposals placed before it. As on date, 836 items are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.

(c) Policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises were laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991. These policy measures are intended to promote and protect the interests of small scale sector.

Exposure to Biotechnology

2478 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the outcome of the first-ever Science Industry National Consortium on Bio technology held in April, 1990,

(b) whether the Government propose to disseminate of for wider public awareness as a part of involvement of people through education and exposure to bio-technology, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps

taken to demystify bio-technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (c) It was unanimously agreed by the participants of the April 1990 meeting, comprising Scientists, Biotechnologists, Industrialists, Entrepreneurs, representatives from the Financial Institutions and Senior Government Officials to set up a Biotechnology Consortium with the objective of promoting commercialisation of biotechnology based products and services. A company jointly promoted by Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial institutions and industries was constituted in September, 1990 by the name of M/s Biotech Consortium India Ltd (BCIL), New Delhi. BCIL has taken initiatives to generate wider public awareness in biotechnology through information services and has started publishing a "News Letter". BCIL has been organising and participating in workshops, meetings, industry-university get-together, technology fairs, and various other aspects of biotechnology promotion. It has played an important role in creating awareness about the scientific, technological and commercial aspects of biotechnology amongst the R & D Financial and industrial institutions, entrepreneurs and general public. Technology, technologists and patents directories are being prepared for use of industries.

R and D Institutions and Industry

2479 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there exists any effective linkage between research and development institutions and industry to ensure substantial progress in industrial marketing in the domestic and international markets

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The National Research Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Science and Technology, has been established especially to develop and exploit indigenous know-how, inventions, patents and processes emanating from various research and development institutions in the country. The Corporation undertakes commercialisation of laboratory know-how, promotion and commercialisation of inventions; development and promotion of rural technology; export of technology; and dissemination of information on Technology Transfer. During 1990-91, the National Research Development Corporation earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 98.72 lakhs through export of indigenous technologies. Besides this, the financial institutions are also participating in programmes for encouraging linkage between R & D and commercialization of technology.

(c) Does not arise.

Drug Companies

2480. SHRI YELLAI AH NANDI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the drug companies owned by the Government and the total investment made in each of them;

(b) the product range of each of the company and their contribution in the total pharmaceutical sector;

(c) the total production of bulk drugs and formulations by these companies and the profits and losses made by each of them during the last three years, year-wise and company wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down some of these companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) There are five Public sector Drug Units under the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, namely Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta & Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta. Of the five public sector drug units two, namely Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are manufacturing bulk as well as a number of formulations. The other three companies are mainly engaged in the manufacture of formulations. IDPL is a major source of vitamin B1 and B2, Folic Acid. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are major producers of Penicillin G First Crystal. A number of down stream units, both in the organised as well as in the small scale sector, depend upon the bulk drugs produced by these companies. The details of the authorised paid up capital, production, net profit and loss for the last three years are indicated in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal with the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to close down these companies

STATEMENT - II

		(Fig. Rs./Crores)						
S. No.	Name of the Company	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Production			Net profit/Loss	
				1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90 1990-91
1.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	120.00	112.00	193.92	204.44	158.17	(-) 46.42	(-) 42.74 (-) 88.26
2.	Hindustan Antibiotic Limited	45.00	40.34	90.66	100.93	107.16	(+) 2.80	(+) 2.26 (+) 0.79
3.	Benga Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	14.00	12.80	17.35	19.85	17.32	(-) 7.05	(-) 8.41 (-) 9.46
4.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	18.00	15.73	4.08	9.34	14.39	(-) 5.85	(-) 5.77 (-) 6.00
5.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	7.00	5.96	12.50	11.82	9.69	(-) 3.47	(-) 3.66 (-) 4.67

[Translation]

Exploration of Coal

2481. SHRI SUSHEEL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal deposits and the places where these are available;

(b) the target fixed for exploration thereof for 1991-92 and the target achieved by December 31, 1991;

(c) the target fixed for exploration of coal by 2000 A.D. ;

(d) whether the Government propose to take the help of Coal India along with State Governments and Electricity Boards for achieving the said target.

(e) if so, the steps to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the private parties are proposed to be allowed for the exploration of coal in the captive mines keeping in view the fact that the generation of power is likely to be handed over to the private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) Coal reserves estimated by Geological Survey of India as on .1.93 are 196.02 billion tonnes upto a depth of 1,200 metres. Coal deposits in India are distributed in the sedimentary basins in the State of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern Region.

(b) The target of meterage to be drilled during the year 1991-92 and the actual achievement is given below:-

(figures in lakh metres)

Company	Target (1991-92)	Actual (April-Dec.'91)
Coal India Limited	3.21 (2.66 revised by CIL)	2.02
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd	1.20	0.65

(c) Planning Commission has indicated a drilling programme of 15.06 lakh metres for Coal India Limited and 5.40 lakh metres for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. for eighth plan period as whole. The target for ninth plan period has not yet been indicated by the Planning Commission.

(d) to (f). Central Mine Planning and Design Institute is the nodal agency for detailed exploration in the coalfield areas falling under Coal India Limited. In Godavari Valley Coalfield, exploration work is carried

out by SCCL. Actual drilling work is done partly through Departmental rigs and partly by engaging Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. State Govt. Agencies etc. At present, there is no proposal to hand over coal mines to private parties.

[English]

Khadi Movement

2482 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to intensify the Khadi Movement keeping in view the economic conditions of the country and

(b) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) and (b) Government has always promoted and developed the Khadi sector through KVIC and its institutions in view of its unique capacity to generate large employment opportunities in the rural areas at a low capital cost in the country. A number of steps have been taken in this direction from time to time. Few of the important steps taken in the recent times are as follows:

- (1) Provision of cheap, accessible and comprehensive assistance for promotion and sustenance of khadi industries so as to ensure that the benefits reach the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.
- (2) Introduction of high speed six spindle new modal charkhas and Gram Laxmi looms to gear up production of cotton khadi in terms of quality and quantity.
- (3) Intensive Khadi production and employment generation scheme in active collaboration with DRDA have been taken up in different parts of the country.
- (4) Setting up of Central Siver Plants to ensure regular and quality raw materials to spinners.
- (5) Expansion of facilities for storage and supply of spare parts for New Model Charkhas in different parts of the country to avoid idling of charkhas.

(6) Setting up of New Khadi Bhandars/ Bhavans through financial support from NABARD and SIDBI to make avenues for KVI products to reach the doorsteps of consumer.

(7) Decentralisation of power in KVIC by setting up Zonal offices.

(8) Simplification of procedures for enlistment of new Institutions, Revitalisation of sick and problematic Institutions and Formation of State Level Federation for active coordination, etc.

Apart from this, it is proposed to take up the development of khadi product development centres, Garment production centres and Khadi export oriented units during the VII Five Year Plan.

Inflow of Foreign Investment

2483 SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the net inflow of foreign investment in industrial sector during 1990-91

(b) the break up of foreign investment by country of origin and by industrial sub-sector and

(c) the anticipated inflow during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) to (c) Statistical information about net inflow of foreign investment in industrial sector is not maintained in the ministry. However, statement showing country wise break up of foreign investment approved in proposals for foreign collaboration during the years 1990 and 1991 is attached (Annex I). Industry wise break up of foreign investment approved in proposal for

foreign collaboration during the year 1991 is also attached (Annex-II).

The total amount of foreign investment involved in the foreign collaboration proposals approved during 1991 and 1992 is as under:-

Year	Amount
1991	534.11 crores
1992 (upto Feb.92)	729.85 crores

STATEMENT-I*(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Australia	62.80	261.94
2	Austria	74.35	159.03
3.	Belgium	—	161.00
4	Brazil	7.98	1.14
5.	Canada	66.00	485.99
6.	Denmark	272.32	1117.50
7.	Germany	1951.22	4180.37
8	Finland	56.66	253.70
9.	France	888.00	1933.69
10	Hongkong	115.00	2115.20
11.	Italy	682.74	1781.68
12.	Japan	500.15	5271.44
13.	Korea(South)	706.24	615.40
14.	Korea(North)	—	16.85
15.	Malaysia	12.50	18.00
16.	Netherlands	376.61	5592.75

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
17.	Norway	4.00	38.23
18.	Portugal	—	16.00
19.	Poland	—	4.00
20.	Singapore	—	137.34
21.	Spain	—	33.00
22.	Sweden	33.82	698.81
23.	Switzerland	1350.70	3550.07
24.	Taiwan	64.18	45 00
25.	Thailand	16.25	—
26.	U.K.	906.70	3210.67
27.	U.S.A.	3448.24	18585.46
28.	USSR	710.80	861.90
29.	NRI	524.88	1970.00
30.	China	—	75.00
31.	U.A.E.	—	220.00
		12832.14	53411 20

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing industry-wise break-up of foreign Investment Approved during the year 1991.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country investment involved (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount of foreign</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Metallurgical Industries	223.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country investment involved (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount of foreign</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2.	Fuels	230.00
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	72 00
4.	Electrical Equipment	10139.06
5.	Telecommunication	1357.91
6.	Transportation	2010.88
7.	Industrial Machinery	5569.79
8.	Machine Tools	196.56
9.	Earth moving Machinery	8.00
10.	Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Industry	84.29
11.	Medical and surgical Appliances	425.09
12.	Industrial Instruments	206.73
13.	Scientific Instruments	165.06
14.	Chemicals other than fertilisers	14632.39
15.	Drugs & Pharmaeouticals	79.52
16.	Textiles (including dyes) (Printed or otherwise processes)	1854.70
17.	Paper & Pulp (including paper products)	440.00
18.	Food processing industnes	5408.90
19.	Vegetable oil and vanaspati	302.50
20.	Rubber goods	108.62

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the country investment involved (Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount of foreign</i>
1	2	3
21	Leather, leather goods & pickers	313 63
22	Glass	75 00
23	Ceramics	1274 36
24	Cement & gysum products	1200 40
25	Consultancy	581 00
26	Fertilisers	99 84
27	Misc Industnes	6351 97
Total		53411 20

**Authorised dealers of Maruti Udyog
Ltd. in Bihar**

Bihar with the date of appointment and the
commercial territory, and

2485 SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(c) the terms and conditions prescribed
for the appoinment of authorised dealers?

(a) the number of authorised dealers of
Maruti as on date, State-wise,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P K
THUNGON) (a) to (c) The required infor

(b) the names of authorised dealers in

mation is given in statements I, II, & III

STATEMENT-I

Number of Authorised Dealers of Maruti Udyog Limited as on date State wise

<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	1
Bihar	4
Goa	1

<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>
<hr/>	
Gujarat	2
Haryana	2
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Karnataka	2
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	7
Nagaland	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Union Territory of Delhi	7
Uttar Pradesh	6
West Bengal	3
<hr/>	
Total	56

STATEMENT

Names of Authorised Dealers in Bihar Indicating the date of Appointment and the Commercial Territory

Dealer's	Date of Appointment	Sales Territory
(1) Mithila Motors Ltd.	May, 1983	Patna, Saran, Vaishali, Begusarai, Gopalganj, Samastipur, Pashohimi Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Bhojpur, Sitamarhi, Sabarsa, Siwan, Madhepura, Nalanda, Khagaria.
(2) Parikh Engg. & Body Bldg. Co. Ltd.	Feb, 1985	Singhbhum
(3) Ashish Investment Ltd.	Jan, 1987	Ranchi, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Rehtas, Gaya, Arunagabad.
(4) Johal Tractors	Jan, 1987	Dhanbad, Giridh, Santhal, Paragana, Bhagalpur, Munger, Nawada, umia, Kathar.

STATEMENT-II

The present system for appointing Maruti dealerships is as follows:-

- 1) Invitation of application on pre-scribed forms, for cities where dealers are required, from aspiring parties through release of public advertisements.
- 2) Scrutiny and evaluation of all valid applications on the following criteria:-
 - (i) Availability of infrastructure/ land for setting up showroom and workshop.
 - (ii) Locational advantage of the above facilities.
 - (iii) Experience of the applicants in business (preferably in the automobile industry).
 - (iv) Educational/Professional qualifications of the applicants.
 - (v) Financial soundness of the applicants.
- 3) Preparation of a shortlist of candidates, after an interview, of all those having the basic requirements for the job.
- 4) Obtaining sealed bids from the shortlisted candidates, indicating the amount they are willing to deposit with Maruti for being awarded the dealership.
- 5) Award of the dealership to the highest bidder.

Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives by NCDC

2486. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI N K. BALIYAN:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of margin money assistance provided to consumer co-operatives in each of the States, separately by the NCDC during 1991-92; and

(b) the targets fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) NCDC operates two schemes viz.

(i) Corporation Sponsored Scheme &

(ii) Centrally sponsored scheme of margin money assistance for distribution of consumer goods in rural areas which is being funded by M/O Civil Supplies, CA & PD on re-imbursement basis—under the centrally sponsored scheme of margin assistance to village level societies NCDC has provided during 1991-92 up to 3.3.92 a sum of Rs. 100.10 lakhs whereas under the corporation sponsored scheme of margin money assistance to lead societies NCDC has provided Rs. 157.28 lakhs during the same period. The State wise details of the assistance provided by NCDC are shown in statement.

(b) NCDC for the Eighth Five Year Plan period had proposed an amount of Rs. 12 crores under the Corporation Sponsored Scheme and Rs. 20 crores under centrally sponsored scheme of margin money assistance. The centrally sponsored scheme is

being implemented by NCDC out of the fund provided by this Ministry on reimbursement basis. But no outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan Period has yet been fixed for providing assistance under the centrally sponsored

scheme of margin money assistance to village level societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas as the scheme is proposed to be transferred to State Govts from 1.4.1992.

STATEMENT

Margin money assistance provided to cooperatives under Centrally Sponsored/Corporation Sponsored/Students Consumer Stores for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas during 1991-92. Position as on 4.3.92.

(RS. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Village Socs.) Scheme (Lead Socs)	Corporation Spon.	Students Cons. Store	Grand Total (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
PCMS/Wholesale Stores/ Branches of State Coop Cons. Fedns.					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.70	-	0.30	23.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	7.00	-	10.40
3.	Karnataka	6.20	22.08	0.15	28.43
4.	Kerala	3.40	1.50	3.00	7.90
5.	Maharashtra	1.10	3.90	1.40	6.40
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.65	23.00	-	24.65
7	Nagaland	0.80	2.00	-	2.80
8	Orissa	-	27.30	-	27.30

(RS. in Lakhs)					
S.No.	Name of the State	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Village Socs) Scheme (Lead socs)	Corporation Spon.	Students Cons. Store	Grand Total (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Punjab	3.15	4.40	-	7.55
10.	Rajasthan	12.70	7.00	-	19.70
11.	Tamil Nadu	18.15	-	0.10	18.25
12.	Uttar Pradesh	26.85	59.10	-	85.95
Total		100.10	157.28	4.95	262.33

PCMS/Wholesale Stores/
Branches of State Coop.
Cons. Fedns.

Project report for Bander Blocks

2487 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 12, 1991 to the Unstarred Question No 3490 and state

(a) the date on which the project report for Bander Blocks was received,

(b) the obstacles in its execution,

(c) whether the said projects are likely to be executed, and

(d) if so, the time by which the survey of the remaining blocks is proposed to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B NYAMA-GOUDA) (a) Two Coal mining projects have been identified in Bander blocks in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. Western Coal-fields Ltd have sanctioned one project viz Morpar project in June, 1989 with a target capacity of 0.28 million tonnes per annum and capital investment of Rs. 18.14 crores.

(b) Land acquisition problems and non-availability of infrastructure due to situation of the blocks in the forecast area are considered as the major bottlenecks in the execution of these projects.

(c) and (d) The Morpar Project is expected to start production by 1994-95. Another project report viz Bandar (Underground) is under formulation by WCL.

[Translation]

Industries by American industrialists

2488 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the industrialists of the U.S.A. have shown interest in setting up of their industrial units in India,

(b) whether they have demanded some relaxation in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) (a) to (c) The New Industrial Policy announced by the Government in July, 1991, has generated considerable interest amongst foreign investors from several countries including those from the USA. Foreign investors of various countries continue to seek additional information or clarifications on the new Industrial Policy. The total direct investment in India proposed by US companies in the foreign collaboration approvals issued after the announcement of the New Industrial Policy totals amount 177.29 crores till 31st December, 1991. This is more than 5 times the US investment approved during the calendar year 1990.

Allotment of accommodation to Retired Industrial Workers

2489 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to allot accommodation at cheaper rates to the labourers working in industrial sector after their retirement

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any directions have been issued to the States in this regard, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR) (a) The Government is not formulated any scheme to allot accommodation at cheaper rates to labourers working in industrial sector after their retirement

(b) to (d). Do not arise

[English]

Investment in Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

2490 SHRI HARADHAN ROY Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total investment made in M/S Burn Standard Co. Ltd after its nationalisation unit-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P K THUNGON) The details of investment made in Burn Standard Co. Ltd after its nationalisation unit-wise till 31st Decembor, 1991 are as under -

	(Rs in lakhs)
(a) Howrah Works	1806 64
(b) Burnpur Works	653 26
(c) Ranganj Works	256 93
(d) Gulfarbani Works	141 60
(e) Jabalpur Works	71 11
(f) Niwar Works	101 32
(g) Salem Works	2393 41
(h) Off-shore Division	2341 45
(i) Head Office (Including R & D projects)	93 72
Total	7859 44

Plots to Weaker Sections in Karnataka

details thereof

2491 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES WARI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(b) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to those people to construct the houses and

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has allotted plots to poor people if so the

(c) if so how much has been provided by the housing organisations like

HUDCO etc. in implementing these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Housing is a state subject and the state and the Union Territory Governments are free to formulate housing schemes for various target groups in accordance with their priority and financial sources, and through State Plan provisions. The details of plots allotted to poor people by the Govt. of Karnataka and assistance for house construction by State agencies are not available with the General Government.

HUDCO since inception and upto 31.1.1992 has sanctioned 606 projects in the State of Karnataka to different borrowing agencies for different types of schemes. These schemes with a project cost of Rs. 871.69 crores and HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 419.79 crores will provide 634185 residential units, 368 non-residential buildings and 4110 developed plots for various income groups. More than 90% of the dwelling units and 50% of the plots sanctioned are meant for economically weaker sections/low income groups.

Recommendations of the Ramanujan Committee

2492. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:
SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA
WASNIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to look into the recommendations of the Ramanujan Committee and to suggest amendments of the Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether several recommendations of the Ramanujan Committee were unanimously accepted by the 40th Labour Ministers' conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the details of the recommendations not accepted by the Conference ; and

(f) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (f) There was a consensus of opinion in the 40th Conference of State Labour Ministers held on February 6, 1992 that the unanimous recommendations of the Ramanujan Committee on new industrial relations law should be accepted. The Conference also recommended that a group of five State Labour Ministers should examine the areas of disagreement in that report with a view to arriving at consensus and submit their report for consideration by the Indian Labour Conference. The Ministry of Labour has accordingly constituted a Committee comprising the Labour Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the Chairmanship of Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State for Coal.

Alleged Irregularities in Tenders of Singareni Coal Mines

2493. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities were committed in allotting tenders in Singareni coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGUUDA): (a) According to information received from Singareni Collieries Company Limited no irregularities were committed in allotting tenders in Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Complaints against Gazetted Officers

2494. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of complaints received against the Gazetted Officers during the last three years and the number out of them, who belong to the Indian Administrative service and the Indian Police Service; and

(b) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Funds allocated by the Department of Electronics

2495. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the programmes launched in four institutions for development of technology in Indian languages and providing knowledge of Sanskrit grammar and law;

(b) whether the funds allocated for the purpose have been utilised properly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A total amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been allocated for a project entitled "Preparation of curriculum guidelines and course material for introduction of Sanskrit Vyakarana, Nyaya, Mimamsa and Nirukta to Linguists and Computer Scientists" for the following four institutions under the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programmes of Department of Electronics:

1. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi (For Vyakarana)

2. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati (for Mimamsa)

3. Gurukul Kangari University, Haridwar (for Nirukta)

4. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, (for Nyaya)

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Manufacture of Cars

2496. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have refused licences to manufacture cars to certain applicants, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the years 1990 and 1991 the proposals received from the following companies/persons for the manufacture of passenger cars were rejected by the Government as the capacity already created was considered sufficient to meet the projected demand:

1. M/s. Eicher Motors Ltd.
2. Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Dev. Corporation.
3. M/s. Acqua Marine Ltd.
4. Shri S.N. Kaza
5. Shri Surinder Kapur.

Remote sensing Mechanism for Cyclone Forecast

2497. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Remote Sensing Mechanism is also sending any message of cyclone forecast;

(b) if so, whether such messages are being transferred to cyclone prone Coastal areas to alert them of the natural calamities; and

(c) if so, the administrative network looking after it particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the nodal agency for providing cyclone warnings in India. These warnings are generated by four Cyclone Warning Centres on the east coast and two on the west coast. Cyclone warning bulletins for coastal Andhra Pradesh are provided by the Cyclone Warning Centre at Visakhapatnam functioning under the charge of a senior officer of the rank of Director.

In Andhra Pradesh, cyclone warnings are issued by the Cyclone Warning Centre at Visakhapatnam which utilizes the INSAT generated information and is also backed by two high power Cyclone Detection Radars at Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam. The Visakhapatnam centre works in close coordination with the Meteorological centre at Hyderabad and these two centres maintain liaison with State Government and other user agencies.

Cyclone Warning Centres In Andhra Pradesh

2498. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any network of cyclone warning mechanism in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to further strengthen the cyclone warning network in the Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Cyclone Warning Centre functions at Visakhapatnam for providing cyclone warnings to the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. This Centre at Visakhapatnam is equipped with modern facilities which include weather and wind finding radar, Satellite image reception equipment and adequate telecommunication links. In addition, two powerful Cyclone Detection Radars are operational in Andhra Pradesh, one at Visakhapatnam and the other at Machilipatnam. Apart from issuing warnings to all the user agencies including Government functionaries, Cyclone warnings in Telugu and English are also broadcast to 47 designated receiving centres in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh through a very dependable satellite based direct communication system known as Disaster Warning System (DWS). Cyclone warnings are also widely disseminated for the public through print and electronic media.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the current year, 1992-10 Disaster Warning Systems are proposed to be installed in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Ammonia Plant in Bharatpur, Rajasthan

2499. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from Government of Rajasthan in regard to the setting up of Ammonia/Di-Ammonia Phosphate/Acrylic Fibre/Nitro Cellulose Plants in Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

(b) if so, whether the Mathura Refinery has assured to provide 2 lakh tonnes of Naphtha every year for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government propose to grant approval to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Union Government have not received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up ammonia, di-ammonia phosphate and acrylic fibre plant in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. Regarding nitro cellulose, information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

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

Investment in Agricultural Sector

2500. **SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in each State in the agriculture sector during the last two years and its percentage to the total investment made; and

(b) the efforts made by the Union Government to enhance investment in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Available information is given in Statement.

(b) Government have been continuously making efforts to encourage agricultural investment and these efforts have been kept up during the last two years as well. The public sector outlay in irrigation which is a

major investment in agriculture, was Rs. 4109.61 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 4896.95 crores in 1991-92. Besides, in order to encourage private sector investment in agriculture a number of schemes have been introduced such as reclamation and stabilisation of ravinous areas, soil conservation in catchment areas, National Water-Shed Development Programme for the Rain Fed Agriculture, Reclamation of Saline and Alkali soils,

Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for construction of shallow tubewells/dug wells, provision of adequate and timely credit to farmers through institutional agencies such as Cooperative Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks, the Government have also taken steps to encourage productivity in agriculture and to protect returns to the farmers.

STATEMENT

*Estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (at current prices)**(GFCF in Rs. (Crores))*

States	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Gujarat				
GFCF in Agriculture	184.5	251.72	352.34	NA
Total GFCF	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Agr to Total				
2. Haryana (P)				
GFCF in Agriculture	315.95	331.52	251.77	NA
Total GFCF	1258.95	1281.59	1370.91	NA
% of Agr to Total	25.1	25.87	18.36	NA
3. Kerala				
GFCF in Agriculture	192.78	NA	NA	NA
Total GFCF	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Agr to Total				
4. Punjab				
GFCF in Agriculture	322.85	583.55	512.82	NA
Total GFCF	1447.92	1850.37	23.85	NA
% of Agr to Total				
5. Rajasthan				
GFCF in Agriculture	371.88	414.33	NA	NA
Total GFCF	1751.15	2094.24	NA	NA
% of Agr to Total	21.24	19.78	NA	NA

Estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (at current prices)				
(GFCF in Rs. (Crores))				
States	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
6. Tamil Nadu**				
GFCF in Agriculture	71.95	83.25	96.35	76.59
Total GFCF	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Agr to Total				
NA : Not available P: Provisional Figures				
* : Relates to State sector (Govt. Admn. Deptt. Enterprises)				
** : Relates to Agriculture and allied activities in Public sector only. Doesn't include certain Central Departmental & Non-Departmental Enterprises. The figures are provisional.				
Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.				
Note 1 : Responsibility of preparing estimates of GFCF at State level is of respective States Governments. States other than listed above have not prepared these estimates.				
Note 2 : Estimates between States are not comparable due to different data sources.				

Supply of Coal to fake Companies

2501. SHRI MURTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the alleged supply of coal to fake companies;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so the action taken against the concerned officers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

[English]

Performance of units providing infrastructure facilities

2503. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the units providing infrastructural facilities has been poor during 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the sectors where the performance has been poor; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve

their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (c). The Department of Programme Implementation monitors the performance of 9 infrastructure sectors namely, Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum and Shipping & Ports with reference to targets for the financial year. The enclosed statements -I & II give details of the performance of the 9 infrastructure sectors for the period April'90-March'91 and April'91-Jan'92. The performance of all the sectors except Petroleum and Telecommunications has been significantly higher over the comparable previous periods, though the same has fallen short of targets in most cases.

(b) The petroleum production was adversely affected due to a high Gas to Oil Ratio in Bombay High wells, water cut in the Gujarat section, disturbed conditions in Assam and Strike by the ONGC officers. The Tele-instruments production was affected due to low capacity utilisation in public sector units and paucity of orders from the Deptt. of Telecommunications .

(d) The performance of industrial infrastructure sectors is periodically reviewed at the MOS (PI)'s level to sort out operational problems. The Administrative Ministries initiate action to tide over the bottlenecks.

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister has been constituted to, *inter-alia*, consider problems of infrastructure and give appropriate directions

STATEMENT-1
Infrastructure Performance 1990-1991

Sector	% variation of					
	1990-90		1990-91		1990-91	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Power (BU) Total	245.141	271.250	264.144	-2.6	7.8	
2. Coal (MT) Total	200.89	221.000	211.730	-4.2	5.4	
3. Steel (MT)						
(i) Hot metal	11.96	12.920	12.140	-6.0	1.5	
(ii) Ingot	10.59	12.250	11.060	-9.7	4.4	
(iii) Saleable Steel	9.03	9.830	9.310	-5.3	3.1	
4. Rly Revenue Traffic (MT)	309.97	325.300	318.52	-2.0	2.8	
5. Cement (MT)	45.78	49.000	48.69	-0.6	6.4	
6. Fertilizer (MT) (N+P) Total	8.54	9.080	3.040	-0.4	5.9	
7. Petroleum (MT)						
(i) Crude oil	34.08	35.900	33.030	-6.0	-3.1	
(ii) Refinery Throughput	51.94	51.180	51.770	1.2	-0.3	

STATEMENT II

Infrastructure Performance (April 91-January'92)

Sector	1	1991-92 Target	2	April'91-Jan'92 Target	3	4	Actual	5	April'91-Jan'92 Target	6	7	%variation of April'91 Jan'92 actual over	April'90-Jan'91 Actual
1. Power (BU) Total		283.450			234.909		236.846	218.042		0.8			8.8
2. Coal (MT) Total		228.463			180.350		177.920	160.750		-1.3			10.7
(i) Not metal		12.990			10.888		10.769	9.981		0.8			7.9
(ii) Ingot		12.310			10.186		9.946	9.023		-2.4			10.2
(iii) Saleable Steel		10.020			8.242		8.216	7.505		-0.3			9.5
4. Rly. Revenue Traffic (MT)		335.000			273.00		275.760	257.020		1.0			7.3
5. Cement (MT)		55.000			46.265		43.814	39.810		-5.3			10.1
6. Fertilizer (MT) (N+P) Total		10.000			8.351		8.200	7.512		-1.8			9.2
7. Petroleum (MT)													
(i) Crude oil		34.060			25.463		26.463	27.551		-2.3			7.6
(ii) Refinery Throughput		50.915			42.635		42.190	42.952		-21.0			1.8
(8) Cargo handled at major ports (MT)		155.000			127.016		128.553	125.363		1.2			2.5

Drinking water in the villages of Tamil Nadu

2504. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no arrangement for storing pure drinking water in various villages of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether drainage facility is also not available in these villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) All villages of Tamil Nadu have been covered fully or partially with drinking water facilities.

(b) About 16.65 percentage of rural population (1981 census) has been covered with rural sanitation facilities.

(c) The partially covered villages/habitations in Tamil Nadu will be taken up for full coverage during the Eighth Five Year Plan period for supply of drinking water under the normal plan programmes of State sector Minimum Needs Programme and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Construction of rural sanitation latrines will also be taken up under MNP and centrally Sponsored rural Sanitation Programme with the available funds approved on year to year basis.

[*Translation*]

Science and Technology as the basis for Development Schemes

2506. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission propose to make the science and technology as the basis for the effective implementation of various developmental schemes which are proposed to be launched in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether all the State Governments have been asked to set up independent departments of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Directional paper for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) states that science and technology efforts would have to be deployed widely to cover all the basic areas of development.

(b) The strategy for S&T development for the Eighth Five Year plan would be as follows:

- (i) Laying greater emphasis on scientific and technological content of all programmes in the socio-economic sectors;
- (ii) Giving priority to implementation of programmes having most direct impact on Society;
- (iii) Identifying and implementing national technology missions and S&T projects in a mission mode in selected areas;
- (iv) Aiming at improving the quality of S&T education and training at all levels;
- (v) Providing for a significant thrust in selected areas of advanced research to reach international levels;

(vi) Ensuring, through fiscal incentives, that research is carried out by and within the production and service sectors;

(vii) Accelerating the process of commercialisation of research to induce greater purposiveness and better links between research and industry;

(viii) Taking appropriate steps, all round, for moving into the age of information / telematics.

(ix) Encouraging research and innovation in the tools and techniques of traditional occupations (i.e. agriculture and rural artisanship) and inducing its widespread adaptation.

(c) No, Sir. planning Commission has not asked all the State Governments to set up independent departments of science and technology.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Schemes

2507. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted water supply and sewage disposal schemes of major towns to the Union Government for approval;

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

(c) the policy adopted by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) A list of projects received from the State Govts./UTs is enclosed at Statement I.

(c) Normally, water supply and sewerage projects are referred by the State Govts. to the Union Govt. for clearance from technical angle and/or for securing external assistance. The schemes are examined on the basis of the criteria laid down in the Manual on 'Water Supply and Treatment' and 'Sewerage and Sewage Treatments.'

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs</i>
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Augmentation of water supply to Sidipet-Investigation report	1000
2.	Rauadurg comprehensive water supply improvement scheme-Investigation report	164
3.	Project for providing water supply Rayachoti and other villages	345

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs</i>
1	2	3
4.	Augmentation of water supply to twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad proposed for World Bank assistance	03000 64000
5.	Remodelling of Sewerage Scheme of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	3270
	MAHARASHTRA	
6.	Augmentation of Sholapur water supply scheme	7454
7.	Water Supply arrangement to Nhava Sheva sub region, stage-II	7090
8.	Maharashtra water supply and sewerage projects- Stage-II	61400
	TAMIL NADU	
9.	Combined water supply/scheme to Hosur and adjoining areas	908 54
	GOA	
10	Underground drainage scheme to Margao town	1450 1
	DELHI	
11	Construction of 10 MGD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Yamuna Vihar	521 0
	MADHYA PRADESH	
12	Project of Augmentation and Improvement of Raipur Water Supply Scheme	3254 0
13	Guna Water Supply Augmentation Scheme	1535 0
14	Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Project (Indore) Phase I	5480 0
15	Shivpuri Water Supply and Sewerage Project	5653 0

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost Rs lakhs</i>
1	2	3
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
16	Improvement & Augmentation of water supply to Shimla town and UD Project	3962 0
17	Improvement & Extension of sewerage System of Shimla town under HPUD Project	3047 0
18	Project for Augmentation of water supply and Sewerage System in Manali town under HPUD Project	542 0
<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>		
19	Gokul Barrage Project in respect of water supply to Agra & Mathura towns	929 0
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>		
20	Preliminary Proposal for IDA assisted urban water supply & Sewerage Project	40640 0
21	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme for Ramganj Mandi Suket and 14 villages of Tehseel Ramganj Mandi, Distt Kota	1135 0
<i>JAMMU & KASHMIR</i>		
22	Integrated Environmental Project for Greater Srinagar Areas	Under revision
23	Sewerage & Drainage Project of Greater jammu Areas	— Do —
<i>Pondicherry</i>		
24	Setting up of Sewerage Treatment Plant Activated Sludge process for Pondicherry town	292 0
25	Water Supply Scheme for Zone-II Muthupet of	'

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State/Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs</i>
1	2	3
PONDICHERRY.		
26.	Water Supply Scheme for IX-Raddiar Palayam of Pondicherry City.	280.0
WEST BENGAL		
27.	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Midnapore Municipality, Midnapore	—
28.	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Siliguri Urban Agglomeration	4596.0
BIHAR		
29.	Feasibility report on integrated project Water Supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management for Patna.	19558 0
30.	Feasibility report on integrated project for Water Supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management for Ranchi.	14707.0
ASSAM		
31.	Water supply Scheme for Guwahati City.	15420 0
32.	Water Supply for Jorhat town.	2910 0
33.	Sewerage, sewage treatment and storm water drainage scheme for Greater Guwahati city.	16730.0

Construction of Godowns on Gram Sabha Land

2508. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware
of the illegal construction of godowns on the
lands of Gram Sabhas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases of illegal
construction of godowns on the lands of
Gram Sabhas which came to the notice of
the Government during the last three
years;

(c) the action taken so far in this regard;
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Four such cases have been reported
by Delhi Administration.

(c) Ejectment proceedings under section 86-A of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954 are reported to have been initiated and are currently in progress in the court of Revenue Assistant (KWC), Delhi.

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

Alterations in DDA Flats

2509. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior approval is necessary to make alterations or to cover balcony to use it as a room in MIG, LIG and Janata flats of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether the allottee has to visit offices of the Authority several times in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to make necessary amendments in the regulations framed by DDA for the convenience of allottees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). As per existing policy the allottee has to take permission of the DDA for making changes in the flat as per the standard plan available with the DDA. At

present there is no proposal to change this policy.

Construction of Roads in Rajasthan

2510. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ranganathan Committee had recommended for construction of roads in Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur and Shahbad regions of Kota District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since accorded its approval for Sawai Madhopur and Dholpur but did not give priority to Shahbad region;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are considering the said proposal of the State for granting priority to this region also as per the recommendations made by the Ranganathan Committee;

(e) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIUTTAMBHAJI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.
The name of the Committee is Ramanathan Committee and not Ranganathan Committee.

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of roads in special problem areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, funds were allotted for construction of 13 roads in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. State Government have not sent any proposal for

assistance under the scheme for Shahbad region of Kota district.

(d) to (f). As the scheme is being transferred to the State Sector the Question of giving priority to Shahbad region of Kota district does not arise.

Rural Employment Programmes in Rajasthan

2511. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to expand the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether more financial assistance is likely to be provided to the drought prone areas of Rajasthan under this programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has been discontinued w.e.f. 01/04/1989.

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

Gas Cracker Complex in Rajasthan

2512. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan to take out C-2/C-3 from Hajira-Bijapur Jagdishpur gas pipe line before its supply to Khond Power Plant and to set up a useful small gas cracker complex at some

place in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). A proposal had been received from Rajasthan Government for a cracker complex based on gas from Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur pipeline.

(c) Having regard to the overall demand supply projections of products, availability of feed stock and other techno-economic aspects, setting up of Cracker Complex in Rajasthan is not contemplated.

Foreign visits by officials of National Small Industries Corporation Limited

2513. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMAKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries visited by the officials of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the countries in whose exhibitions they have participated during 1990-91 in order to promote Indian Industries;

(b) the number of international exhibitions organised by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited during the last two years; and

(c) the places of where the said exhibitions were organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P.J KURIEN) (a) According to National Small Industries Corporation, with a view to promote exports for small scale sector by participating in exhibitions abroad, mostly organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India, it participated in the exhibitions in Philippines, Kenya, U S A , Mauritius, West Germany, Nepal, formerly USSR and U K during the year 1990-91 Coinciding with these exhibitions, the officers of the Corporation also visited 14 other countries during the period for the Corporate Business

(b) The Corporation has not organised any International Exhibition in overseas countries

(c) Question does not arise

[English]

Hoarding of essential Commodities

2514 SHRI RABI RAY
SHRI P M SAYEED
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
SHRI HARIN PATHAK

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether State Governments and Union Territories have vast powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1985 to curb hoarding,

(b) if so, the details thereof , and

(c) the break-up of dehoarding of hidden stocks during the last two months, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for control and regulation of production, supply and distribution and trade and commerce in commodities which have been declared essential under the Act. The Central Government has delegated various powers under the Act to State Governments/ UT Administrations, with a few conditions. The State Governments/UT Administrations have issued control orders, in terms of these powers, to provide for licensing of dealers, quality control, display of prices, stock limits for items etc.

(c) As per reports received from State Government /UT Administrations upto 29.2.92, the value of goods confiscated, State-wise, under the Essential Commodities Act during December, 1991 and January, 1992 is given in the statement annexed. Statistics for the month of February, 1992 are not yet due from State Government /UT Administrations.

STATEMENT

Value of goods confiscated, state-wise, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	State/UT	December, 1991	January, 1992
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.88	N A
2	Assam	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>December, 1991</i>	<i>January, 1992</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Gujarat	36.10	27.80
6.	Goa	0.01	1.52
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	0.90	N.A.
11.	Kerala	0.59	N.A.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.34	N.A.
13.	Maharashtra	7.03	13.93
14.	Manipur	Nil	N.A.
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	N.A.
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	0.17	N.A.
19.	Punjab	0.49	1.57
20.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	19.27	18.60
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	December, 1991	January, 1992
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68.15	2.16
25.	West Bengal	13.13	N.A.
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	N.A.
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	0.78	0.12
30.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.02

[Translation]

Closed Industrial Units in Bihar

2515. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
 pleased to state:-

(a) the names and locations of the industrial units in Bihar lying closed, since when these are lying closed and the reasons therefor;

(b) the efforts made for their revival and the outcome thereof;

(c) the time by which these units are likely to be revived; and

(d) the number of employees and workers rendered jobless due to the closure of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
 KURIEN): (a) According to the Reserve Bank
 of India, 5,007 units in the small scale sector
 and 40 units in the non-small scale sector
 were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the
 State of Bihar.

According to the latest Reserve Bank of
 India data, 23 non-SSI sick/Weak industrial
 units were reported closed as at the end of
 September, 1990. The major causes for
 sickness as reported by banks related to
 technical problems, non-availability of raw
 materials, labour problems, power shortage,
 natural calamities, transport and financial
 bottlenecks.

(b) Out of the 5,007 units in the small
 scale sector, 476 units were found to be
 potentially viable and 4,394 units non-viable.
 Viability in respect of 137 units is yet to be

decided. Out of 476 potentially viable sick units in the small scale sector, 321 were put under nursing programmes as at the end of March, 1990. Out of 40 sick units in the non-SSI Sector, 2 units were put under nursing programmes as at the end of September, 1990.

(c) No time-frame within which the viable units could be revived can be indicated.

(d) such data are not centrally maintained.

[English]

Supply of Coal

2516. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state: "

(a) whether the Union Government propose to beneficiate all types of coal being supplied to power and other sectors;

(b) whether most of coal reserves are of inferior grades;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to improve coal supplies to various consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) Most of the coking coal supplied to the Steel sector is being washed before despatch. An Expert Committee set up by the Government had recommended use of beneficiated non-coking coal in new thermal power stations located more than 1000 Kms. away from the coalfields. Accordingly, it has been decided to set up pit-head coal beneficiation plant for power grade coal for supply to distant power stations which are willing to bear the extra cost of beneficiation.

(b) Over 60% of coal resources in the country are of inferior grades.

(c) and (d). Complaints on quality of coal supplied to power and other sectors generally relate to supply of over-size coal, presence of extraneous materials such as shales and stones etc. To overcome these problems, provision during mining of Coal, segregation of stones at the time of loading and setting up beneficiation plants are some of the steps being taken by the coal companies.

[Translation]

Entry Into Government Service

2517. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the upper age limit for recruitment to the Central Government services;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The existing age limits for appointment to various posts have been fixed keeping in view the nature of duties and requirement of educational qualifications etc. At present, there is no proposal to raise the age limits.

Medium and Large Industries in U.P.

2518. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be invested for setting up medium and large industries in Uttar Pradesh during the current year and the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount proposed to be earmarked by the Union Government for setting up small scale industries in the State during the said period;

(c) the total number of medium industrial units proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). Industrialisation of a state is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government supplement their efforts to the extent possible. The outlays approved for setting up of large, medium and small scale industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97) has not yet been finalised. However, in the annual plan of Uttar Pradesh for the current year (1991-92) the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 6450 lakhs for setting up large and medium industries and Rs. 4436 lakh for village and small industries.

Allotment of Flats to MP's

2519 SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 20, 1991 to the Unstarred Question No. 3 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the quota fixed for Members of Parliament and the year-wise number of flats allotted to them during the last ten years has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Grants to Khadi and Gramodyog Commission, Bombay

2520. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants provided by the Union Government to Khadi and Gramodyog Commission, Regional Centre, Bombay during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase these grants during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) The details of the grants provided by the Union Government to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follow -

(RS. in Crores)

	1990-91	1991-92
1. Khadi Grant	86.00	87.00

(Rs. in Crores)

	1990-91	1991-92
2. Village Industries Grant	18.00	19.00
3. Science and Technology Grant	1.0	1.00
4. Biogans Grant	7.87	6.27
Total	112.87	113.27

(b) and (c). Government propose to provide the same amount for 1992-93 as was provided during the year 1991-92.

[English]

Coal Production at Singareni Collieries

2521. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the coal production at Singareni collieries during April-January 1991-92 as compared to the corresponding period of preceding year;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the coal requirements of Ramagundam Thermal Plant are met from Singareni Collieries; and

(d) if so, the details for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). According to provisional data furnished by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) they have produced 16.41 million tonnes of coal from April '91 to January '92 as against 14.24 million tonnes

produced last year during the same period i.e. an increase of 15.2%

(c) and (d) Major part of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station's requirement is met by SCCL. Upto February '92 SCCL have supplied 6.036 million tonnes of coal at Ramagundam STPS. In 1990-91, SCCL had supplied 5.035 million tonnes and in 1989-90, 4.991 million tonnes to Ramagundam STPS.

Non-Supply of Raw-material to Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

2522 SHRI HARADHAN ROY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received some representations from the employees/Union of M/S Burn Standard Co. Ltd. Regarding non-Supply of raw material, spare parts and manning of refractory units of the company,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Two petitions signed by two of the office bearers of the Refractory

& Ceramic Workers' Union of Raniganj Groups of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) 1990, and on August 20, 1990. The petitioners *inter-alia* mentioned, in passing, regarding non-supply of raw material, spare parts and manning of refractory units of the company.

(c) As the Raniganj Group of refractory units with their present installed facilities are in a position to supply only traditional refractories, which are presently not used by modern steel plants, the demand is limited. In view of this, the production against available orders has not suffered due to want of raw materials and manpower is more than adequate for present level of turnover. Since nationalisation of these units, the company has spent Rs. 256.93 lakh towards renewals and replacement of existing plant and machinery.

Modernisation of M/s. Burn Standard Company Limited

2523. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up scheme for the modernisation and diversification of M/s. Burn Standard Company with new technology on its nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the modernisation schemes launched in each engineering unit and refractory unit of the company after its nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON). (a) and (b). After the nationalisation of Burn Standard Company, Government have approved a number of schemes modernisation, upgradation of technology and diversification. Unit-wise details of the schemes approved are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Unit	Modernisation and Technology Upgradation Schemes	Diversification Schemes
BSCL Howrah Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundry Modernisation 2. Points and Crossing Shop Modernisation 3. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects for Ash Handling Plant. 2. Cast Steel Casnu Bogie Manufacturing Project. 3. Manufacture of H.T. Coupler/Draft Gear.
BSCL Burnpur Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spring Shop Modernisation. 2. Wagon Shop Modernisation. 3. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes. 	
BSCL Raniganj Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modernisation of Lalkoti Works of Raniganj. 2. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes 	
BSCL Guftabari Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plant and Machinery Rehabilitation Scheme. 2. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes. 	
BBCL Jabalpur Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes. 	
BSCL Niwar Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balancing, Modernisation Rehabilitation Scheme. 2. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes 	
BSCL Salem Works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation and Modernisation Programme. 	

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Modernisation and Technology Upgradation Schemes</i>	<i>Diversification Schemes</i>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Modernisation of Mines and Works.3. Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement Schemes.	
	<p>Besides the above schemes Government had also approved Company's proposal for setting-up of a Yard at Jellingham for fabrication of decks, helidecks, etc., for off-shore platforms.</p>	

Annual Targets for Core Sector

2524. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual targets fixed in respect of nine core sectors i.e. power, coal, steel, railways, tele-communications, shipping and ports, fertilisers, cement and petroleum and natural gas during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the achievement made by these

sectors during the above period;

(c) the inter-annual growth rate in terms of or at constant prices and in terms of quantum of production ; and

(d) the target fixed in respect of above core sectors for the year 1992-93?

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

Sl. No	Sector	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Target)
		Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	
1	2		4	5	6	7
3.	Steel					
A.	Integrated Steel Plants (million tonnes)	1.83	9.42	10.00	10.40	11.77 (Prov.)
B.	Integrated and Mini Steel Plants (Million tonnes)	13.10	(Est.)	14.15	13.12	15.55 (Prov.)
	Inter-Annual Growth rate 10.4% and 5.0%					
4.	Railways					
	Originating freight traffic in million tonnes	353	341	360	362	375
	Annual Growth Rate is not applicable					
5.	Telecommunication Services				(upto Dec. 1991)	
A.	Switching Capacity (lakh lines)	0.5	5.7	9.5	3.26	9.5
B.	Direct Exchange Lines (Lakh Lines) or Telephone connections in lakhs	-	4.84	7.0	2.78	7.5

Sl. No.	Sector	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Target)
		Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.	Long Distance Public Telephone (LDPTS) (Panchyat Telephones)	15000	1742	20000	7663	48500
D.	Telex Exchange (numbers)	30	34	50	14	40
E.	Telex Capacity (in lines) Local	1766	1806	3084	850	3944
	Annual Growth Rate is not applicable					
6.	<i>Shipping and ports</i>					
A.	Shipping (Tonnage held by Indian fleet MGRT)	6.75	6.04	NA	6.0	NA
B.	Ports (Traffic handled at major ports - in million tonnes)	151	152.55	155	155	164
	Annual Growth Rate is not applicable					
7.	<i>Fertilizers</i>					
A.	Nitrogenous (lakh tonnes)	70.75	69.93	73.50	72.65	Not yet fixed

Sl. No.	Sector	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Target)
		Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.	Phosphatic (lakh tonnes)	20.00	20.51	26.50	26.00	Not yet fixed
	Inter-annual growth rate is 3.6% and 16.8%.					
B.	Cement (million tonnes)	49.00	49.04	NA	53.00	60.00
	Inter-annual growth rate is 8.1%.					
9	Petroleum & Natural Gas					
A.	Oil (MMT)	35.90	32.09	35.91	30.67	28.46
B.	Gas (MMMcfs)	125600	17997.92	20228.0	18279.95	19280.00
C.	Crude Through put (MMbbl) (refineries)	51.18	51.77	52.35	51.39	52.23
	Inter-annual growth rate is -- 7.05%, 1.57% and - 0.73% respectively					

**Financial Recruitments for Fertiliser
Projects during Eighth Plan**

2525. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up
an inter-ministerial working group to study
the financial requirements for setting up fer-
tiliser projects during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Gov-
ernment to tone up the production capacity
of fertiliser units through out the country?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government is continuously
monitoring the production of fertilisers by
manufacturers. Apart from revamp and re-
habilitation and retraining of existing old
units, it is also actively assisting the manu-
facturers in obtaining raw materials such as
natural gas, petroleum feedsteels, coal etc.
and services such as electricity, water etc. It
also assists them in allocation of wagons for
despatch of finished fertilisers. As a result of
these measures, the capacity utilisation of
existing plants is by and large being main-
tained at a very high level

Strategy for Public Sector

2526. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government have
worked out a three point strategy to improve
the performance of public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the sick public sector units
are incurring heavy losses; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by the
Government to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON): (a) and (b). The strategy to
improve the performance of public sector
has been announced in the Industrial Policy
Statement of July, 1991.

(c) and (d). As per the performance of
the enterprises during 1990-91, there are 54
sick public sector enterprises which have
incurred a loss of Rs. 1472.88 crores. The
enterprises which are covered under the
provisions of SICA are required to be re-
ferred to the Board for Industrial & Financial
Reconstruction (BIFR) for formulation of re-
vival/rehabilitation schemes for these enter-
prises.

[Translation]

**Essential Commodities to Labourers
and Farmers**

2527. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Essential Commodities
are being made available to the landless and
poor labourers and small farmers at reason-
able rates in the country;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Public Distribution System is universal in Character and does not distinguish the beneficiaries based on income or occupation etc. While the Central Government has assumed responsibility for procurement, storage and transportation of key essential commodities, viz. rice, wheat, levy sugar, edible oils, kerosene and soft coke the implementation of the PDS rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Complaints about non-availability of PDS items are looked into by the State Governments and UT Administrations and remedial action taken.

The Central Government has advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to monitor the supply and availability of essential commodities to the consumers, undertake regular inspection to curb unfair trade practices, diversion of PDS commodities into the open market and oversee the distribution of the commodities from the fair price shops to the consumers. State Governments/UT Administrations have also been requested to set up Vigilance Committees at various levels including at Fair Price Shops/Village level by involving consumers, particularly representatives of women, voluntary and Consumer organisations. Strengthening and streamlining of PDS is a continual process.

Adulteration of Coal

2528. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of adultera-

tion of coal being supplied from coal mines have been received;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Coal consumers, mostly power stations, have made complaints about receipt of oversized coal and presence of stones, shales and other extraneous material. In certain mines, thin bands of clay and stone occur inter-bedded in the coal seams. While mining coal from such seams, these bands get mixed with coal. Following steps are taken to minimise the quantity of stones and shales in coal sent to consumers:-

(i) while loading coal at the face in underground mines, these extraneous materials are segregated.

(ii) In the stocks on surface, wherever feasible manual picking is done to remove shale and stone pieces, and

(iii) In Coal Handling Plants slow moving picking belts are provided where picking up of shale and stone pieces is done.

Revival of closed Coal Mines

2529. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to revive the closed coal mines in Bihar after they declared as uneconomical;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the time by which these mines are proposed to be opened,

(d) the number of labourers working in said mines,

(e) whether any schemes has been formulated to rehabilitate the workers rendered jobless, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S B NYAMA GOUDA) (a) to (f) Closed collieries fall in two categories

(1) Those collieries which were taken over as closed and still continue to remain closed

(2) Those collieries which were taken over as working or which were opened after nationalisation but which are now closed

REASONS FOR COLLIERIES OF CATEGORY I CONTINUING TO REMAIN CLOSED ARE

(1) Those could not be merged /re grouped or amalgamated to form a reconstituted mine

(2) Lack of infrastructural facilities on account of geographical location

(3) Isolated patch deposit with very small reserves and seasonal workability

(4) Insufficient geological data available for such mines

(5) Non availability of reliable working plans in respect of old workings

(6) Not viable techno economically

REASONS FOR CLOSURE OF COLLIERIES OF CATEGORY II ARE

(i) Exhaustion of extractable reserves

(ii) Highly uneconomic working without any potential for future viability

(iii) Aderse geo-mining conditions

(iv) Safety considerations

Efforts are being made to re-open such of the closed collieries where intensive exploration efforts have given indications of their potentiality for commercial exploitation

Recently Government of Bihar has constituted a Joint Inspection Committee to study the feasibility of working the closed collieries in Bihar. The Committee would submit its report to Government of Bihar. It may be possible to indicate if and when these mines will be reopened for working. In case of collieries of category II Coal India Limited rehabilitates the Workers by redployment etc. Since these collieries are closed the question of number of labourers working in them does not arise

Manufacture of Superior Quality of Coal at Rajarappa Coal Projects

2530 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether superior quality coal has been manufactured at Rajarappa Coal Projects with the help of washing machine,

(b) whether the affluent from the coal machine is released in the Damodar river which causes pollution

(c) if so whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to control the pollution and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDE): (a) Rajarappa Project is an integrated project comprising of an open cost mine and a pitheau washery with a rated capacity of 3.00 million tonnes per annum of raw coking coal. Medium coking coal is washed at Hajarappa washery to produce clean coal with ash% in the range of 17.5% which is supplied to Steel plants.

(b) to (d). Rajarappa Washery is designed as a closed water circuit plant from where no effluent is discharged in normal circumstances. It is only during prolonged in failure or other unforeseen interruption in the normal working of the plant, some effluent may overflow. However, there are series of ponds made for collection of effluent when discharged. The Effluent is, thereafter collected and reclaimed from these ponds. To improve the recovery of effluents, following actions are being taken by the Central Coalfields Limited:

(i) Construction of three slurry ponds for recovery of solids from the effluents;

(ii) Extension of slurry treatment circuit with addition of thicker floatation machines and filters; and

(iii) Action has also been taken to pro-

cure shovel for the mechanised recovery of dry slurry from the slurry ponds.

Assistance to co-operatives for Providing Essential Commodities

2531. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:**
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide financial assistance to the co-operatives for providing essential commodities to the urban consumers,

(b) if so, the funds provided to each of the States during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the co-operative activities in which the said funds were utilised?

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

(b) and (c). Statements indicating the funds provided to each of the States during the last three years alongwith the details of the Coop. activities in which the said funds were utilised during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the Statement I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing Statewise financial assistance provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Coops. in Urban Areas during 1988-89.

Name of the State/U.T.	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Deptt Store	L.S.R.O.*	Small branch	Mobil van	Construction of building
Andhra Pradesh	4.50	1	-	-	-	-
Assam	9.00	1	2	3	-	-
Bihar	3.60	-	-	6	-	-
Gujarat	3.30	-	2	1	-	-
Karnataka	3.23	1	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	11.30	1	-	3	-	-
Maharashtra	9.35	-	1	-	1	1
Rajasthan	5.70	-	2	5	-	-
Tam Nadu	0.60	-	3	-	-	-
Tripura	13.73	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	9.20	1	4	3	-	-

<i>Name of the Site/U.T</i>	<i>Amount (Rs in lakh)</i>	<i>Dept Store</i>	<i>LSRO*</i>	<i>Small branch</i>	<i>Mobil van</i>	<i>Construction of building</i>
West Bengal	1 95	.	1	1	.	.
Total	75 46	5	15	22	1	1

*LSRO = Large Sized Retail Outlet

STATEMENT-II

Statewise details of Financial Assistance provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Coops. in Urban Areas during the year 1989-90.

State/UT	Amount (Rs.)	Purpose							
		Deptt. Store	Small Branch	Mobile Van	Construction of business premises & Renovation	Expansion	Rehabilitation	Consumer Industry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	12,55,000	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	
Assam	3,35,000	-	1	-	-	-	-1	-	
Gujarat	17,50,000	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Goa	6,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	3-	-	
J&K	10,00,000	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Karnataka	28,27,000	-	9	6	-	-	-1	-	
Kerala	2,55,000	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Maharashtra	62,31,000	3	8	1	1	1	1-	1	
Manipur	60,000	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Rajasthan	13,45,000	1	1	1	-	1	-1	-	
Tamil Nadu	10,30,000	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	

State/UT	Amount (Rs.)	Purpose							
		Deptt Store	LSRO*	Small Branch	Mobile Van	Construction of business premises	Expansion & Renovation	Rehabilitation	Consumer Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	19,35,000	-	1	5	-	-	--	-	
West Bengal	6,00,000	-	4	4	-	-	--	-	
A&N Island	5,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	--	1	
Total :	1,97,23,000	6	27	24	2	5	5	2	

*L.S.R.O = Large Sized Retail Outlet

STATEMENT-III

Statewise financial assistance provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Coop. in Urban Areas during 1990-91

State/UT	Amount (Rs.)	Purpose									
		Deptt. Store	LSRO*	Small Branch	Mobile Van	Rehabilitation	Cons. Industry	Construction of godown & business Premises	Expansion Deptt. Store		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Andhra Pradesh	15,72,000	1	5	3	-	-	-1	-			
Assam	7,05,000	-	2	2	-	-	--	-			
Bihar	60,000	-	-	1	-	-	--	-			
Gujarat	10,85,000	1	1	-	-	-	-1	-			
J&K	10,00,000	1	-	-	-	-	--	-			
Karnataka	11,70,000	-	2	15	-	-	--	-			
Kerala	4,50,000	-	2	3	-	-	--	-			
Madhya Pradesh	2,55,000	-	1	2	-	-	--	-			
Maharashtra	11,45,000	-	1	1	-	-	--	1			
Manipur	1,35,000	-	1	-	-	-	--	-			

State/UT	Amount (Rs.)	Purpose							
		Deptt. Store	LSRO*	Small Branch	Mobile Van	Rehabilitation	Cons. Industry	Construction of godown & business Premises	Expansion Deptt. Store
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	30,00,000	-	-	-	-	1	--	-	-
Orissa	4,65,000	-	3	1	-	-	--	-	-
Rajasthan	9,30,000	1	-	8	-	-	--	-	-
Tamil Nadu	17,05,000	1	7	1	1	-	--	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	17,15,000	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
West Bengal	15,25,000	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	1
A & N Island	9,10,000	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Daman Deu	3,90,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,82,17,000	7	29	43	2	2	1	3	2

[English]

Additional Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal

2532. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA
SHRI CHETAN P S.
• CHAUHAN
SHRI ANNA JOSHI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up four additional benches of the Central Administrative Tribunals,

(b) if so, the places where these benches are proposed to be set up, and

(c) the time by which these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) to (c) A proposal to set up three additional benches of Central Administrative Tribunal at Chandigarh, Jabalpur & Calcutta and a new bench at Nagpur is under consideration of the Gov-

ernment. The benches will be set up as soon as necessary approvals have been obtained.

Industrial Licences to States

2533. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during 1990 and 1991 for setting up of industries in various States, and

(b) the proposed location of each of these industries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF P J KURIEN) (a) A statement is enclosed

(b) Details such as name & address of the Undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture, capacity and number & date of issue of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

STATEMENT

Statement showing state-wise break-up of letters of intent (LOIs) and industrial licences (ILs) issued during the years 1990 & 1991

S.No	State/Union Territory	1990		1991	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55	23	58	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1
4.	Assam	4	2	4	-
5.	Bihar	11	8	7	5
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	2	-
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	-	-
8.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	1
9.	Delhi	5	6	3	4
10.	Goa	7	2	6	2
11.	Gujarat	69	38	101	34
12.	Haryana	44	13	32	18

No.	State/Union Territory	1990		1991	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13	6	14	2
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1	1	1
15.	Karnataka	59	30	54	16
16.	Kerala	7	4	13	4
17.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	47	16	46	10
19.	Maharashtra	160	79	173	54
20.	Manipur	-	1	-	-
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
22.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	2	-	-	-
24.	Orissa	12	5	12	6
25.	Pondicherry	3	2	3	2

No	State/Union Territory	1990		1991	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL
26	Punjab	36	14	32	14
27	Rajasthan	23	6	26	6
28	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
29	Tamil Nadu	97	53	68	28
30	Tripura	-	-	-	-
31	Uttar Pradesh	124	55	108	23
32	West Bengal	32	18	28	3
33	State not indicated/More than one State	4	3	4	4
Total		825	387	795	251

[Translation]

Coal Mines in Rajmahal Hills

2534. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the coal mines on large scale in the ranges of Rajmahal Hills in East Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise production of coal from these coal mines for the last three years, the details of the sale and the year-wise profit earned by the Government;

(d) whether heavy loss is being incurred due to large scale smuggling and illegal extraction of coal;

(e) if so, the time by which the Government propose to nationalise the coal mines of these regions; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDE): (a) and (b). In the Rajmahal Hills in East Bihar, Rajmahal O.C. mines with rated out put of 10.5 million tonnes per annum is under implementation, and the old Lalmatia underground mine has been amalgamated with Rajmahal open-cast Project. Besides, Hurrah 'C' mine has been planned to be developed in near future.

(c) The coal company has furnished the following details of coal production, sales realisation and profit/loss from Rajmahal mines:-

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Coal Production (Lakhs tonnes)	26.87	11.87	25.01
Sale Proceeds (Rs. Crores)	23.95	36.88	34.19
Profit/Loss (+) (-) (Rs. Crores)	(-) 9.49	(-) 26.38	(-) 31.80

(d) to (f). The Government has no report of any heavy loss arising out of smuggling of coal and its illegal extraction. Isolated incidences of illegal mining and pilferage of coal, as and when come to their notice, are dealt with by the coal company, with the help of local law and order authorities. All mines as well as projects under implementation are being operated by the Eastern Coalfields Limited (a Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.) as such the question of nationalisation does not arise.

[English]

Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.

2535. SHRI V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps being contemplated in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of the Company during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The outlay will be utilised for the manufacture of equipment for power plants, gas/coal based sponge iron plants and other process plants etc.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh under Housing Projects

2536. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Housing Projects during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 till date;

(b) whether the funds have been fully utilised,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial assistance to be allocated during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

Funds to Andhra Pradesh under Trysem

2537 SHRI M. V. S. MURTHY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the amount allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under TRYSEM Scheme during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92,

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the above period in Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the allocation under this scheme during Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) During 1989-90 and 1990-91 separate allocations were not being made for recurring expenses under TRYSEM. The expenditure on this account was being met from over-all allocations for Integrated Rural Development Programme. The allocation under this head for Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 is Rs.

132.10 lakhs. Under TRYSEM infrastructure head the allocation during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 was Rs. 92.68 lakhs, Rs. 110.84 lakhs and Rs. 117.20 lakh respectively.

(b) The number of youth trained is given below:-

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
11,361	15,020	11,609
	(upto January, 1992)	

(c) Allocation for Eighth Plan has not been finalised yet.

Funds Allocation for Rural Development

2538 SHRI M. V. S. MURTHY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the amount of funds allocated under rural development programmes during the last three years year wise, State wise and programme wise,

(b) the unspent money as on date, State-wise and programme-wise together with the reasons for the same,

(c) whether there is any proposal to form a Supervisory Body by including the concerned MPs in it over the District Rural Development Agency and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) (a) State-wise allocations under various rural development programmes for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the Statements I to VII

(b) In the implementation of any programme there is likelihood of some balance

remaining unspent at the end of the financial year. The State Governments utilise such amounts early in the next financial year.

bers of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) which draws up annual plans and oversees implementation of the same.

(c) and (d). MPs and MLAs are mem-

STATEMENT-I

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4922.08	5502.91	5502.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	427.20	469.44	469.44
3.	Assam	1493.76	1502.92	1502.92
4.	Bihar	9609.33	11025.89	11025.89
5.	Goa	89.00	97.80	97.80
6.	Gujarat	2306.64	2266.10	2266.10
7.	Haryana	691.08	542.26	542.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	361.06	194.14	194.14
9.	J & K	572.09	272.13	271.13
10.	Karnataka	2973.30	3444.34	3444.34
11.	Kerala	1805.79	1871.12	1871.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6599.79	7297.04	7297.04
13.	Maharashtra	5076.53	5894.54	5894.54
14.	Manipur	118.61	43.51	43.51
15.	Meghalaya	192.30	130.54	130.55
16.	Mizoram	178.00	195.60	195.60

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
17	Nagaland	186.90	205 38	205 38
18	Orissa	3557 74	3605.01	3605 01
19	Punjab	718 50	458 57	458 57
20	Rajasthan	3229 64	3514 63	3514 63
21	Sikkim	35 60	39 12	39 12
22	Tamil Nadu	4697 52	4940 58	4940 58
23	Tripura	164 18	153 97	153 97
24	Uttar Pradesh	13186 37	14727 97	14727 97
25	West Bengal	5389 59	6155 62	6155 62
26	A & N Islands	44 50	48 90	48 90
27	Chandigarh	8 90	9 78	9 78
28	D & N-Haveli	8 90	9 78	9 78
29	Daman & Diu	17 80	19 56	19 56
30	Delhi	44 50	48 90	48 90
31	Lakshadweep	44 50	48 90	5 00
32	Pondicherry	35 60	39 12	39 12
All India		68795 30	74775 05	74731 16

STATEMENT-II

(f s in lakhs)

(Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM))

SI No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94 00	117 78	117 28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8 24	9 88	9 88
3	Assam	28 14	32 02	32 02
4	Bihar	183.28	234 98	234 98
5	Goa	3 40	4 08	4 08
6	Gujarat	14 60	48 30	48 30
7	Haryana	12 60	11 56	11 56
8	Himachal Pradesh	6 14	4 14	4.14
9.	J & K	11 00	5.78	5.78
10.	Karnataka	57.24	73.40	73.40
11.	Kerala	33.96	39 88	39.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	126 82	155 52	155 52
13.	Maharashtra	97.66	125 62	125 62
14.	Manipur	2.58	0 92	0.92
15.	Meghalaya	3.88	2 78	2.78
16.	Mizoram	3.44	4 12	4 12
17.	Nagaland	3.60	4 32	4 32
18	Orissa	68.90	76 82	76 82
19.	Punjab	13.26	9.98	9 78

*(Rs in lakhs)**(Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM))*

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
20	Rajasthan	61.76	74.90	74.90
21	Sikkim	0.70	0.84	0.84
22	Tamil Nadu	89.58	105.30	105.30
23	Tripura	2.90	3.28	3.28
24	Uttar Pradesh	252.26	313.88	313.88
25	West Bengal	102.18	131.18	131.18
26	A & N Islands	0.85	1.02	1.02
27	Chandigarh	0.18	0.21	0.21
28	D & N Haveli	0.18	0.21	0.21
29	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.42	0.21
30	Delhi	0.85	1.02	1.02
31	Lakshadweep	0.85	1.02	1.02
32	Pondicherry	0.58	0.82	0.82
All India		1316.06	1595.49	1595.28

STATEMENT - III

Jawahar Rogar Yojana (JRY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		NREP	RLEGE*	
1	2	3	4	5
				6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8930 83	6830 83	19319.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99 40	52 64	307.15
3	Assam	1021 48	1431 04	5276 90
4	Bihar	13617 76	10054 43	38711.91
5	Goa	100 36	82 43	378 75
6	Gujarat	3076 90	2357 62	7954 79
7.	Haryana	913 50	671 14	2068.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	572 65	352.18	1153 50
9.	J & K	692 07	430.83	1682 74
10.	Karnataka	4178 23	3297 80	12093 58
11	Kerala	3586 04	2686 74	6569 99
				6396.19

Sl No	State/UT	NREP			RLEGE*		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	7555 18			5935 82	25618 79	26402 50
13	Maharashtra	7273 74			5714.19	20993 90	20424 1
14	Manipur	7700 09			74 07	441 73	423 83
15	Meghalaya	132 27			99 76	458 13	495 91
16	Mizoram	79 32			44 14	167 4*	208 90
17	Nagaland	9*			87 56	504 99	610 00
18	Orissa	4004 76			3155 69	12655 81	13094 95
19	Punjab	973 98			707 30	1608, 66	1675 65
20	Rajasthan	3715 63			2811 27	12594 24	12805 28
21	Sikkim	80 88			45 57	197 83	193.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	7249 95			5630 88	17659 64	17223 66
23	Tripura	281 56			192 32	541 43	550 40
24	Uttar Pradesh	16755 55			12493 55	51706 13	51093 28

Sl. No	State/UT	1988-89				1989-90	1990-91
*		NREP				RLEGP*	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
25	West Bengal	7246.64	5412.94	21610.16	21786.94		
26	A & N Islands	66.73	41.81	164.80	156.56		
-	—	21.68	—	40.77	38.81		
28	Andhra Pradesh	—	21.42	83.80	84.99		
29	Daman & Diu	22.33	11.30	52.40	50.07		
30	Delhi	43.81	46.50	187.42	184.18		
31	Lakshadweep	35.44	20.39	81.75	78.49		
32	Pondicherry	61.14	45.96	157.80	153.25		
	ALL INDIA	93546.42	70843.59	263066.60	262780.27		

* There was no state share under RLEGP

STATEMENT - IV

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2504 00	2301.00	2301.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	454.00	417.00	417.00
3.	Assam	137-00	1370.00	1370.00
4.	Bihar	2950 00	2710.00	2710.00
5.	Goa	51 00	50.00	50.00
6.	Gujarat	1612.00	1464 00	1464.00
7.	Haryana	1000 00	867.00	867 00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	642 00	640 00	640 00
9.	J & K	1916 00	1913.00	1913 00
10.	Karnataka	2304 00	2116 00	2116 00
11.	Kerala	117 00	1076 00	1076.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2773 00	2547.00	2547.00
13.	Maharashtra	3334 00	3063.00	3063.00
14.	Manipur	308 00	308.00	308.00
15.	Meghalaya	420 00	420.00	420 00
16.	Mizoram	133	117.00	117.00
17.	Nagaland	422 00	422.00	422.00
18.	Orissa	1312 00	1206 00	1206.00
19.	Punjab	418 00	384.00	384.00
20.	Rajasthan	4172 00	3666.00	3666.00

(Rs. in lakhs,

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
21.	Sikkim	372.00	372.00	372.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1986.00	1824.00	1824.00
23.	Tripura	350.00	350.00	350.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4646.00	4268.00	4268.00
25.	West Bengal	1793.00	1648.00	1648.00
26.	A & N Islands	40.00	40.00	40.00
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	12.00	12.00	12.00
29.	Daman & Diu	28.00	20.00	20.00
30.	Delhi	13.00	13.00	13.00
31.	Lakshadweep	10.00	10.00	10.00
32.	Pondicherry	26.00	26.00	26.00
All India		38542.00	35640.00	35640.00

STATEMENT-V*(Rs. in lakhs)**Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.280	102.600	102.600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.510	3.090	3.090

*(Rs. in lakhs)**Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
3.	Assam	42.160	37.200	37 200
4.	Bihar	205.530	181.350	181.350
5.	Goa	1.700	1.470	1.470
6.	Gujarat	56.440	49.800	49.800
7.	Haryana	19.210	16 950	16 950
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.530	16.350	16 350
9.	J & K	22.780	20 100	20 100
10.	Karnataka	92.820	01 900	821 900
11.	Kerala	83.810	73 950	73 950
12.	Madhya Pradesh	137.360	121 200	121 200
13.	Maharashtra	149.430	131 850	131 850
14.	Manipur	4 760	4 200	4 200
15.	Meghalaya	6.120	5 400	5 400
16.	Mizoram	2 210	1 950	1 950
17.	Nagaland	4.420	3 900	3 900
18.	Orissa	71.400	63 00	63 000
19.	Punjab	20.480	66 600	66 600
20.	Rajasthan	75.480	66 600	66 600
21.	Sikkim	111.870	1 650	1 650
22.	Tamil Nadu	125.970	111.150	111.150

(Rs. in lakhs)

Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
23	Tripura	9.350	8.250	8.250
24.	Uttar Pradesh	300.390	265.050	265.050
25.	West Bengal	123.930	109.350	109.350
26	A & N Islands	0.340	0.300	0.030
27	Chandigarh	0.030	0.030	0.750
28	D & N Haveli	0.340	0.750	0.300
29	Daman & Diu	0.680	0.030	0.030
30.	Delhi	1.360	0.630	0.630
31.	Lakshadweep	0.030	0.300	0.300
32.	Pondicherry	0.850	1.200	1.200
All India		1700.000	1500.000	1500.000

STATEMENT-VI

(Rs. in lakhs)

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1203.00	1203.00	1203.00
2.	Bihar	828.00	828.00	828.00
3.	Gujarat	746.00	746.00	746.00
4.	Haryana	135.00	135.00	135.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	214.50	214.50	214.50
6.	Karnataka	1249.00	1249.00	1249.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	809.00	809.00	809.00
8.	Maharashtra	1343.00	1343.00	1343.00
9.	Orissa	621.00	621.00	621.00
10.	Rajasthan	514.00	514.00	514.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	657.00	657.00	657.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1386.00	1386.00	1386.00
13.	West Bengal	517.50	517.50	517.50
Total		10223.00	10223.00	10223.00

STATEMENT-VII

(Rs. in lakhs)

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.00	225.00	225.00
2.	Haryana	425.00	425.00	425.00
3.	Rajasthan	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	200.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00	300.00	300.00
Total		4950 00	4950.00	4950 00

Development of Slums

2539. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether a central scheme is being implemented for the development of slums;

(b) if so, since when and the works undertaken for the development of slums;

(c) whether Government propose to take some steps for the development of slums in some major cities on priority during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A Centrally sponsored scheme called "Urban Basic Services" was launched in 1986 on a pilot basis for the convergent provision of social services and physical amenities in slums through the formation of community groups. On the basis of experience gained, a revised scheme called "Urban Basic Serv-

ices for the Poor" was launched in 1990-91 which emphasises provision of social services, such as, mother and child health care, pre-school learning, non-formal education and assistance to disadvantaged groups in conjunction with provision of physical amenities under the State sector scheme of "Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums".

(c) and (d) The details of the VIIIth Plan have not yet been finalised

Decline in Exports by BHEL

2540. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether BHEL has been diversifying its products range to utilise its capacity consequent upon its decline in exports; and

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in exports of BHEL during 1990-91 as compared to the exports in the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no decline in the exports of BHEL, rather exports have been increasing as indicated below

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
BHEL Exports (Physical & Deemed)	276	381	490

News Items Captioned 'NDCM Land Scam-Administration on Allotment Spree'

2541. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA:
DR. AMITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "NDCM land scam Administrator on allotment spree" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated January 14, 1992;

(b) whether any enquiry into the affairs of the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been made; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) The Government has asked for a report in this regard.

Recruitment Through Employment Exchanges

2542. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA:
DR. AMIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer the two news-items captioned "Foreign jobs also through exchanges" and "where hope turns into frustration" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated January 17, 1992 and state:

(a) whether henceforth vacancies for abroad will be filled up through Employment Exchanges only and private persons will be filled up through Employment Exchanges only and private persons will be completely eliminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of the Government/semi-Government/autonomous/public sector undertakings etc. do not notify the vacancies to the Employment Exchanges but fill up such vacancies directly of their own; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure that recruitment is made through the Employment Exchanges only and the long roll of unemployed youths is reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Labour.

(b) does not arise.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of personnel and Training, all vacancies arising under the Central Government Offices/es-

establishments (including quasi-Government institutions and statutory organisations), irrespective of the nature and duration (other than those filled through the Union Public Service Commission, Banking Recruitment Board, Staff Selection Commission etc.) are to be filled through the Employment Exchanges alone. The vacancies can be filled from other perishable sources only where the Employment Exchange concerned issues a non-availability certificate. Similarly, recruitment to posts in public enterprises carrying pay-scales the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 1250/- per month is required to be made only through the Employment Exchanges.

Drinking Water Projects with Assistance of World Bank

2543 DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA
SHRI ANNNA JOSHI:
SHRI KUNJEE LAL:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI.

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country, State-wise where drinking water projects are being implemented with the assistance of World Bank or L.I.C. at present together with their present status;

(b) the places where the Government propose to launch new drinking water projects with the help of World bank or LIC,

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be involved on each of the projects, and

(d) the tie schedule for completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Since Water supply is a State subject, the status of drinking water projects, including LIC funded, is not being monitored by the Central Government. However, a list of ongoing World Bank water supply projects, which require prior clearance of the Central Government in is given enclosed statement.

(b) to (c). No new project has been proposed for World Bank assistance in this sector.

STATEMENT

On going World Bank aided Water Supply and Sanitation Projects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage project | Anand, Godhra, Nadiad, Bhavanagar, and Jamnagar, rural water supply in 9 regional and problem villages. |
| 2. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation project. | Coimbatore, 20 towns, 521 rural habitations; Madurai; Salem, 11 towns, 264 rural habitations, 44 small/ media towns; Manapalai Municipality and 59 way-side villages; Pudukottai Municipality, 3 town panchayats and 15 way-side villages; Pollachi municipality and 11 way-side villages, Thiru- |

- | | |
|---|--|
| | annamalai municipality; Sankarankoil Municipality, Adegulam Town Panchayat and 88 way-side villages; Kancheepuram Municipality. |
| 3. Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project. | Puthencuruz and adjoining four panchayats; Greater Cochin Development Area (12 Panchayats; four sub-urban panchayats of Kottayam, Quilon Municipality & adjoining 6 panchayats, Adoor and Pathempuram Panchayat, thithava and adjoining 4 panchayats, villappil panchayat. |
| 4. Third Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project | Bombay. |
| 5. Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project. | Madras. |
| 6. Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project. | Hyderabad and Secunderabad |
| 7. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project. | Districts of Thana, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buldhana and Chandrapur. |

[Translation]**Urban Art Commission**

2544. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to nominate/appoint some members of 'Urban Art Commission

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these appointments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 3 members are to be appointed by the Government.

(c) No definite time can be given by which these appointments will be made.

Recruitment of Handicapped Persons

2545. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recruit blind and handicapped persons in Group 'A' and 'B' Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The proposal to provide for reservation for physically handicapped including the visually handicapped in Group A&B posts in under consideration of Government.

[English]

Vacancies of Beldars in C.P.W.D.

2546. SHRI KANIYA MUNDLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies of Beldars in the reserved category of Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in CPWD in its Electrical Coordination Circle, I.P. Estate, New Delhi;

(b) whether the persons sponsored by the Employment Exchange are awaiting for their selection; and

(c) if so, the time by which formalities for selection are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is a backlog in the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes due to non-availability of muster roll Beldars belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). The Employment Exchange had sponsored the names of candidates on 24.2.1992. The candidates have been called for interview on 26.3.92 and formalities for selection will be completed as soon as possible.

Wax Industry in Bihar

2547. SHRI RAMASRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wax industry in Jahana-bad district of Bihar is facing crisis due to shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to make the raw material available to the wax industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) The Government has not received representation regarding inadequate availability of slack wax/paraffin wax from small scale units in the Jahanabad district of Bihar

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

Funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

2548. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the current financial year 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the amounts proposed to be released by April, 30, 1992; and

(c) the amounts actually spent and the employment actually generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Budget Estimates for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 2046.00 crores. The Statewise allocation for 1992-93 as well as amounts proposed to be released by April 30, 1992 have not been finalised.

(c) As per the reports received from the States/Union Territories so far, Rs. 1590.90 crores have been spent and 501.97 million mandays of employment has been generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the country upto January, 1992. The Statewise details are given in statement.

STATEMENT

Amount spent and Employment Generated under JRY During 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Employment Generated (lakh Mandays)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11355.76	431.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.67	3.54
3.	Assam	2576.12	56.53
4.	Bihar	18554.33	467.48
5.	Goa	248.57	6.85
6.	Gujarat	6494.51	153.98
7.	Haryana	1097.14	18.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	689.59	21.25
9.	J & K	788.92	26.76
10.	Karnataka	6100.11	219.92
11.	Kerala	4368.38	107.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20171.26	674.60
13.	Maharashtra	11723.90	451.69
14.	Manipur	139.12	2.68
15.	Meghalaya	341.62	8.71

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Employment Generated (lakh Mandays)</i>
1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	186.32	4.28
17.	Nagaland	366.01	14.91
18.	Orissa	7992.45	196.60
19.	Punjab	751.38	13.00
20.	Rajasthan	9403.60	274.32
21.	Sikkim	198.97	7.32
22.	Tamil Nadu	14749.50	579.44
23.	Tripura	312.32	8.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27929.53	959.51
25.	West Bengal	12104.18	299.91
26.	A & N Islands	46.77	1.47
27.	D & N Haveli	69.45	2.97
28.	Daman & Diu	23.25	0.75
29.	Lakshadweep	39.18	1.74
30.	Pondicherry	147.42	4.23
Total		159090.31	5019.75

Sealing of Buildings by MCD

2549. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had sealed/demolished buildings in various parts of Delhi during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after the demolition/sealing owners of the buildings started with their construction activities; and

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

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

[Translation]

Industries in UP

2550. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals from Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up new industries in Bareilly and Badaun district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During past 3 years one proposal each had been received for setting up new industries in Bareilly and Badaun districts, from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and these have been approved.

Production of Coal

2551. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal of various types produced in the country since January, 1991;

(b) the names of the companies producing coal;

(c) the month-wise production thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action to increase their production during the last three years;

(e) if so, he details thereof; and

(f) the total requirement of the cooking coal in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The information is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). the information is given in statement -II.

(d) and (e). Steps taken to augment coal production, *inter-alia*, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(f) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to know the total requirement of coking coal in the country. The total requirement of coking coal of the integrated steel plants for 1991-92 is 32 million tonnes.

STATEMENT-I

*Grade-wise production for the period
January, 91 to January, 92*

(million tonnes)

NON-COKING

A	3.24
B	24.25

*(Million tonnes)**(Million tonnes)***NON-COKING****C 50.31****D 27.31****E 35.55****F 57.10****Un-graded 1.12****Total 198.88****COKING****Metallurgical &
Non-linked
washery grade 52.22****Grand Total 251 10**

STATEMENT - II

Companywise/monthwise production of coal

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	Jan' 91	Feb' 91	March 91	April 91	May 91	June 91	July 91	Aug' 91	Sept' 91	Oct' 91	Nov' 91	Dec' 91	Jan' 91	Feb' 91	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	ECL	2.54	2.80	3.61	1.72	1.60	1.60	1.68	1.60	1.48	1.72	1.86	2.14	2.68	2.97	30.00
2.	BCCL	3.03	3.29	4.30	1.74	1.86	1.91	1.93	1.88	1.61	1.94	2.07	2.82	2.90	2.93	34.01
3.	CCL	3.26	3.66	4.06	1.93	2.12	2.18	1.73	1.86	1.94	2.22	2.64	3.18	3.55	3.87	38.20
4.	NCL	2.98	2.78	3.54	1.97	1.96	1.85	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.88	2.91	3.14	3.23	3.30	36.63
5.	WCL	2.44	2.36	3.53	1.86	1.76	1.71	1.64	1.50	1.76	1.91	2.06	2.49	2.61	2.60	30.23
6.	SECL	5.70	5.55	7.03	4.63	4.71	4.59	4.64	4.32	4.55	5.22	5.97	6.53	6.80	6.72	76.78
7	NEC	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	1.20
8.	CIL	20.05	20.55	26.22	13.92	14.08	13.89	13.64	13.25	13.48	15.96	17.62	20.20	21.69	22.48	247.03
9.	SCCL	1.73	1.67	1.80	1.58	1.49	1.33	1.41	1.80	1.49	1.59	1.82	2.01	2.09	1.91	23.52
10.	OTHERS (Collieries of TISCO/JISCO/DVC)	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.39	5.33
	ALL INDIA	22.16	22.58	28.40	15.86	15.94	15.58	15.44	15.22	15.33	17.93	19.83	22.61	24.20	24.78	275.88

[English]

Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment

2552. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a massive scheme to train rural youths to make them capable of earning their livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked therefor during 1992-93; and

(d) the total number of youths expected to be given training under that scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) A centrally sponsored scheme [Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)] was launched on 15th August, 1979.

(b) The objective of the scheme is to provide technical entre-preneurial skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment including wage-employment. The expenditure under this scheme is shared equally by Central and State Governments.

(c) During 1992-93 the Budget allocation (Central share) is as follows:

- (i) Recurring expenses on TRYSEM : Rs. 20.00 crores
- (ii) Strengthening of TRYSEM infrastructure : Rs. 8.00 crores

(d) The indicative target for coverage of training to rural youth under TRYSEM has

been fixed at 4.25 lakh youth annually.

Demolition of Harijan Basti of Palam Extension

2553. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has demolished the houses in Harijan Basti of Palam Extension Delhi;

(b) whether most of the houses were constructed on the plots allotted under the housing schemes for the Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has not demolished any house in Harijan Basti, Palam. D.D.A. has however, got the encroachment removed from its own land falling in Khasra No. 34 ka 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, min on 5.2.92. This land was acquired vide award No. 157/86-87 dated 19/9/1986 and its vacant physical possession was taken over from Land Acquisition Collector/Land & Building Department, Delhi Administration on 13.10.1986.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

[Translation]

Development of Eastern U.P.

2554. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided by the Union Government to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any commission has been set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, whether the recommendations of the Commission have been implemented by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The devolution of assistance by the Union Government to the State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, is through the mechanism of (i) transfer of resources under modified formula, (ii) special area programme such as Hill Areas Development programme, Tribal Sub Plan etc., and (iii) devolution of non-plan resources by the Finance Commission. The assistance is provided for the State as a whole and not for any part thereof except for assistance for the special area programmes, which is given for tackling specific problems identified on the basis of national importance. Assistance for the special area programmes, therefore, flow only to the States where the identified problems exist.

(b) to (d). In 1982, the Planning Commission and the Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a Joint Study Team, under the Chairmanship of Mr. B.P. Patel, to report on the progress of socio-economic development of four Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and to suggest measures for improvement. The State has reported that most of the recommendations were implemented.

World Bank Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Water Supply Projects

2555. SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank's assistance has been provided to Government of Madhya Pradesh for water supply projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

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

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

[English]

Strategy for Public Sector

2556. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out a 3 point strategy to improve the performance of public sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of sick public sector units at present state-wise; and

(c) the amount likely to be involved to rehabilitate these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The strategy to improve the performance of public sector has been announced in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991.

(b) and (c). On the basis of performance of enterprises during 1990-91, there are 54 sick enterprises. State-wise list of these enterprises is given in the enclosed statement. The sick enterprises which are cov-

ered under the provisions of SICA are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes. While examining the revival/rehabilitation plans, the BIFR shall draw up enterprise specific schemes and the amount involved in such rehabilitation activities shall differ from case to case.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. State/Name of PSE

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Southern Pesticides Ltd.

ASSAM

2. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Mktg.

BIHAR

3. Bharat Refractones Ltd.
4. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd

GUJARAT

5. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.

HARYANA

6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

KARNATAKA

7. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
8. Vignyan Industries Ltd.
9. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
10. NTC (APKIM) Ltd.

Sl. No. State/Name of PSE

KERALA

11. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

MADHYA PRADESH

12. NTC (M.P.) Ltd.

MAHARASHTRA

13. Maharashtra Antibiotics Ltd.
14. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
15. National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.
16. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
17. NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd

NAGALAND

18. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.

ORISSA

19. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.

UTTAR PRADESH

20. Triveni Structural Ltd.
21. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
22. Scooters India Ltd.
23. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.
24. British India Corpn. Ltd.
25. Cawnpore Textile Ltd.
26. Elgin Mills Ltd.

Sl. No. State/Name of PSE

27. NTC (U.P.) Ltd.
28. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- WEST BENGAL**
29. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
30. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
31. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
32. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
33. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
34. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
35. Weighbird India Ltd.
36. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
37. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
38. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
39. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
40. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
41. National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.
42. Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.
43. Birds, Jute & Exports Corpn.
44. Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.
-

Sl. No. State/Name of PSE

45. National Instruments Ltd.
46. NTC (West Bengal) Ltd.
47. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.
48. Bengal Immunity Ltd.
- DELHI**
49. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
50. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.
51. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
52. Central Electronics Ltd.
53. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
54. Intelligent Communications System Ltd.
-

Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi

2557. **SHRI RAMDEW RAM:**
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 18, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4334 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that out of the colonies mentioned in the earlier Question, only Shahdara comes in the Union Territory of Delhi and the rest fall in U.P. While information in regard to water supply pertaining to colonies falling within Uttar Pradesh is not available, water supply in respect of Shahdara is reported to be satisfactory.

Participation of Workers in Management

2558. DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made further in the procedure initiated by the Government in regard to the participation of workers in management;

(b) the extent to which this policy is being implemented in public sector undertakings;

(c) whether any discussions have been held with the trade union leaders in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 1990. A number of notices for moving amendments to the Bill were received in the 155th Session of the Rajya Sabha. The Bill has not yet been taken up for consideration by the House.

(b) A scheme on employees' participation in management was notified by the Central government on December 30, 1983. It is applicable to all Central Public Sector Undertakings except those which are specifically exempted. A majority of the Central Public Sector undertakings have introduced workers' participation in management at the shop floor and the enterprise level.

(c) No discussion has specifically been held with the trade union leaders regarding the aforesaid Bill.

(d) Does not arise.

Circular to ban Promotions

2559. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued a circular to impose ban on promotions to different cadres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Government have not issued any general orders imposing a ban on promotions.

Scheme for Casual Employees

2560. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are disparities in wages and conditions of work between permanent and casual employees;

(b) whether on the basis of a Supreme Court judgement in 1982, a scheme was prepared to ensure justice to the casual employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the scheme is being implemented in Public Sector Undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The wages and condition of work of the permanent and casual employees are governed by different sets of rules.

(b) to (d). The Supreme Court in their judgement in the Asian Games Complex case through Writ Petition No. 8143 of 1981 issued certain directions. Their directions with specific reference to the violation of labour laws in the execution of works in the Asiad Projects were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities in the Central Government as well as the Delhi Administration for necessary action. The observations of the Court regarding irregular deductions of jamadari commission from the wages of the workers and inadequacy of the punishments for violation of labour laws were brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with the request to prevent the practice of Jamadari commission. They were also requested to take up the matter regarding inadequacy of punishments awarded with the respective High Courts for issue of necessary instructions to the judicial official and magistrates.

[Translation]

Vacation of Accommodation by Ex-Ministers and Ex-MP's

2561. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH
DRONA:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ex-Ministers and ex-MPs who have not vacated Government accommodations uptill now;

(b) the details of the efforts being made for getting the Government accommodations vacated from these ex-Ministers and ex-MPs and time by which these are likely to be vacated;

(c) the details of the arrears of amount pending under various heads against ex-Minister and ex-MPs and the efforts being made to recover the same; and

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any new guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of ex-Ministers and Ex-MPs who have not vacated the general pool accommodation uptill now is attached. Cancellation of allotment of accommodation in all the cases has been done and necessary steps are being taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to get the premises vacated. The Prime Minister has also taken up the matter with the ex-Ministers and ex-MPs for vacation of the premises.

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

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Minister/Ex-MP</i>	<i>Bungalow No.</i>
1	S/Shri Dinesh Singh	1, Thyagaraja Marg
2.	H.K L Bhagat	34, Pnthvi Raj Road
3	Janardhan Poojari	7 Akbar Road
4	Mahabir Prasad	17, Teen Murti Marg
5	Vasant P Sathe	2, Krishna Memon Marg
6	Smt R K Bajpai	6, Ashoka Road
7	M Thambi Durai	25, Tughlak Road
8	Bhajaman Behra	1, Teen Murti Lane
9	Ajay Singh	5, Safdarjung Lane
10	Bhaktacharan Dass	14, Teen Murti Lane
11	Harmohan Dhawan	11, Teen Murti Lane
12	K C. Pant	7, Thyagaraja Marg
13	Ramji Lal Suman	20, Willingdon Crescent
14	Purshottam Kaushik	13, B R Mehta Lane
15	Smt Viyanti Mala Bali	76, Lodhi Estate
16	Manoj Pandey	CII/67, Moti Bagh
17	G K Moopanar	24, Akbar Road
18	Late Sh Darbara Singh	9, Krishna Menon Marg

[English]**No Industry Districts in Bihar**

2562 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Bihar that have been included in the list of non-industry districts,

(b) whether a proposal for setting up industrial units in the said districts is under consideration of the Government,

(c) if so, the time by which these industrial units are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) In Bihar, Arurangabad, Bhojpur, Khagria, Nalanda, Purnea and Saharsa have been declared as No-Industry Districts.

(b) to (d). Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Government wherever possible.

Under the Growth Centre Scheme, Bihar has been allotted six growth centres, out of which locations of five have been selected and announced. A growth centre each is proposed to be developed in the districts of Aurangabad and Purnea. The selected centre would be provided with all basic infrastructure facilities for industrial development. The scheme would be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Applications for Industries in Bihar

2563. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government to set up industries in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications cleared/ rejected;

(c) the reasons for these applications lying pending since long; and

(d) the efforts made so far for early

disposal of those applications pending for industrial clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). During the period 1989 to 1992 (upto 29.2.92) 149 applications to set up industries in Bihar have been received. Of these 149 applications, 26 have been approved, 44 have been rejected and 15 have been otherwise disposed of.

(c) and (d). There are specified time limits for the disposal of applications for grant of industrial approvals. All steps are taken to ensure that the applications are disposed of within this time frame.

[*English*]

Explorations at Dwarka

2564. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since when explorations have been carried out at Dwarka by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa;

(b) the findings thereof;

(c) whether an analysis of these findings has been made;

(d) if so, the conclusions thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal for exploration at Dehotsarga near Somnath; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Underwater explorations of Dwarka carried out since 1982 have led to the following significant findings:-

— a jetty and inner and outer fortifications;

— Mooring stones and large 3-holed anchors datable to 1500 BC found in 12.5 metre water depth.

— A number of antiquities, such as seal inscribed jar, anchors, pottery, iron, bronze and copper artifacts and bases of flagposts recovered.

(c) and (d). As per the tentative conclusions drawn, the legendary city of Dwarka is believed to have been a large fortified port-city built by reclaiming land from the sea and subsequently submerging in it. The excavated city could be assigned to 1600 B.C. based on the Thermoluminescence date.

(e) and (f). Explorations in the vicinity of Somnath upto 10 metre water depth were carried out in January, 1992

Finance for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

2565. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a national level financing institution for

rural water supply and sanitation projects to attract public contribution and investment in this sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Land in States

2566. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where residents of other States cannot purchase land; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Workers affected by 'Exit Policy'

2567 SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of the sick public sector undertakings may lose their jobs in the coming years as a result of "Exit Policy";

(b) if so, the number of the employees likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the basis for calculating the number of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). As per the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, all sick industrial companies in the public sector are liable to be referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for the formulation of suitable revival/rehabilitation schemes. Based on the performance upto the year 1990-91, there are 54 such sick industrial public sector undertakings and the total number of regular employees in these 54 enterprises are 3.33 lakh as on 31.3.1991. BIFR which will consider specific viable proposal for suitable revival/rehabilitation and may also examine the number of employees becoming redundant in each case.

Disinvestment of Shares in Public Sector Undertakings

2568. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out disinvestment of shares in the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of the Undertakings and percentage of disinvestment in each of these;

(c) whether the Government propose to go in for further disinvestment of shares in Public Sector Undertakings soon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Disinvestment of shares of a few selected public sector undertakings has been carried out the details of which are given in the enclosed statement. There is no proposal to go in for further disinvestment in the current financial year.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSE</i>	<i>%age of disinvestment</i>
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
2.	Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	0.27
3.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	0.67
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
5.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	20.00
6.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	20.00
7.	State Trading Corpn.	7.98

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSE</i>	<i>%age of disinvestment</i>
1	2	3
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	20.00
9.	Shipping Corpn. of India	20.00
10.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
11.	HMT Ltd.	5.43
12.	Dredging Corpn. of India	1.44
13.	P. of Electronics Ltd.	20.00
14.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	10.01
15.	Indian Telephone Industries	20.00
16.	Adrew Yule	13.57
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	20.00
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	3.64
19.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	20.00
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	20.00
21.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	5.84
22.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	5.00
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.	5.00
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	2.72
25.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	20.00
26.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	20.00
27.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	2.28

Sl. No.	Name of the PSE	%age of disinvestment
1	2	3
28.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1.54
29.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	16.05
30.	CMC Ltd.	16.69

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you one by one. Kindly sit down.

[Interruptions]

SHRI KHELSAI SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, people in Vadafnagar Development Block in Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh are facing starvation. In village Bijakura, the daughter-in-law of Rabai Pando Bakli and her grandson Babu Lal died of starvation on 16.2.1992. On 5.3.1992 in Navgai village, Birju Pando and in village Koguar one Gond tribal died of starvation. The situation over there has become quite grim now. The tribals have neither wheat, nor money nor any relief centres have been opened there. For many years, there has been scanty rainfall due to which the production of wheat is on the wane. There is no vegetation in the forests. The Pando tribe largely survives upon vegetation. There is need to open relief centres in these villages failing which the poor tribals will perish of starvation.

Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to send the hon. Agriculture Minister and the hon. Minister of Food to Vadafnagar in Sarguja district and ask them

to examine the situation and open relief centres on a large scale and make arrangements to send wheat and money from here.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the tribal area of Madhya Pradesh, relief schemes are simply not being implemented. I am not concerned how many relief schemes have been launched by the Madhya Pradesh Government but I would certainly like you to instruct the Union Agriculture Minister and the Minister of Food to look into the matter. I seek your protection in this matter because the situation over there has become quite grim. People have neither wheat nor water and people are dying of hunger. We seek your intervention. Kindly direct the hon. Minister to send a Central team to assess the situation there and communicate our feelings to the Hon. Prime Minister.

Earlier also, that region was affected by drought in 1967. At that time, SVD Government was in power. The SVD Government did the same thing which the Government is doing today. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself went to Vadafnagar and she launched relief works there in one year, almost one lakh people were given work. But till now, no relief work has been started in Madhya Pradesh. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being misused. The Chief Minister of the State has written a letter, in

which it has been stated that 13,000 labourers are working there. Previously, almost one and a half lakh people were getting work whereas today only 13,000 people are getting work there. That is the reason, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek your protection in this matter. We are very much worried. We are sitting here, but people are dying of hunger. We are not able to go to our constituencies.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I request you to give us some protection.(Interruptions).....

Mr. Speaker Sir, the entire public distribution system has collapsed. Whatever food grains are sent for distribution we sold in the black market. The Central Government wanted to supply foodgrains to tribals on subsidized prices. What to talk of cheaper foodgrains, they are not getting foodgrains at all and they are dying of hunger. That is why we are extremely unhappy and therefore, seek your protection. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the tribals are facing a problem regarding foodgrains, then we would like that while the State Government is looking after it, in future the Central Government should also look after this aspect. I would therefore, like to urge the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should discuss this with the concerned Minister and render as much help as is possible.

[Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you. If you please speak one after the other many of you will be able to make the points. Now Shri A. Charles to speak.

[Interruptions]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, in the Eighth Lok Sabha, in the year 1988,

the then Minister of Energy Shri Vasant Sathe made a categorical statement in this august House that the Kayamkulam Thermal Project for Kerala was sanctioned. He had also made it clear that when once it was started it might take a maximum of four years for the completion of the Project. We hoped that by the year 1992 we would get the much-awaited energy in Kerala. Kerala is facing an acute power shortage. It is very unfortunate that after four years even the final sanction has not been given for the Kayamkulam thermal Project. It was as prestigious project of having a capacity of 3000 mega watts. But in the process of the Project being processed it was pruned to about 800 mega watts. And now it is proposed to be dropped. I was shocked to hear an answer last week that the Project is being reconsidered again. That means at some stage, somewhere that has been cancelled. We are not aware of that. Personally, I had been to one place of that area called Choolathervu where a large number of fishermen resisted that Project. But we managed them to be uprooted and they were removed. It is now pending with the Environment Ministry. All the Hydel Projects in Kerala have been cancelled. The much-talked about Silent Valley Project, when that was cancelled, we were assured that the Pooyamkutty Project would be given to us. Now, the Pooyamkutty Project is also with the Environment Ministry. No Hydel Projects are coming up. The only hope of Kerala is that of Thermal Project, that is, the Kayamkulam Project. Probably within two or three days they are going to take a final decision in this regard. Therefore, on behalf of the 2.7 crores of people of Kerala, I appeal that Thermal Project may be given to Kerala. I further appeal that the Kayamkulam venue should not be shifted and that Project should be allowed and to save Kerala from the acute Power crisis. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): It is a very serious matter. The power situation in Kerala is very very acute. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): We are all agitated over this issue. All the Members have raised this issue. We are all directly concerned with this. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken any decision. The Environment Minister is here, he must say some thing (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you are speaking, it is not being recorded.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Their demands should be taken note of by the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Kerala is facing a very acute power shortage.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Yesterday I was requesting the friends from this side to speak one after the other. Today, I am requesting you to speak one after the other. Please take your seats.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We are agitated over this because of the urgency of the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: It has now become amply clear that all of you are concerned and that has been noted. We take it that all of you have done that..... including the hon. Minister.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: You must give some direction to the Government: (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would request you to give a direction to the Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I cannot give direction on each and everything. I do not have that authority. I cannot give a direction in all these things.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: You may please use kind words.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. AT least, he must say some thing. (*Interruptions*)

I have taken note of it and the matter will be looked into. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has very chivalrously got up and said that he will see to it that the matter is looked into. Now it is more than enough.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the US Administration is still a betting, helping and encouraging Khalistani activities. Recently one of the aides of the President Bush has written a letter to Dr. Aulakh, President of the so-called Council of Khalistan in USA where he has expressed the hope that Dr. Ahulakh will find strength and courage to continue as an advocate of International Human Rights. Another Assistant to the President Bush whose name is Mr. C. Gregg Petersteyer, has also stated that the Bush Administration will continue to be very concerned about the International Human Rights.....

MR. SPEAKER: Matter may be serious. But I will caution the Members to be careful.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Bush Administration will continue to be concerned about the international issue of human rights and all nations should recognise the univer-

sal declaration of Human Rights. This is very serious. The Bush Administration is interfering in the internal affairs of our country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever matter Shri Acharia raises is always serious.

[Interruptions]

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA: The Bush Administration is encouraging, aiding and abetting the Khalistani activities. We demand that the Foreign Affairs Minister should make a statement on this whether there is a direct intervention from the Bush Administration and whether the aides of Mr. Bush had written a letter in order to encourage the Khalistani terrorist and secessionist activities in our country. I demand that the Foreign Affairs Minister should make a statement on this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join with Shri Basu Deb Acharia that this is a very serious matter. When on the one hand, the Government of India is trying to have a very good relations with the Government of USA, on the other hand, one of the aids of the President Bush has written a letter to the so-called President of Khalistan in USA Dr. Garmit Singh, which is a matter of alarm.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: No. This will not go on record. I have already warned you on that. You are alleging certain things which cannot be replied to be the foreign dignitaries on the floor of the House.

[Interruptions]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We are not making allegation.....

MR. SPEAKER: This kind of presumption is more than allegation.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: We have referred to a letter that has been reported.

MR. SPEAKER: What you have said is more than allegation and please be careful. I am not allowing it on the record. You proceed now.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The question is, when a letter has been written by one of the aides of the the President and that has been published in the newspapers.....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you authenticating that letter?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You have many times allowed discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you also But you belong to the Government side, you have to be more careful;

[Interruptions]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You have allowed discussion many times .

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you also. But i am cautioning You.

[Interruptions]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am only mentioning what has been reported in the press. That is why, our request is that this is a very sensitive mater, and thereby the Government should come out whether it is true or it is untrue. And the Government should make a statement. In case, there is a letter patronising or encouraging the Khalistani activists in the USA, in that case, the Government of India should protest to the Government of USA. That is why, I request

that the Government should come and make a statement. And you, from your Chair, can ask the Government because the confusing in the minds of the people, must be cleared. The Government should come out with a statement and that is my request.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. And our Prime Minister has made it categorically clear that terrorism and such other things should be discussed in the international forum. If these things are happening, then the Government should come out with a statement and it should protest it. And that is my request.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The question about raising such matters of sensitive nature is well taken. The point is that when we raised this issue of Pentagon paper, the same thing was said by you. Now it has been proved that there exists such an internal paper and their officials have said to our foreign Secretary "please do not take it seriously." If it is not to be taken seriously then why do they prepare this kind of a paper and get it leaked out, at a time, when our Foreign Secretary has to visit U.S.A? These are all pressure tactics and we must be cautious about how they deal with our country? What they want from our country?

Sir, this particular letter is in response to a letter written by Dr. Aulakh to President Bush. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You yourselves are saying that this is a letter is response.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: No, Sir, Certain things come in paper. When they are not contradicted by those people who are in authority either in U.S.A. or in our country.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Having allowed you to

speaking, I am saying each word of yours. You are saying that this letter is in response.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Certainly, but how can I know that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It is for the U.S. administration to tell that no such letter has been written. That was a news item.

MR. SPEAKER. You may please go ahead in your own fashion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I am not concerned if somebody writes to the President and he has a right to give a reply. Now the question is this: if that refers to certain things pertaining to another country, one has to be careful in seeing what kind of a reply is going to be given. We have to see whether that is going to encourage certain things which are totally the internal affairs of another country. I have no dispute on a President writing a letter to somebody, or his aidewriting a letter to somebody But the content of the letter is that is somebody is encouraged to take up the human rights question, it is very good. But what about the human rights of those people who are being killed in Punjab?

Yesterday, 15 labourers were killed and they are silent. But something else is happening, they are making so much hulla-balloo on this. This is a double standard, which we do not accept. This is what needs to be condemned and they must be told in clear terms that this kind of dilly-dallying and secretly doing something and putting pressure on this Government, is not going to be tolerated by this country

and also this kind of arm twisting method which they are trying to undertake.

We are condemning this attitude of the U.S. Administration.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you that the name of the President of a big nation like that of the U.S.A. should not be mentioned here. I am of the view that they should not have written such a letter. Such a letter has been written by a close associate of Mr. Bush. I believe that we have some misunderstanding about Britain and the U.S.A. The people who go from here and settle there interfere in the internal matters of our country and in these the U.S.A. administration extends them full support. But in case of England, we are satisfied that the British Government is taking some steps in this regard. Their Home Secretary has also said the same thing here. He has said that if any thing wrong like this is done there, the Government would take action against it. But we have some suspicion about the U.S.A. which is not becoming clear. In fact, Shri Basu Deb Acharya initiated the discussion. Two points have already been raised about the U.S.A. One is about supply of wheat. If we supply rice to Cuba, they won't supply wheat to us. It was so nice on your part to accord permission for it by which the Government's stand has become clear. Secondly, the point of 46 page document was also raised. It was reported in every newspaper that it was under consideration at Pentagon and it should not be taken seriously. The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs has also made a statement in this regard. Therefore, neither I, nor this House, nor you should wish that a close associate of Mr. Bush should write such a letter to a Khalistan activist. It would be construed as interference in our internal matter. There-

fore, the Government should made it clear. The House as well as we would feel happy if a letter about Khalistan is not given any cognisance by the Government.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Bumdu): I should begin by congratulating you.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you? :

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will explain that. Because you permit us to raise such issues

MR. SPEAKER: In a way this is a googly though this is not a cricket ground!

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We are in the habit of uttering the truth. Why should we restrict ourselves? The point I am making is, because you allow us to raise.....

MR. SPEAKER: Because you have mentioned this I would say that we are very much interested in taking up the important matters on the floor of the House. It would be wrong to shut out any important matter from being discussed on the floor of the House. But at the same time this is the highest authority in the country. Each word you speak has a meaning. It has an impact in the country and outside the country. That is why when we speak, let us speak in such a fashion that your authority is exercised, exercised in the correct manner and it would create more problems them solve the problems.

-SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJI: In the course of the last few days we have been able to assert the supremacy of the Parliament. Had these questions not been raised as Rabi Rayji very correctly pointed out, the Government would not have been

forthcoming with such statement as, notwithstanding whatever the US Government says, we will supply rice to Cuba. This is the kind of assertion from the Government which from our side we welcome.

Similarly, despite our differences with our BJP colleagues and perhaps with Rabi Rayji also, we demanded it even on the human rights question. We raise the question and then we welcome the assertion of the Government of India on the human rights questions which are being utilised by more developed powers to interfere in the domestic political situation of different countries. This is another question.

Once again the issue is that of human rights. With the dismantling of the Soviet Union it is being felt in certain quarters in the US that they have the world on their fingertips and they can do whatever they want to do. So it has become urgent for Indian people to stand up in such a manner that even the rest of the people in the third world countries, rest of the people in what is considered to be South feel encouraged that here is a country which is like a lion standing against the audacity of the US Government or whoever is there in the US. It is this that is desired from the Government.

We believe you will also direct the Government, as you have directed on previous occasions, to come out with a statement either denying whatever news we have got or saying that yes, such a report is there. And without any hesitation the Government, in unanimity with the Parliament, should condemn correspondence.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I would not have taken your time normally.

MR. SPEAKER: It is House's time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is an impor-

tant issue in view of the fact that the question of human rights have been raised or involved in this. On previous occasions I have mentioned here in this House that the question of human rights is not an abstract idea. If USA feels that what is happening in Punjab today by way of the killing spree by the militants is also a question which is equal to that of human rights, then it is nothing but devaluation of the function and perception of the human rights.

Sir, the United States of America has been interfering in the internal affairs of our country, by way of aiding and abetting the militants and terrorists who are operating in our country, threatening the unity, integrity and even the independence of the country. Having regard to these very facts, I want that the Government of India should make it clear to the United States of America that it is unfair for them to interfere in the internal affairs of this country. Our Foreign Secretary is in the United States of America now and he is having talks with the important officials of the US Administration. I hope you will advise the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to advise our Foreign Secretary — now having talks in USA — to give vent to our feelings, feelings which have been expressed more or less, by all sections of the House. I think you can advise the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already showed his inclination to respond.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, should I take it that without howling you will not pay heed? I have been raising my hand.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that I do not have to give chance to 542 Members. Okay, you please speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I seldom give trouble. As a protest, since you have not given me time, I will keep quite. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No I am giving you time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am not in the habit of that. (*Interruptions*)

You may tell me. Sir. I never want to howl or do like that.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): Shri Jha, he is asking you to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am not begging. Please do not help. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a chain of events. Day before yesterday, yesterday and even today, we are coming to know that despite the Pressler Amendments, USA is supplying arms to Pakistan which destabilises this region. We will have to match it up which again tells upon our economy. The Finance Minister has gone to seek some help from USA, which has to be diverted towards the Defence expenditure because the Americans are sending arms to them despite the Pressler Amendments.

The other day, we had raised the issue that the Pentagon in its secret document, has talked about preparing the so-called "India's hegemonistic ambitions in South-Asia", thereby they are provoking our neighbours- friendly neighbours, fraternal neighbours — to rise against India. That is another thing. So, the whole South Asian region is being attempted to be

disturbed by USA.

This is a concerted policy. It is not only the question of one secret document, no the question of only supplying rice to Cuba, nor the question of only supplying arms to Pakistan, nor the question of support to Khakstan in the name of human rights.

So, I ask the Government through you, Sir, as to whether the Government is taking all these things coherently and coming out with a definite statement so that USA should know — despite the dismantling of the Soviet Union - India as a nation, India as a non-aligned nation and India as a part of more than 125 countries of the world, will stand up and will not compromise the sovereignty and will not be black-mailed.

Therefore, the unanimous voice of this House has to be conveyed through you, Sir. I think, even if the Government hesitates, you should convey this unanimous feeling of the House. I do not think that there can be two voices on this point because our national sovereignty, integrity and peace in the region are all inter-connected and they are being disturbed by USA. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the views of the hon. Members have definitely been taken note of by the Government. We shall ascertain the facts and come shortly back to the House with the full picture so that if it is a correct report, the Government would clarify its stand very clearly. If the report is not correct also, we would inform you. We would come back to the House.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw your kind attention to the serious inconvenience that is being experienced by the travelling public because of the inefficient operations of Vayudoot services between Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

In the Eighth Lok Sabha, the then Government had assured that Boeing flights would be operated to Vijayawada, which is a very important Place, by strengthening and extending the runway. But till now, the work has not started and the travelling public are very much suffering. I urge upon the Government through you to take necessary steps immediately for strengthening the runway and operate Boeing aircraft to Vijayawada airport to serve passengers in a better. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a writer by the name P.N. Oak, whose name must be familiar to some of us, has published a book called *Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research* in which he has made certain statements about the Holy Prophet, about Islam, about Kaba and Mecca. These are atrocious and have injured our sentiments. Unfortunately that book has been acquired by the Parliament Library. I do not wish to say anything very strong as I am sure that every Member of the House is conscious about not hurting the sensibilities of any community. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look at it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Therefore, that book should be withdrawn from the Library. *(Interruptions)* The Government should immediately prescribe that book. That is my demand from the Treasury Benches.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): This book has now come to the

Library. It is maligning the Prophet and saying that He was born from a Hindu family and Kaba, the Grand Mosque in Mecca, was a temple. All this has been said. It has hurt our feelings. *(Interruptions)* It is creating a bad feeling between Hindus and Muslims. It is not history. Nobody can establish. *(Interruptions)* It is deliberately creating tension in the country. Such book has now come to the Library here which is maligning the Prophet by giving wrong information, saying that Grand Mosque in Mecca was a temple. It is creating misrepresentation about Islam and creating a bad feeling between Hindus and Muslims. While you want to have communal harmony, such book should be banned immediately and removed from the Library now. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the Taj Mahal was not built by Shah-Jehan, but was built by some king and there are so many other such illustrations. If it is accepted as history, then there will be no trace of our history. I think no sane person will consider it to be connect whatever he said about Islam. It has been said that prophet Mohammed was not a Muslim. Such statements hurt people's sentiments. It is not history at all. It is just hurting somebody's sentiments. Would it be right if we also write such things about any other community. The most distressing thing is that this book has been acquired by the Parliament Library. At least the sentiments of the people should be taken into account that history has been presented in a distorted manner. Therefore, I would request you to seize this book and bring the matter to an end.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the view that in respect of any book that hurts the sen-

sibilities of any section, of the population you or whosoever is in charge of the Parliament Library, has to be careful has to see it.

This general tendency or attitude to ask for prescribing the book only because it does not agree with our conception of history, or that this particular viewpoint does not match with my conception of history, is not right. And I may even point out in this regard that there should never be double standards. I remember a controversy that arose in Maharashtra. When people asked me whether that book should be prescribed or not, I said that I was not in favour of prescribing that book though some of them said that that was irreverent towards Ram.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosa): It was Riddles of Rama.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yes. Therefore, in this matter what is important is that so far as historical interpretation is concerned, let anyone make his own interpretation. But howsoever ridiculous it be, it should not be prescribed. This is my first point. Secondly, there should never be double standards in this regard. Otherwise what will happen is, if you prescribe one book and let a similar book of another kind remain, then that would create bad blood and tension. This should be kept in view. I have not gone through the library and if I were to point out books in that library which, I can claim, hurt the sentiments of this religion or that religion, then that also should be taken note of by you, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I agree that double standards should not be there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I would also proceed with my friends that this hardly the

way in which this issue is to be raised. I do not know whether he would be very happy because his name has got publicity which he would never have got had it been publicised or advertised all over the country. This is hardly the way in which this issue is raised unless someone wants to promote that particular book. I do not know. But I, for one, would think that in a matter of this kind which comes within your purview, if a letter is written to you and if you are to judge it, then that would be the best way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, my appeal through you is to the Government. There is a law in this country against blasphemy, against hurting religious sentiments and against religious offences. All I want is that that law should apply. This is not an academic work and this is not a scholarly work. This is an act of blasphemy and therefore, we demand that this book must be prescribed. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Shri Shahabuddin had boycotted the Republic Day on 26th January on the pretext of religious offence. It should also be discussed. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the views expressed by the hon. Members very carefully and we would certainly take a very careful action of this. As far as acquisition of the book concerned, we have a method. The titles of the books, and not the books, are put before the Library Committee and the Members of the Library (Committee) are not in a physical position to read each and every page of the book and when it is suggested, taking into consideration the titles, they do acquire the

books and the books are kept in the library.

As far as this particular book is concerned, I do not know its contents and we will certainly and carefully examine all those things. There are two sides of this issue which are expressed very deeply and the two sides cannot be lost sight of. And anything we do (with) respect to one book can be asked to be done with respect to some other book also. Now, that is the issue we shall have to judge and assess very very carefully. We will certainly do it. On the one hand, we would not like anything to be acquired or kept in the library which hurts the feelings. On the other hand, we would not like to take a decision which would really create problems in acquiring the books also. So, I will very carefully go through it and what is necessary will certainly be done.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, certain demands have been made for proscribing a book. We will examine the matter because I do not know what the book contains. The Government will certainly look into it.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to an important matter.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing State in the country. Sugar industry of the State in which nearly 30 lakh sugarcane growers and lakhs of labourers are directly involved. There are 105 sugar mills in the State which could, at

present, crush only 33 percent of total sugarcane grown in the State. The remaining 67 percent sugarcane is utilised in khandsari units and for producing jaggery, fodder and seeds etc. Due to lack of adequate number of sugar mills, 2/3rd of sugarcane does not fetch remunerative price.

Sir, abundant sugar-cane is produced in my constituency, Ghaziebad. But there are not sufficient number of sugar mills there because of which the farmers of my constituency will have to give the sugarcane at the crushers at much lower price. Due to this, the economic condition of sugarcane growers is deteriorating. It is, therefore, very necessary to set up at least two sugar mills so that the farmers of my area could get a good price for their sugarcane. Necessary steps should be taken in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to state that some 154 applications are pending with the Central Government since long for issuing licenses for setting up sugar mills at about 80 places.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would urge the Central Government to give clearance to issue licences for setting up sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that if the sugar cane is crushed in sugar mills, recovery of sugar canes is 10-11 percent whereas it is only 4-5 percent in Khandsari or by power expellers. It is clear as to how much loss the country suffers. While, on one hand, setting up of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh will benefit the farmers, at the same time it will help in solving the unemployment problem.

Therefore, I would again like to request the Central Government to issue licences for setting up sugar mills in Uttar

Pradesh in the national as well as public interest.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter. Lakhs of employees belonging to 196 branches of rural banks all over the country are agitating for the last several days and they are staging a dharna. They have also given a notice to go on strike from 31st March. The national tribunal award should be implemented by amalgamation of 196 branches of rural banks into an All India Rural Bank. I have drawn the attention of the hon. Finance Minister also towards this problem and I had requested him to take constructive and creative steps in this regard so that lakhs of employees working in nearly 400 branches of 196 rural banks and who are agitating this time could be benefited. There is much discontent among them and it is an injustice to them.

I, would, therefore, like to request that an All India Rural Bank should be constituted by nationalising all the branches of the rural banks in the country and their service conditions and conditions for customers should be decided. What happens today is that officers of the sponsored Banks come on deputation to these banks; They work as Managers for 3 years in these branches and indulge in corrupt practices and create many scandals there.

So, my submission is that all the branches of Rural Banks should be amalgamated and National Tribunal Award which was accepted after the Supreme Court verdict, should be implemented. It had been agreed to by the former Finance Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am again saying that there are 542 Members in the House.

The Members who have already spoken during the Question Hour should not speak under Rule 377 and those who have already spoken under Rule 377 should not speak during Zero Hour, so that everybody gets a chance to speak.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the journalists and press photographers to Uttar Pradesh are in great danger. There are many such instances in which the pressmen have been beaten in collusion with the administration.

Sir, I had myself gone to Kanpur. There was a murderous assault on the life of press-photographer, Abhir Singh Alias Lalla. He was hit by the head and beaten mercilessly. The Government of Uttar Pradesh shed off its responsibility by just sanctioning a meagre amount of Rs. 10,000. Sir, the most shameful thing is that the photographers were attacked only because they had entered the venue of BJP meeting during the course of their President's Ekata Yatra.

MR. SPEAKER: It will get more publicity. If you people go on speaking on this.

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV: There was a clash between senior journalists and photographers and police and the Senior Superintendent of Police threw a challenge to them. The result was that he engineered an assault on the photographer. The Chief Minister is talking of enquiry only... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: It is over, please keep quiet now. This matter is being raised again and again. If you will speak more, it would get more publicity.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV:

Sir, the journalists will continue to be insulted in this manner.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Will the Prime Minister assure that the strike by the jute workers.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have agreed to speak one after the other and also if a Member has spoken in Question Hour he will not speak during the Zero Hour.

Yes, Shri Virendra Singh.

[*Translation*]

You had given a very good suggestion. Please speak on it and don't go into other issues.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will speak only on that. Sir, I had gone to my constituency. There we had discussions on the miserable life led by District level, State level and national level sportsmen. It sent shivers down my spine, when I heard all that.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a basic problem faced by the sportsmen, which is linked to our national honour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is related to the condition of our sportsmen and women from rural areas who play at the District, Zonal, Regional and National level, who dedicate the prime of their youth to bring laurels to their districts, States and the country. Unfortunately, the Government doesn't make any provision to provide a livelihood to these people, once they retire from active sports. As a result of this, people living in rural areas are not taking any interest in sports. It is also because, while on the one hand rural sports is being neglected, on the other, the sportsmen from the rural areas lead a

pitiable life at the end of their career. Government servants are paid monthly salary for the service they render to the nation and they are also assured of pension or other pensionary benefits after their superannuation. They are provided these facilities because while in service, they contributed their mite to the nation's prestige.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, why doesn't the Government pay attention to the conditions of the rural sportsmen, who through sheer hard work, dedicate their youth, to the service of the country and add to the glory of the nation? It is precisely because of this that our sports standards are falling, despite allocation of crores of rupees for sports.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not against the benefits being provided to the Government servants, but I would certainly like to know the remedial steps being taken by the Government to improve the lot of those sportsmen, who devote their prime of life for the country's esteem. I sincerely hope that you will be kind enough to direct the Government to pay attention towards this very important national problem and provide facilities to the sportspersons due to them, at the level they play and also make a provision to provide pension to block level, district level, state level and national level players. Similarly, it seems that the miserable condition of sportspersons in the rural areas. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the wide coverage given to urbane games and players should be restricted. I am not saying that I am opposed to cricket or Tennis but the village level sportspersons should be given similar coverage and facilities... (*Interruptions*) ... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this

would give a big boost to sport across the country and raise the standard of Indian sports to international level. Those managing sports activities in the country including the President of the National Olympic Committee do not have any sports background whatsoever and this explains the reasons for the mismanagement of sports in the country. In this regard, I would like to say that the matters concerning sports should be taken up for discussion ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the plight of the poor in this sprawling metropolis of Delhi. About one or one and a half months back some labourers from Bihar were doing the work of loading and unloading at the Railway Cement Shedding at Shadurbasti, and were staying in the nearby Jhuggi clusters. Some personnel from the C.R.P.F. and Delhi Police set on fire their Juggis and made away with their household items. I wrote letters in this regard to both the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, but no action has been taken on it so far. The Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' and another monthly magazine have published complete details about this gory incident. The Government has neither taken any legal action against the culprits nor has it initiated any relief work. I urge the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take stringent action against the guilty officials and provide relief to the hapless labourers... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the jute mills strike in West Bengal is entering the 44th day today. When the Members of Parliament had gone and met the Prime Minister, he had given an assurance that

you do everything and intervene to settle the dispute between the workers and the jute mills. The West Bengal Government has done everything still no settlement could be arrived at. More than two lakh workers in West Bengal are suffering. It is an important industry. It is a very important foreign exchange earner but the Government of India has not done anything in spite of their assurance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURY (Serampore): Sir, I went to the Prime Minister myself in the middle of January. I asked for his intervention. The Prime Minister assured me as well as Mr. Gurus Dasgupta, Member of Rajya Sabha that within two or three days, the matter will be look into. You first try to locate Mr. Ashok Gehlot and necessary steps will be taken. Unfortunately, 44 days have gone by but nothing has come out. (*Interruptions*) Shri Hannan Mollah has raised the matter in the Question Hour. The jute industry is an important foreign exchange earner industry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You direct the Textiles Minister to make a statement on this or you allow a Calling Attention on this. It is a serious matter. Their lives are at stake. The Government should come out with a statement.

At this Stage, Shri Sudarshan Ray Chaudhuri and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the rule permit that the Minister should respond on the spot? It is impossible. You can bring this matter on the Floor of the House either under Calling Attention or under some other rule. Then the Government will take action. But you cannot expect the Government to respond on the spot. Kindly resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You allow it under Calling Attention tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make use of the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have already given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is meant to raise extraordinary matters which have occurred after 10 A.M. and before 11 A.M. on the way to Parliament. Such matters can be raised.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have given notices several times, but the Government has not responded.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Government is doing nothing.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We want the Minister of Textiles to come here make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): The Textile Minister has assured that some action will be taken, but nothing has been done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My information is that you have given a notice for Calling Attention; and your Calling Attention is under consideration by the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This is an important issue. Two lakh workers

are on strike. The strike has been going on for the last 45 days. The Government is silent over the matter. This is not good. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your Calling Attention is under consideration by the hon. Speaker. Therefore, you will be given a chance to discuss it on the front of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRAMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The strike of 45 days is not a matter which can be dealt with calmly. We waited patiently. We want the Government of India to intervene; we want some assurance from the Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Minister can make a statement. Two lakh workers are on strike. The life of 40 lakh jute gorgers is at stake. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: To allow Calling Attention is the prerogative of the hon. Speaker. Let us go to the Chamber of the hon. Speaker and discuss with him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In protest we walk out of the House.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and review on the working of National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi for 1986-87 and the Statement for delay etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1506/92]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Re-

view by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1507/92]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the 'Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1508/92]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1509/92]

Notifications under Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

*The Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 was laid on the Table on the 16th May, 1990.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976:—

(i) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 1992.

(ii) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 88(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1510/92]

Annual Report of and Reviews on the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research Bombay for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 with Audited Accounts etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1511/92]
- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave

Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1512/92]

(c) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1513/92]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Bombay, for the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1514/92]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1515/92]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1516/92]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Com-

troller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1517/92]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and, Fertilizers (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1518/92]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 together with Audited Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1519/92]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd., Agra for 1990-91 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year, 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1520/92]

Notifications under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Central Board for workers Education for 1990-91 with Statement for delay etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

(i) The Employees' State Insurance (General) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. N-12/

13/2/91 P & D in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1991.

(ii) The Employees' State Insurance (General) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. N-12/13/2/91 P & D in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1521/92]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on Convention No. 180 and Recommendation No. 170 adopted by 71st Session of the International Labour Conference (June, 1985). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1522/92]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conversion and Recommendation adopted by the 72nd session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (June, 1986). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1523/92]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1990-91.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned

at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1524/92]

13.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee (9th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) — Manpower Requirements in Nationalised Banks.

13.02 1/2 hrs.

PETITION RE: GRANT OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP TO THE CHAKMA AND HAZONG TRIBALS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON (Lohardaga): I beg to present a petition regarding grant of Indian Citizenship to the Chakma and Hazong tribals of Arunachal Pradesh, signed by Shri Uttam Chakma, resident of B-5/67, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.

13.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (I) **Need for construction of a new Airport in Cochin**

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Naval Aerodrome at Cochin is being used by the Civil Aviation Department for domestic op-

erations but no improvement has been made to Cochin Airport for the last 15 years.

Air Buses or any other big aircraft cannot land at Cochin airport and small aircraft now operating cannot meet the traffic requirements of Cochin. Cochin is not only a central place of the State of Kerala, but also a place of tourist importance. Considering the vast tourist potential of the State, expansion of Cochin Airport may be considered on a top priority.

As decided in a meeting with the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation on 14-9-1991 the District Collector of Emakulam has submitted three proposals for a new Airport at Cochin.

The main objection of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for this new Airport was due to paucity of funds. Therefore, it is suggested that a set up with NRI participation on the pattern of Konkon Railway Board be considered for the construction of the Cochin Airport and the Central Government should take immediate steps in this regard.

- (II) **Need to recognise 'Valmiki' and 'Boya' tribes in Karnataka as Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur): Valmikis, Boyas tribes in South were primarily leading a semi-nomadic life with huntings and fruit gathering as their occupations. But even four decades after independence their social and economic life has not improved much. Recognising this fact, the Karnataka Government gave them the status of scheduled tribes.

I urge on the Central Government also to provide them scheduled tribes status.

- (III) **Need for early construction of an oil depot at Aonla, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr.

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government gave approval for the setting up an oil depot in the Aonia Parliamentary Constituency in 1990. However, farmers whose lands were acquired for the purpose have not been given adequate compensation so far. Apart from that, the construction work of the oil depot is yet to commence, although the Government has earmarked crores of rupees for the purpose. The setting up of this oil depot will solve the petrol/diesel shortage problem of the area. The more the delay, the escalation in the cost of construction would be more. Therefore, it is very essential to complete the project at the earliest, to meet the oil requirements of the area.

Therefore, it is my humble request to the Union Government to start the construction work of the oil depot at Aonia at the earliest.

- (iv) **Need to release funds to the Government of Gujarat under Agriculture and Rural Co-operative Debt Relief Scheme, 1990**

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): The Gujarat Government has introduced the Agricultural and Rural Cooperative Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 in the light of guidelines given by the Government of India. The scheme envisages sharing of the financial burden by the Central Government and the Gujarat State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50. Out of a total financial burden of Rs. 553.58 crores, the Central Government's share of equal amount, that is, Rs. 176.79 crores. The amount to be borne by the State Government under the scheme is to be received from the Government of India as loan through NABARD.

Government of India has so far released a grant of Rs. 107.406 crores and loan of Rs. 107.406 crores through NABARD of State

share. Thus, the total amount received is Rs. 214.812 crores, which has been passed on to the State Co-operative Bank and State Land Development Bank.

Now, an amount of Rs. 138.768 crores is required to be released by Government of India – half of it as grant and the remaining half as loan through NABARD. Government of India has been requested from time to time to release the amount quickly.

In these circumstances, I urge on the Central Government to release the remaining amount immediately.

- (v) **Need to fix uniform rate for storage of potatoes in cold storages throughout the country**

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the condition of the farmers in the country is going from bad to worse. Apart from the problems caused by the recurring floods, the farmers of North Bihar are affected by the rise in the prices of agricultural inputs and the exploitation of the middlemen. This year, the potato crop in Bihar has been severely hit by frost. Their difficulties have multiplied because the cold storage owners are charging an advance payment of Rs. 15/- per quintal to reserve space for storing potatoes. This is higher than that of previous years. Along with it, the rent for keeping potatoes in the cold storage has been increased to Rs. 65/- per quintal. Therefore, keeping in mind the difficulties faced by the farmers of Bihar, the Union Government is requested to fix a uniform rate throughout the country, for keeping potato in cold storage and thereby mitigate the difficulties of the farmers and save them from economic exploitation.

- (vi) **Need to set up a high power T.V. transmitter in District Saharsa and Low Power Transmitter at Sapsaul, Bihar**

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV

(Sahasra): Sir, I would like to raise a matter pertaining to the Doordarshan relay centre located in my Parliamentary constituency of Sahasra. The transmission capacity of this relay centre is so low that the reception of programmes is not clear even in Sahasra city. I had raised this matter in this august House, earlier also, but it was of little avail. My constituency comprises of two Districts viz. Sahasra and Sapaul. If the people of Sahasra itself do not receive these programmes, clearly, one can imagine the level of transmission in the other district. This is one of the major reasons for the backwardness of the region and there is a lot of resentment in the people as they are not able to view Doordarshan programmes.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to set up a high power transmitter at the Doordarshan relay centre in my constituency, Sahasra and also set up a low power transmitter in the newly set up district of Sapaul, to enable the people of both these districts to clearly view the programmes and thus benefit from it. Such a step would not only raise the educational standard of the people of my constituency, but also enable viewers in the neighbouring country of Nepal to watch the programmes properly. No further delay should be made in this regard.

(vii) Need to increase frequency of Calicut - Sharjah flights

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, it is a specification that Indian Airlines have operated a new flights from Calicut airport to Sharjah with A-320 Airbus aircrafts. Now this flight is operating only three days in a week. It is reliably learnt that there is heavy booking for months in advance on this route. There is mounting public demand to operate flights from Calicut to Jeddah (Saudi Ara-

bia), Abu Dhabi (UAE), Muscat (Oman), Doha (Qatar) besides increasing frequency of the present operation of Calicut-Sharjah flights. I would, therefore, request the Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry to direct the Indian Airlines to increase and make Calicut-Sharjah daily flight and to introduce new flights from Calicut airport to Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Jeddah, Doha, etc.

(viii) Need to allot LSHS fuel to Karnataka Electricity Board for Augmenting electricity production through diesel generation sets

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Karnataka Electricity Board has taken up a project to set up six diesel generator sets at Yalahanka near Bangalore. Each set will have a capacity producing electricity to the extent of 21.32 MW. The diesel generator sets are very essential for the power-starved Bangalore city which has many large-sized public sector undertakings in the service of the nation.

The first unit, i.e., one diesel generator set is under installation and is due for commissioning by the end of March, 1992. But the unit will run only on LSHS fuel which has to be allotted by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through Indian Oil Corporation. In spite of repeated requests from the State Government, the allotment of LSHS fuel has not yet been done by the Ministry. As the first unit is due for commissioning during this month, it is utmost urgent that LSHS fuel is allotted immediately. This will go a long way in helping a number of large and medium industries, particularly public sector undertakings, which are facing power-cuts due to shortage of power supply by Karnataka Electricity Board and will ultimately help increase the industrial production of the country.

13.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMEBRS,
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifth Report

[English]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka):
Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Committee on
Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at
2.10 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch
till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAP-
PROVAL OF THE PUBLIC LIABILITY
INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) ORDI-
NANCE, 1992
AND
PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now
take up items 14 and 15 together — Statu-
tory Resolution and Public Liability Insur-
ance (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Lokanath Choudhury — Not pres-
ent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta — Not present. Shri-
mati Geeta Mukherjee — Not present. Shri
Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde — Not pres-
ent. Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava may
move.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to
move the following resolution:

"That this House disapproves of
the Public Liability Insurance
(Amendment) Ordinance, 1992
(Ordinance No. 6 of 1992) promul-
gated by the President on the 31st
January, 1992"

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my resolution
is to disapprove of the Ordinance. I am
submitting that the Public Liability Insurance
Act, 1991 was enacted to provide immediate
relief to the victims of accidents occurring
while handling any hazardous substance.
Under this Act the Government had provided
that a prescribed amount would be paid as
interim relief to the accident victims who
handle hazardous substances as they are
not responsible for the occurrence of any
accident and it had also provided that every
such person would have to deposit insur-
ance premium. Since the principal Act did
not prescribe the limit of amount to be paid
and since the insurers did not cooperate at
any stage, it could not be implemented. They
said that they would not give an insurance
policy for an unlimited liability. Hence it was
felt that the liability of the insurance company
should be limited to the amount of insurance
policy. Although the liability of the owner will
remain unlimited under this Act the insur-
ance company will pay only insured amount.
What I mean to say is that it has been
provided in the Bill that the Environmental
Relief Fund will be established with the extra
amount collected from the person handling

hazardous substances. The amount received as insurance premium and extra amount received from owners will be used for providing relief to the victim in case any accident occurs there. This is the sole purpose of this Bill. I understand the aim of establishment of the Fund. The Government has explained definitions as also the limit of amount to be insured.

Besides this, the Government has said that the owner of an undertaking cannot transfer his property to another person. Suppose that somebody suffered a loss in an accident and if he wants to evade payment, he cannot do so. My point is that while the purpose of the Bill is good the Government should have brought forward the Bill straight away. It is not proper to get the Ordinance promulgated by His Excellency, the President again and again. My first objection is that His Excellency, the President should not be bothered for this matter again and again. This should have come through a Bill. The hon. Minister should kindly enlighten us about the objective with which he wants to move this Bill here. It seems that the insurance companies did not cooperate with him. Now, how much insurance will the Government get done through this? What shall be the aims and objectives of the Fund which they want to establish? In what manner the relief will be provided to the individual working in factory and will he be able to present property holders, the owners of the factory from transferring their property? When I get the answer to all these questions, I shall put my views. I support the disapproval of this Ordinance and put this resolution before the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1992) promulgated by the President on the 31st January, 1992."

[English]

14.22 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, be taken into consideration"

As the Members are aware, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, was enacted with the object of providing immediate relief. There has been some misunderstanding with some of the learned Members. This Bill is limited to immediate relief, and not compensation, to the victims other than workmen of the factory in respect of accidents that might while handling hazardous substances. The Act provides for the owner who has control over handling hazardous substances to pay specified amounts to the victims as interim relief by taking insurance policy for this purpose. The interim relief would be based on no fault liability which means that the claimant for relief shall not be required to plead and establish that the disaster, injury or damage in respect to which the claim has been made was due to any wrongful act, neglect or default of any person.

The Act relieves the victims of approaching the courts and involving themselves in the litigation to obtain relief.

As per the provisions of the Act, the units handling hazardous substances have to take insurance policies by 31st March, 1992. However, the Act could not be implemented on account of the General Insurance Corporation not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability cover as provided in the Act. Moreover, they wanted that the insurance should only cover chemical accidents and not any incident occurring in a factory as a result of which some persons

[Sh. Kamal Nath]

suffer physical harm. It was suggested that there should be a monetary limit on the policy so that the insurance policy is within the acceptable norms of commercial and financial prudence in respect of limits and financial cover. Inter-Departmental consultations were held to overcome this problem. It was the consensus that the liability of the insurance companies should be limited to facilitate the issuing of the insurance policies to the hazardous units. This was possible only by an amendment of the Act. Therefore, we have proposed to amend the Public Liability Insurance act, 1991.

The most important feature of the amendment is limiting the liability of the insurance companies and creating an Environmental Relief Fund to meet the residual liability for the relief of the victims at the time of an accident. It is proposed that the owner shall take insurance policy which shall not be less than the paid up capital of the company handling hazardous substances. Rupees fifty crores have been prescribed as the maximum limit.

In order to expedite payment of relief to the victims, a time frame for depositing the amount by the insurance companies is proposed to be fixed by the proposed amendment. This period has been limited to 30 days for the money to be deposited with the Collector of the District where accident takes place, by the insurance company. The Collector will ensure that the insurance company's maximum liability does not exceed the limit prescribed in the insurance policy.

We have visualised an eventuality when the claim amount is more than the insurance cover. For this purpose, I am proposing to create an Environmental Relief Fund which shall be administered by my Ministry. Every owner holding a policy shall credit a sum not exceeding the amount of its premium to this fund. This amount would be paid to the insurance company along with the premium

and shall be deposited by the insurance company to the Fund. However, this would be only an immediate relief measure. The ultimate liability for meeting the total compensation shall be with the owner.

Another eventuality, which we have visualised, is the removal of transfer of property by the owner with a view to evading payment by him. We have proposed to restrict such a pre-empted action by the firm.

Some changes in the definitions have also been proposed to make them more explicit. "Occurrences" or "Incidents" have now been excluded from the purview of "accidents" which is defined as any sudden, unintentional occurrence. It was felt that the partners of any firm, members of an association and all or any of the Directors, Manager, Secretaries or other officials of the company responsible for handling chemicals should be treated as owner. The same is proposed in these amendments.

Sir, to make the implementation of the amendment effective, we have framed Rules in respect of the same and have framed a draft outline of a scheme for the Environmental Relief Fund which would be notified shortly after consultation with all concerned.

I would seek the support of the hon. Members of the House and would welcome and value their suggestions and comments.

With these words, I move the motion for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments to the Motion for Consideration. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
 (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 15th June, 1992."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dau Dayal Joshi – Not present. Shri Prof. Raza Singh Rawat.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
 I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1992."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for discussion is one hour.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): This is a very important Bill and the time can be extended so that the Members can express their views. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are quite a number of speakers. The List is fairly and pleasingly big. Therefore, those who get the opportunity of speaking earlier, should keep in mind the convenience of the subsequent speakers also. I shall call Shri A. Cahries.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I stand to support the Public Liability Insurance, (Amendment) Bill, 1992 now brought before the House.

The amendment has become essential after one year of its passing. It has become necessary when the growth of industries has resulted in increase in the number of operations of hazardous nature and naturally it has increased the risk of accidents not only to the workmen but also to the very innocent people

who happen to be in the vicinity of industries wherever they are located in the country. Even during the festival season, there are fire-works and crackers. These are all made both by the licensed and unlicensed persons. There are about 8,000 industries identified as hazardous. This number is increasing.

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 was initiated in order to give relief to those who are involved in the accidents and who mostly come from the weaker sections of society.

Incidentally, I may say that it appears to me that the nature of the offence should have come under the tortious law. But quite unfortunately, the law relating to torts is in the infant stage in this country. In almost all the developed countries, such Acts are not necessary because they get huge amounts as damages. The tortious liability arises out of breach of a contract primarily fixed by law. The contract is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable for an action for unliquidated damages. There is no limit to the damages to be given. In all the developed countries, even for minor accidents they get huge amounts.

There are very interesting cases. I will explain one interesting case. There was one lady in UK travelling in a train. She met with a minor accident and incidentally her lip dashed against a door resulting in a minor injury. She went to the hospital. She fully recovered just after a few days. But she said in a court of law that she met with an accident and this particular wound has caused huge damages to her and she said that she does not get the usual pleasure in kissing because her lip was damaged. The court accepted the plea and the huge amount was given as damages.

In our country, if a person has met with an accident and if he meets with death, the amount given is very nominal.

[Sh. A. Charles]

About a year ago, in Kerala some wrong medicine was administered to a patient in a Government hospital. Two person immediately died. The State Government gave Rs. 5,000/- each as compensation.

So, one thing that is not valuable here in this country is life.

I am happy that in this Bill sufficient care has been taken to give suitable compensation wherever necessary. That compensation should be given as expeditiously as possible.

In fact, in 1991 when this Bill was discussed in the House, some of the hon. Members have pointed out that the provisions of the Bill are not sufficient to give compensation instantaneously. They felt that there were some lacunae how the Insurance Companies would allow the Insurance Policies. All these doubts were raised then. But then the Minister said that everything had been taken care of. But it is now found that all the doubts expressed then have come true. I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought forward this legislation to rectify those defects.

Sir, while going through the Bill, I am happy that sufficient care has been taken to give the relief as expeditiously as possible. Some definitions have been changed; especially the definition "Owner". Those who own the establishment are now included. If this is not there, then it would have been a loophole for the real culprits to escape. Under the law possession is *prima facie* ownership. If somebody is in possession of these hazardous things, if some incident or accident happens, naturally he has to be held responsible. It is not that one who is in control above is responsible. The actual culprit must be the one who owns it. I think the enlargement of the definition is well in keeping with the purpose of this Bill.

Sir, so also the hon. Minister has well explained about the amendment to Section 4. Within 30 days the amount has to be deposited by the insurer. I appreciate this particular clause. Within the shortest possible time, the Company is made liable to pay it. But should point out one thing. Under Section 5(3), it has been stated:

"The Central Government may, by notification, make a scheme specifying the authority in which the relief fund shall vest....."

This is the most important section of this amending Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long will he take to pass the subordinate legislation or the rules and to issue necessary orders so that the amount deposited by the insurer actually reaches the victim. All these exercises are made in order to see that the money. I reaches the victims. It is not that the Insurance Company should deposit the amount with the Central Government and that should remain there. I have a serious doubt about this. I am seriously concerned about this because in a number of cases it takes years together to get it done because of the red_tapism. It takes years together for the subordinate legislation to be passed. So, there should be a time-frame here. It may be three months or six months. Within that point of time, necessary orders should be issued by the Central Government. There also, there should be a stipulation that within 30 days of the receipt of the amount from the insurer, it should actually be given to the victim. If not, the purpose of the whole amendment will be lost. So, I think the hon. Minister will appreciate my views in this regard. While answering, he will certainly ensure that the legislation would be passed within the time-frame and also the relief would be extended to the real victims also within a particular time-frame.

I come to the next point. To determine what exactly is the accident, its scope has also been enlarged. That also covers an-

other major difficulty here. So, I think the Bill that is before this House has been well-drafted and it takes care of the weaker sections. I have one thing to say. Even in 1991 when the parent Act was being discussed, many hon. Members pointed out that there were the casual labourers, contract-labourers etc. and they were not being covered by this Act. Of course, the Workmen's Compensation Act is there. I think all the unorganised labourers who are also the victims of such accidents should also be taken care of.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUAMR (Mangalore): Sir, I do not understand whether to welcome the measures proposed now or to oppose it for the simple reason that before the provisions of the original Act passed in the year 1991, could be implemented the Government had to come up with so many amendments to the Act. The original Act itself contains 23 sections and we see a number of amendments being proposed through this Bill.

The Minister has been bringing to the notice of the House that the Act provides for immediate relief to the victims in the case of accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance. But we see that not only an immediate relief should be granted but an adequate relief is also to be granted. Apart from this provision, we find no other provision for claiming a relief in such cases wherein a third party who is not engaged in the manufacture of such hazardous substance is involved in an accident and becomes a victim.

The present amendment proposes to limit the liability of the insurance company. I do not understand the approach of the Government in this regard for the simple reason that in the Schedule of the original Act, the amount of relief that would be granted is fixed. In the case of fatal accident, the relief will be Rs. 25,000 per person in addition to

the reimbursement of medical expenses, the limit for which is again fixed up to a maximum of Rs. 12,500. This provision of granting relief to the victims in the case of such accidents would be very well compared with the provisions in the case of third party risk involved in a motor accident. In the case of motor accident also, originally, there was a fixed liability cast on the insurer. But in view of the pronouncement of the Supreme Court, the Government had to come up with an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act itself making the liability of the insurer unlimited in the case of third party risks.

The insurance company after all is a creature of a statute. I do not understand why the Government should take keen interest in agreeing to the request of the insurance companies to limit its liability for payment of relief to the victims. Now the liability cast on the owner, as contemplated in the original provisions of the original Act itself, would remain unlimited. Naturally, a doubt arises as to how the balance of the relief amount granted could be recovered from the owner unless a full insurance cover is made. Of course, a provision is being sought to be introduced to grant an order of temporary injunction preventing or restraining the owner from indulging in the acts of removing or disposing of his property, with the object of avoiding payment immediately after the accident. But has the Government considered whether the value of the property that would remain in the hands of the owners would be adequate to meet the relief that would be granted by the collector?

Sir, in the case of motor accidents wherein so far as three parties are concerned, the insurer has to bear the unlimited liability and in such cases the insurance company fixes the premium to be collected from the owner. Then, why not in this case also, such a provision be made and a fixed premium collected from the insurer that is owner? Instead of that, we find a provision, that is, that a separate fund is being created which is called as "Relief Fund" and the

insurer will have to pay the premium to the insurance company; he will have to make an equal contribution to the Relief Fund also so that, at best, the relief that would be granted is such that on the one side the liability is limited so far as the insurance company is concerned and we can expect an equal amount to be received out of this Relief Fund. So, in a way are we not imposing a strain on the collector in rewarding the relief? That is, a signal is given to the collector saying that the liability of the insurer is so much and equal amount is available in the Relief Fund and you should not grant more than what is contemplated. And even if he grants, there is no provision how to recover the money from the owner. We are just satisfied or we are asked to be satisfied with a provision saying that the liability of the owner is unlimited. But we know that the moment the owner is landed in such a liability, when he is placed in such a circumstance, naturally he would try to avoid; he would say that whatever I had, I have already pledged to the insurance company or that I have already contributed to the insurance company, and that I have made an equal contribution to the Relief Fund due to which I am restrained from selling my property also; so where from I should get the money? In such a case, are we not driving the victims again to the Courts, begging for the adequate relief?

So, the Government with enormous powers would very well direct the insurance company to have an unlimited power and meet the relief, whatever is granted by the collector.

Sir, as our senior colleague, Shri George Fernandes was making a mention just yesterday, while he was speaking on the other Bill, that is, "The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill", that we have opened up for the foreign multinationals and we expect more and more for-

ign nationals to come here and invest. At this juncture, we are reminded of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. So, whenever, we make a provision, these should be the guidelines. We should keep all these things in mind and when there is a chance of such hazards, more and more people becoming victims of such hazards is on the anvil. Should we not make provisions for giving the minimum relief which is also the ultimate relief? Such relief should be adequate relief. Actually I do not know whether we are making a mockery of the legislation making power of the Parliament. Before the Act which was enacted in the year 1991 could be implemented, the Government had to come up with so many amendments because the provisions of the Act could not be implemented for long.

So my submission is, even at this stage it is not too late for the Government to make a rethinking on the whole issue and make suitable amends, so that the relief that is due to the victims is properly compensated and adequate relief is granted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your melodious voice has taken many hon. Members to meditation!

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is the sumptuous meal provided by the hon. Railway Minister that is responsible, Sir!

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, a little more than 14 months back when discussions were taking place on this original Bill, which became the Act subsequently, there were great doubts whether it would be possible at all to implement it, whether the insurance companies would be agreeing to that. It was said at that time by the Minister that wide consultations were taking place at all levels, including the General Insurance Company.

Only a few days back we found from a statement from the Chairman, GIC, Shri S.V. Mony, which has come out in the Economic Times that the General Insurance Company

would have a windfall of at least Rs. 125 crores every year as a result of the amendments to the public liabilities insurance. He has also said that as many as 1.5 lakh insurance policies would be issued by the deadline of 31st March 1992. That is the profit that is going to accrue to the GIC.

A very significant remark which acquires greater significance in the context of the liberalisation that is taking place, in the context of the pressure that is being exerted on the question of our acceptance of TRIMS, TRIPS and GATTs is that it may be recalled that GIC is advised to issue policy against the Act which was adopted by the Parliament last year. It was asserted that unlimited liability could not be under-written by international insurers and therefore they asked for relief with prescribed limits. That is why the Government has come out with amendments to the Bill as claimed by GIC limiting the liability to Rs. 50 crores.

You know the recent statement made by no less a person than the Chief Economist of the World Bank Mr. Lawrence Summers with whom we have contracted the structural arrangement. He has stated that the dirty industries belonging to the rich nations should be shifted to the third world countries. There is no protection. What has happened is that even after the great disaster of the Bhopal Union Carbide we have not learnt any lessons. Even the other day there were reports from Udaipur, Rajasthan about H'acid which is used for dyeing purposes. Most of the dyeing industries are shifting their H'acid producing units to third world countries and a large number of them are in our country only. The underground water, the river water and all sorts of drinking water have been poisoned permanently and the people who are drinking that water are led to slow deaths. This is coming at such a time when great caution should be taken about what this Government means by this 'limitation'. The Government means to say that this will provide immediate relief. What is the experience of the poor people who had been

the victims of Union Carbide factory? It has happened in 1984, seven long years or about eight years ago. Only 200 rupees per month is given, that too for a limited number. Thousands of them had died; hundreds of thousands of them had been permanently disabled and nothing has come out. But, now in a big way, the multi-national companies are coming in. In the background of the statement of Lawrence Summers, all the dirty industries are coming in.

Sir, very recently, the World Bank has become not only market-friendly, but also it has become environment-friendly. I congratulate our Minister. We failed to congratulate Shri Manmohan Singh for the steps he has taken to open up the room, to open up our economy. But, he has taken a stand, till now it is there, that the Montreal Resolution or Protocol that is very much biased in favour of the rich nations. Only the other day, in the gathering of NGOs from South Asian countries..... (Interruptions) Sir, I think what has come out in the Press is true.

"South Asian countries, to discuss the forthcoming UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) shared one thing. An acute sense of outrage against the way and inherently moral concern like the environment was in use, to further the commercial and political interests of the rich".

It is heavily biased. I am giving you only one example. When Bangladesh proposed to set up a poor country, a Third World Country — a thermal plant, it has been said, "No. World Bank, you cannot give them any loan, because it will pollute the fly ash, the environment". Then, the Bangladesh Government said that through your consumption pattern, by your production of carbon-di-oxide, you will pollute the environment, heat up the atmosphere, as a result of which the sea level is going to rise and as a result of which, the international experts say, there will be nothing like Bangladesh after a few years. It will totally submerge.

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

But, there is no one to listen to that voice. We, the Third World Countries are becoming the victims of the consumption pattern of the rich nations

I am mentioning all these things because the multi-nationals are coming in a big way. All the hazardous industries will come up. Right now, we have about a little more than one thousand such chemical industries and more than one-third of them are hazardous. I am not mentioning about the small ones like Sivakasis, where small children are working and face a lot of difficulties. They die and they are killed. In the diamond polishing factories also, they become blind permanently. In the Carbon factory, in the glass factory, there is no law to protect them. They are not covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

If this Bill is passed now, then the multi-nationals will come and shift their dirty industries in the country like India with only Rs. 50 crores. But their per capita will be much more than that — several times more than that amount. So, why should you limit that? After the experience of Union Carbide incident, you should never agree to that.

15.00 hrs.

Moreover, they want to share the latest technology for environmental control and ecological balance. They will have their own technology. They will dump the obsolete technology. They will be doing all these things only for their profit. Let me remind all of us one thing that when an air passenger dies in an air crash, you pay him Rs. 5 lakh. In a railway accident, you pay Rs. 2 lakh. When a poor man, who has no hold on his own, is killed because of the hazardous industry, you are limiting the liability. Why should you limit the liability? You are not limiting the liability in other cases. General Insurance Companies have been making so much profit. I think, the Government should

listen to all these things. I believe that adequate provision will have to be made to give immediate relief. I do not know whether he is contemplating any other comprehensive Bill but the shifting of dirty industries is going on.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the Chair*]

Several multinational companies are producing all the hazardous substances — sometimes surreptitiously. Who knew what was being produced in Bhopal? Who knew it that the gas that was used by Nazi Germany was being produced here for some other purpose. What was being produced to kill the pests, was also used for killing human-beings. When human beings are killed, there is no adequate relief. There is no provision for prevention. I think in the background of the liberalisation, in the background of the demands of World Bank, IMF and GATT, in the background of the philosophy of the rich nations to shift the whole onus of their consumption to the Third World has been stated.

May I mention that in the South Commission, the Secretary-General was Mr. Manmohan Singh? There he stated categorically that the South should take care, the South should unite and protect themselves in the face of this new onslaught on environment. With these words, I request the Hon. Minister that he should bring about necessary changes. I oppose that provision of limiting the liability to Rs. 50 crore. I demand that it should be an unlimited liability as it happens in the case of others. It may be true that small industries will not be able to do it because their paid-up capital is limited. But the multinational companies are coming with larger amount of paid-up capital. Why should we limit it to Rs. 50 crore only. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

As we are all, aware with the rapid pace of industrialisation, a lot of new industries are coming up which are causing a grave danger to our environment as well as to the health and safety of our citizens. Time and again, we have seen many accidents take place not only in the bigger cities but in all parts of the country. It is also a fact that those industries which have come up for the past so many years, we cannot ensure that these industries be shifted to remote and far areas. At the same time, it is also a known fact that for any progress in our country, as far as industrialisation is concerned or for the upliftment of our society or for the welfare of our citizens, new industries will have to be set up. And with the advancement of technology, there would be certain hazards which industry may cause to the people in general. But in the past, as far as our country is concerned, many accidents had taken place and as a result of them, not many people have been able to be benefited by any kind of timely or suitable relief. The Government, about a year ago, enacted the Public Liability Insurance Bill, 1991. But as a result of this enactment the insurance companies ran into a lot of problems which necessitated the Government to bring in this amendment bill. We may debate a lot as to whether this amendment is necessary or not. I have been hearing some of our friends speaking that the liability should not be restricted to Rs. 50 crores or to the paid-up capital. The basic theme of this amendment has to be understood and taken in the right spirit because although the bill was actually been brought into force, no insurance company in our country was willing to go in for public insurance liability so far and there are so many reasons for that. It is because the nature and the structure of our insurance companies in our country is very very different from those insurance companies operating in other countries. That is why, inspite of the legislation, no industry was covered under this legislation or insurance liability.

Now, the basic point which has to be understood is that this is a public liability

insurance. Of course, for the welfare of workers, we do have our regular legislation like the Workmen's Compensation Act where the workers or the victims of accidents can get their legitimate claim or whatever rights. This does not mean that the workers working in those factories, where accidents might take place, will not be covered under those separate legislations. But at the same time, what we fail to understand is that this environmental relief fund which is sought to be created is only a kind of an interim relief which the people who might be suffering from accidents would otherwise be deprived of now. That does not bar them from getting relief from any other legislation or going to the court and seeking suitable compensation for the loss which has been caused to them. As we have seen in the Bhopal gas tragedy and several other accidents, people make a lot of uproar saying that they have been suffering and that they have not been given their legitimate claim by the Government or by the company or any other agency. But that is definitely going to be the case because there is no suitable legislation or suitable agency which can fix the interim relief and hand it over to the victims. Hence, the basic theme of this amendment bill is to create an environmental relief fund which would only act as a kind of an interim relief to those people suffering from accidents. At the same time, the insurance part of this is that the liability shall be restricted to Rs. 50 crores. Now, there would be lot of problems in this also because any company which is dealing with hazardous chemicals cannot just go in for an insurance cover of Rs. 50 crores. There may be a small unit having a paid-up capital of, say, Rs. 10 lakhs and a turnover of, at the most, Rs. 50 lakhs and if that company is also dealing with hazardous chemicals, then that company cannot go in for a cover of Rs. 50 crores because the premium itself would be probably more than the paid-up capital of that company. Let alone liability part. We are just talking of the premium part of it. So, some kind of a suitable mode will have to be found out by the Government where the insurance compa-

[Sh. Praful Patel]

nies and the Government can sit together and work out some feasible scheme which can be implemented fairly. So, I would request the hon. Minister basically to give some incentive or encouragement for the smaller companies which would not be in a position to pay the premium for an unlimited liability of Rs. 50 crores or paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs or so. For them, Rs. 50 crores is unlimited. You may find out some ways where small companies having a paid up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs or so, will also have some incentive to go in for this kind of insurance scheme.

As far as the basic structure is concerned, I would like to say that certain definitions which were very vague, are now made more precise. Earlier, the definition of an accident was very vague. Also, the definition of the people who are the owners and who would be held responsible for accidents was also very vague. Because of the vague definition, a lot of people were not held responsible directly. With this new legislation, the definition, of those who are directly involved and who can be prosecuted for any kind of offence, is made very clear. I am sure that this will help the workers a lot because the onus is now on those people who run such hazardous factories, and those who are engaged in similar activities and they would be forced to go in for this kind of insurance cover. Therefore, I fully support the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

I would also request my friends on the other side not to have any fears with regard to multi-national corporations. They are afraid that the multi-nationals are coming and invading the country. That seems to be standard phrase nowadays, for anything that is being done by the Governments. Even in their own countries such as USA, where the multi-national corporations operate, some accidents do take place. It is not necessary that when they come here, they would be coming only with an intention of creating

accidents and causing injury to our people. That kind of a fear is unwarranted. We should have a right approach. For the first time, we are having a legislation which is going to give at least some kind of relief to the workers who have been suffering for so many years. Therefore, we must support it with a positive attitude. After achieving success in this regard, I am sure that the Government will think of further ways of strengthening the system in future so that the workers, the poor and common men will be benefited by this kind of a legislation. Thank you very much.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): The Public Liability Insurance Act which was enacted in 1991 is now sought to be amended with some modifications. It is suggested that the present modifications are mainly to take care of the extra liability for providing immediate relief to the victims of accidents which might occur while handling hazardous chemicals. This is to take care of the compensation that is required to be paid when death or injury is caused due to accidents that may occur while handling hazardous substances. Probably, this may be an afterthought of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, where the real insurance cover has to be substantially increased in order to take care of such problems.

As mentioned by an earlier speaker, the insurance cover requires substantial amounts on safety factor. But it should not be beyond the capacity of the industry which handles this sort of hazardous chemicals. There are so many chemicals which are required in pharmaceutical industry which manufactures life saving drugs. We cannot avoid those things. At the same time, we cannot formally provide such high insurance cover. Paid up capital of the industry, market value and so many other things are mentioned. But whatever it is, the premium itself is going to be so big and it is going to pose a big problem. There must be some reasonable justification. You must take into consideration factors such as the type of industry, the size of industry, the type of accident and the type of chemicals that are handled, etc.

The Environment Relief Fund, which they want to create is very good but I would say that Government should also contribute something to this Fund, as they are doing in the case of rail accident or road accident or any other such accident. Government should also take the responsibility by contributing to this Fund because almost all the industries are contributing substantially towards the excise duty, sales tax and income tax.

Then, the risk covered the insurance scheme will take care of other problems. Under Section 7 (a) it has been provided that the insurer is required to pay any amount in terms of such award within a period of 30 days of the announcement of the award. So, this depends upon the insurance company how quickly they make arrangement for this. The owner of the factory, industry or any other corporation should follow the guidelines given by the Government. I would say that the Government should make reasonable guidelines and the cost of production should also be included as a part of this amount. So, if you can accommodate the cost of production, it is a very good thing.

More than anything else, I would suggest that the Government should take the initiative to provide training with regard to prevention of such accidents. A training should be given as to how to handle such hazardous materials and how to prevent such accidents from being taking place. Then even in spite of all this, the accidents may occur due to the power failure or due to the fault of the workers. Whatever it is, both the Government and the management should take the responsibility. We cannot say that the management is solely responsible for the accident. The insurance company also cannot give us a lower premium. Unless a part of it is contributed by the Government, it will not work, and the chemical industry will face so many problems.

Today, in spite of the fact that we take so many safety precaution accidents are taking place. Same is the case with other countries.

In France about 60 to 70 per cent of power generation is from the Atomic Power Plant. Besides this we have other industries like the pharmaceuticals, plastics and so on which are quite essential for our livelihood. Similarly, in the field of agriculture, pesticides and insecticides are very essential. We cannot avoid them. I would say that if you want to provide for Rs. 50 crores, it is going to be a very big amount. I hope you will reconsider it and readjust it on the basis of the capacity of the plant. I hope the Government will take care of this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this law has ever been implemented by the Government or not? As per my feedback, till now no date has been decided upon for the implementation of this law by the Government and despite that the Government has come up with an amendment in the House. So all this compels us to raise doubts on the sincerity of the Government.

The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that.

[English]

The Act could not, however, be implemented on account of the insurance companies not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability of the owners."

[Translation]

This raises two questions. I am taking it for granted that the law has not been implemented because it has been stated that

[English]

"could not however be implemented."

[Sh. George Fernandes]

[Translation]

The first question that arises is about the importance being attached to this august House by the Insurance companies. To my mind violation of any law passed by this august House or refusal to not to adhere to any law, whether date for its implementation has been decided upon or not, by any Government organisation or any other organisation, directly means contempt of the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the issue has been pondered over or not? All the aspects connected with the amendment of this law be debated upon in this august House. Thout the law was passed by both the Houses of Parliament, but the hon Minister has come before the august House with the statement that.

[English]

"The insurance companies are not agreeing to give insurance policies and therefore, I am coming before the House to amend this law."

[Translation]

So what is the sanctity and importance of this august House and Parliament. How can the General Insurance Corporation dare to say that it does not care for this law. What was the reason that GIC had refused to implement this law and had asked the Government to get the amendment.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Your Government had passed it in 1991. At that time, you were the Minister and you passed it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Keep one thing in mind. The Government has no definite shape. Formation of Government is

a peculiar phenomenon in which any person - whether I or you can become a Minister. There is no certainty in regard to the policy a particular Government may follow.

[English]

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL: At that time, it was Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government which was supported by you.

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: This Act was passed in 1991 and our Government was out of power in 1990. Thus it is immaterial as to who was in power. The question is that this House has passed the law. At that time perhaps you may be here and we may be there, rather you as well as that Government may be there and we may be here. And, not only this House, but the other House also passed the law. In view of it, how can this law be discussed here today. General Insurance Company refused to obey the Parliament. Therefore, the hon Minister proposes an amendment in this law. I would like to raise this significant matter before you. We would like that a definite view should be formed here in this respect.

When I was called, I was in great difficulty. I did not want to speak on it because I had viewed it casually and I had doubts in my mind. But when the discussion started it was essential for me to participate in the discussion. Therefore, my submission is that I am not at all ready to relate this House to this law. I would urge the hon. Minister that it won't do merely by thinking over the matter. He should not include himself in disgracing the House as it is being done by bringing this law here.

The other side of the matter is that the GIC does not work under Tata or any other multinational company. GIC is run by Finance Ministry and the matter comes under the auspices of Finance Ministry. Had it been proposed by a business man, it would have

been a different matter. In that condition the House would have been displeased and also have had challenged Birla and Tata. But here the matter is related to Shri Manmohan Singh, the Minister of Finance. Generally a Chairman of a company cannot directly refuse to accept. They must have conveyed their opinion to the Ministry of Finance, which in turn, would have advised him not to bother about the matter at all by saying that everything has changed now, it is a new era, old laws are of no value any more; we are burying our 40 years old policies, how can we obey these laws. Hence, comes the issue of the Ministry of Finance. Perhaps the hon. Minister of Finance must have developed a misconception that nobody would dare to challenge him. But the question is that the House is being disgraced and we would not spare anybody for this at any cost.

Our able friend Shri Charles submitted that Shrimati Maneka Gandhi was the Minister of Environment in the Cabinet of Shri Chandra Shekhar. *(Interruptions)* Delivering the last speech on this Bill she has stated that

[English]

This is on page 597 of the Lok Sabha proceedings dated 7th January, 1991—

"I am grateful to the hon. Minister who have given their valuable suggestions. I hope these suggestions will help us."

Leave it

"We had held intensive discussion over the last three years with the General Insurance Company and other associations. The Bill is based on the scheme determined by an Expert Committee. It will be our endeavour to make the scheme going so that immediate relief could be provided to the victims."

[Translation]

I would not like to go into the details as to how the discussion can be held on this law. He is guilty of what is being done in various industrial units, what is being done in and outside Kota Nuclear Plant or at other places of the country. They are quality of all these mishappenings and want to get rid of by providing a meagre amount of Rs. 25,000/- to the victims.

There is a provision in the law that this law is not applicable to the Government factories and the Government can exempt itself from the provisions of this law. It is evident from this provision as to how much serious the Government is to implement this law. Leave the matter of other places aside, the Badarpur Thermal Power Station and Indraprastha Thermal Power Station are largely responsible for polluting the environment of Delhi by ejecting about 300 tonnes of coal dust everyday. If not others, at least the hon. Minister is certainly aware of the fact. Those who have gardens of their own, may realise the fact if they see the coal particles lying in their gardens. It is also visible when the people clean their throat in the morning. The elder people can tolerate all this. But what will be the life of the youngsters in the metropolitan cities like Delhi. Will anybody assess what will be their condition? It is a matter of fact that people inhale coal dust which is being spread by these plants in the entire city.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (ERANDOL):
 Electrostatic precipitator has been installed there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Where is precipitator, there has been no improvement in the city in the respect. *(Interruptions)* It may be true but the facts cannot be denied. Therefore, I do not think that it is a law worth appreciable. We would not like to go into the discussion that the imposition of this law would bring about a revolution.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

I would like to raise a basic issue. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are a well experienced person and have presided the sittings of the House for several years/ You held the post of Speaker in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and in my opinion no other Members knows more about the rules and procedures of the House than you know. You have the complete knowledge about the matters of contempt of the House or the Privileges of the House. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that when the General Insurance Company has refused to obey the law enacted by the Government, you are the person who can safeguard the dignity of the House. We would like that you should postpone the discussion being held on this law immediately and direct the hon. Minister to take measures for the effective implementation of the law which we passed earlier. If at all, amendments are required then the Ministry of finance and your Ministry of should discuss the problems and then only the matter. Can be discussed in the House. Otherwise, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that there has been no example of such a disgrace to the House as has been done by the General Insurance Company which has refused to obey the law in writing and the hon. Minister has brought it here in the House.

[English]

SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Chairman, it is true that some lacunae were left in law in the Act passed in 1991 and some difficulties were expressed by some insurance companies.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about your ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What ruling can I give? If you want to raise any question of contempt of the House, raise it according to the rules. This is not the way for raising it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There

is a law that has come. The Minister says that because the insurance companies are refusing to accept it this amendment is needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The law is before the House for the last two or three days. If you want to raise it, raise it according to the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am now raising it. I will give you a formal letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the rule.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This House is absolutely sovereign in so far as its authority is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is sovereign. It follows the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are the protector of the dignity and the autonomy and privileges of this House. If this House is told by the General Insurance Company that it cannot implement the Act, what is to be done?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can protect you, provided you proceed according to the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will give you in writing.

SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Chairman, the General Insurance Company expressed some doubts and its inability to pay compensation to the victims of accidents provided in the Act and to have enough safeguards to give proper insurance cover also. This amendment has been brought for this purpose.

. We all know that the word 'hazardous' is associated mainly with petro-chemical industries. We have seen that after polluting Denube in Europe, the European countries—especially Germany—are coming in a big way with joint ventures for having petro-chemical complexes in India.

In Thane belt of Maharashtra, many chemical industries are coming up. The people have approached the Supreme Court under public interest litigation to stop the swarming of these industries in that area because these are hazardous industries and there is a likelihood of accidents.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the accident takes place, it takes years to fix the liability and the quantum of compensation. And that is why, after the Bhopal tragedy, it took several years even for the Supreme Court to arrive at the final decision. That is why, this Act was passed in 1991. Now an amendment has come to that.

I would like to suggest that the Law of Torts needs to be codified and absolute and strict liability are defined in that.

The Supreme Court in *Shriram Fertilisers* case, while giving its judgement has laid down the principle of liability that there should be no defence available for contributory negligence. That is the main principle enunciated there. We know that whenever such accident takes place, it is the weaker stratas of the society who are affected and to a large extent they are the victims of this. And whether it may be the accident of oil tankers at Raniganj or toppling of a road tanker carrying chemicals at western highway near Bombay, it is the tribal people, the weaker section of the society, who are the victims to this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would have been glad if an amendment for increasing the compensation has been brought here along with this amendment. The amount of compensation Rs. 25000 or Rs. 10000, is very small. Earlier it was discussed in 1991 in regard to the formation of Advisory Committee. Whenever the Advisory Committee is formed for determining the insurance liability, only the Officers of the Central Government are representing in that Committee. A suggestion was made earlier...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Which committee are you referring to?

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: As per Clause 21 of the Act, Advisory Committee has to be formed. That is provided in the Act. It consists only of Central Government Officers. I would like to suggest that some officers and representatives of the State Government should also be included in that Committee.

This is not going to help in its full form. We have to take other adequate safeguards also. The Government has to consider a point as to what should be the distance of a hazardous chemical industry specially from a town or a metropolitan city; whether it should be 50 miles or 100 miles. We are a very big country. Ours is a subcontinent. We can carry the gas pipeline from Bombay High to Jagishpur or from Hazira to Mathura and onwards. So, if we just decide that such industries should be near the forest, near the jungles, where there is very less habitation, then there will be very less chance of people, men and animals falling victims to any accident that take place. That I consider is an important suggestion. There is an industrial area coming up near Kurkumb, sixty miles away from Poona and about 250 miles away from the metropolitan city of Bombay. So, the chemical industries can go there. They should not be near Ankieswar, near Surat or in Wapi where there is dense population and which are surrounded by other industries also.

I would also like to suggest that the time is ripe now to consider whether we should go in for very big petro-chemical industries where, if an accident takes place, the loss is in crores of rupees and where people die in hundreds and thousands. In such cases we have to see whether the upper limit of insurance which is Rs. 50 crores, is going to help.

Of course, the General Insurance

[Sh. Vijay Naval Patil]

Company has suggested that one-time compensation should not be more than Rs. 2.5 crores and the total compensation in a year should not be more than Rs. 5 crores, but I understand, the Government has suggested that one-time compensation should be about Rs. Five crores and the total compensation for the year should not be more than Rs. 15 crores. According to the calculation, the General Insurance Company is going to get a premium of about Rs. 125 crores if all the industries abide by the enactment and pay the premium by the deadline fixed, that is, 31st March, 1992.

Under these circumstances, I do not agree with Shri George Fernandes that this is a contempt of the house. It was a real inability expressed by the General Insurance Company. The circumstances that existed, needed an amendment in the Act. That amendment is rightly brought here and it has to be supported by all sections of the House so that whatever is stipulated in this Bill, that is, the target date fixed for these industries to pay the premium and take the insurance cover, can be achieved.

With these words, I support the Resolution and thank you for giving me the time.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, our colleague Shri George Fernandes has raised certain Constitutional objections regarding the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill. Of course, these objections require Government's consideration as to why the Government itself could not impress upon one of its Departments to follow the conditions of the resolution which has been passed by the House, the supreme institution of the nation. Was this issue presented before the Cabinet? Is so, the questions arise whether the Minister of Finance was consulted in this regard whether officers of the General Insurance Companies had

been examined in this connection. A period of more than one year has passed when this law enacted. Some accidents might have definitely occurred during this period and the victims of those accidents would have been deprived of the benefits of the environmental relief funds. If this Act would have been implemented properly, they might have got compensation etc. Therefore, in my opinion, the Government should consider it seriously and in future also, whenever the Government brings any such bill, it should consider it deeply before introducing it, so that the Government may not face such an embarrassing situation as it is facing today.

I support the spirit behind the proposed amendment in the Public Liability Insurance Bill, 1991. This Bill was brought with a view to provide immediate relief to a number of people affected from accidents on such places who were engaged in carriage, moulding and handling of such items. A decision was taken to control the accidents and to provide a prescribed amount to the affected persons and it was also made obligatory for the owners of the companies to take Insurance policies for such purposes, but they did not take the Insurance policies because the Insurance companies raised some disputes. This Amendment has been made to remove this shortcoming. According to it, the liability premium of the Insurance companies has been limited and the liabilities of the owners have been made unlimited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to state that the liabilities of the Insurance companies should also be made unlimited. I have reasons in support of my contention. Suppose some serious accident occurs in a small factory while moulding and handling such items and the owner of the factory is not in a position to provide any compensation, or immediate relief or interim relief to the victim, then how the compensation can be recovered from him. In such a situation, therefore, I would like that the Government should seriously think over the issue of limiting the

liabilities of the Insurance companies to the limit of the premium. In the event of such accidents, it should have to be considered as to what were the circumstances, the nature of the accidents, the reasons, of the accidents, the situation of the surroundings, the number of persons living in the vicinity, the number of persons affected or killed not only inside the factory but also outside it due to the accident. All these factors must be taken into account.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not still forgotten the Bhopal gas tragedy. Even today, these thousands of people state demonstration at Boat Club every year at the anniversary of the Bhopal Gas tragedy because the people could not be able to get adequate relief. We are grateful to the Supreme Court whose verdict has helped the victims in getting some relief. Otherwise, the Union Carbide company had made every effort to deceive the victims and if the company would have succeeded in its attempt to deceive the victims, it would have been a unique incident in the Indian history. I would like to point out to the Government that even today, there is a close relation between Insurance and Compensation in the country. The factories owners do not bother about any accident, because they think that their factories are accident proof and even if any accident takes place, they will get insurance claims in the shape of compensation. But even crores of rupees cannot revive those who lose their lives in accidents. The compensation cannot take the place of a husband for a wife, of a father for a child, of the only earning member for a family. This should be considered, seriously as to as to who are responsible for these accidents, why such accidents occur and whether these accidents can be controlled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out that there is a close relation between industrial security restrictions and management. Negligence on the part of management can do all the significant production, and the huge profit of a factory. Unless

proper security is provided to the workers, They may be victims of the accidents. It also affects the health of the people living in the nearby colonies. In this way, earning huge profit is totally immaterial. Therefore, it is very essential to pay attention to these three things. It must be taken into account as to how the security can be maintained, how environment can be made healthy for the labourers, how their lives can be protected and what arrangements have been made so far in this regard. Otherwise the payment of the premium of the Insurance, amounting to Rs. 25,000 only, will not compensate the loss of the valuable life of man. How can a small child of the victims be able to meet this expenditure upto the age of 18? What will be the future of the family of a victim who has a big family or who died leaving after him various sorts of huge loans. What will be the lot of those innocent persons who lived only in vicinity of the factory and did not work in that factory. Sir, I therefore, would like to state through you that it is a wise step that the Government has fixed the environmental relief under the public liability Insurance. No doubt, it will provide relief to them, but, will the bureaucrats of the Insurance companies or the Collector issue orders for this purpose? In the circumstances, the Government should keep more rights with it so that it may be able to provide relief to the affected person without any delay. The affected persons should not face the vagaries and red-tapism of bureaucrats, corruption and bribes. The officers of the Insurance companies do not pay any attention unless they are given bribes. Such a situation should always be avoided. It is the duty of the Government to keep a close watch on it. Only the enactment of law will not serve any purpose. To ensure the proper implementation of law is also the duty of the Government.

Emphasis should also be made on taking steps to contain accidents in industries. Sir, according to survey conducted in India, there are 641 such industrial institutions in the country as are still in the grip of danger. At any moment, accident may happen there.

[Prof. Raza Singh Rawat]

In order to avoid such accidents, no measures have yet been taken at all. There is a lot of negligence and laxity in this regard on the part of the management. The inspectors or the inquiry authorities sent on behalf of the Government are given bribes to keep them mum and they return without fulfilling their duty. These days, clothes are dyed in Pali district of Rajasthan and poisonous material emitting out of the workshop is mixed with water; and the polluted water creates problem for the healthy and innocent residents of the villages. People living in the vicinity of the Atomic Power Plant of Rawatbhata in Kota district have become hunch-backed due to pollution through effluents of uranium emitted from the Plant. We have to pay attention to these problems of the affected people. Therefore, I was saying that the Government should make joint schemes keeping in view the welfare of labourers and management as well as the ecology and environment of the area.

I would like to say one thing more. The Government will make laws for the labourers in the organised sector, but we have to think about the labourers in the unorganised sector. In the Metropolitan cities like Delhi, lakhs of labourers dwelling in slum clusters are engaged in construction work. Will such a type of law be effective for them in case they meet accident while working in high rise buildings? Has any arrangement been made by the contractors and construction companies for the labourers, who work in hard and miserable conditions. We have to pay attention in this regard too, and their working conditions should also be improved.

Sir, I am very distressed to point out one thing that our Government considers itself to be a welfare Government and tall claims are made about safeguarding the interests of labourers and farmers, but when an International Conference of labour was held in June 1988 and it was decided at 75th session of that Conference that special laws would be

made about health and security of labourers the representative of the Government expressed his inability to do so. The name of the conference was "Recommendation 175". Perhaps 175 recommendations were made in it. There is already Compensation Act, Employee State Insurance Act, Public Liability Insurance, besides factory Act etc. At present there is no need of its implementation.

Sir, through you I would like bring to the notice of the House that every year 5 to 7 people die while mining in stone quarries in the vicinity of Delhi and many hon. Members raise the matter of providing compensation to the next of kin and their families in this House. But no attention has been paid by the Government to their problems. Who will pay for their insurance cover? Have the owners of these quarries been bound for it? Will they also come under the purview of this Act? The Government should also pay attention in this direction.

It should safeguard the interests of workers working in mines, water, quarries, air pressure area or in units manufacturing explosives. You must not have forgotten the incident of Sivakashi. Young children make crackers in Sivakashi in Tamilnadu. Many people died in an accident there and no one survived in some of the families. Attention should be paid to the miserable condition of such people as well as to the areas in which they are situated. Godowns storing explosives one located in areas where there are residential colonies. We can imagine the loss which may occur by an accident in the godowns situated in residential colonies. Industrial accidents are becoming a hurdle in the progress of the nation. The nation loses crore of rupees due to industrial accidents. Many lives are also lost in these accidents. Besides, innocent people living in the vicinity also become victim of the accident. Then there is pollution and other far-reaching effects because of these industries being located in residential colonies. Many people become disabled in these accidents. The

Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill should be passed and the Government should remove the shortcomings of this Bill ... (Interruptions) ... The amount of Rs. 25000 is very less and out of it Rs. 12500 are for medical expenses. We will have to think over it seriously. At the time of fixing insurance premium their liability should be unlimited. I strongly support this Bill for its futuristic spirit of the interests of labourers. In this Bill the provisions should be made for the workers working in mining, construction or those who get electrocuted and in a motor accident or drown and security for the workers who are engaged in demolition of house. If this is not done the Government will have to introduce amendment again to remove the shortcomings I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI GORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking under rule 340.

[Translation]

I propose to adjourn the debate. I have raised a very important question. At that time, I did not have this page of the Bill which I just now brought from the Library. It is draft to the original Bill.

[English]

Rule 340 says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, a Member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 was passed by the Houses of Parliament, by Lok Sabha on 7th January, 1991 and by Rajya Sabha on 9th January, 1991. There is a seal on this saying that it was assented to by the President on 22nd January, 1991 and this is Act No. 6 of 1991.

[Translation]

This Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and

Rajya Sabha and was welcomed in every quarter.

16.00 hrs.

The Government and the Hon. President gave so much importance to the Act that the latter gave his assent to it within 11-12 days of its being passed by the Parliament. I am again coming to the point I had raised earlier. The Act which has been brought forward here by the hon. Minister Shri Kamal Nath today, bears his signature dated 17th of February.

[English]

The aforesaid Act was passed by this House on 7th January, 1991, by the Rajya Sabha on the 9th of January, 1991 and that was assented to by the President of India on the 22nd of January, 1991. We should at preciate the importance given to this Act.

The aforesaid Act could not, however, be implemented on account of insurance companies not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability of the owners.

[Translation]

Earlier also, a Bill was brought forward in this House in this regard. I have said earlier also that it is direct breach of privilege of this House and is a case of contempt of the House. The letter which I have sent to you just now, states that.

[English]

The Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1992 seeks to amend the provisions of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. The Act has been assented to by the President on 22nd January, 1991. In the statement of objects and reasons, the Minister states that the Amendment Bill had to be introduced because of the insurance companies not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability as visualised in the

[Sh. George Fernandes]

original enactment. This act of the insurance companies is tantamount to gross contempt of Parliament and also an insult to the office of the President of India.

I hereby move that the House take up this matter of breach of privilege under rule 222. As the matter has grave implications, I urge that it be taken up immediately.

[Translation]

And in this context, I have made a motion to adjourn the debate on the Motion under rule 340. My Privilege Motion is....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not allow you to discuss this matter unless leave is granted to you. Therefore, I have allowed you to speak so far. But hereafter if you want to develop the whole subject, I would not allow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am seeking your leaves. You must allow to make my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised two questions. The first point is under rule 340. You want that the debate on this motion be adjourned. Secondly, you are also basing your plea regarding contempt of the House, the notice for which you have just now given.

Let me deal with this first, if I allow you, then you can go ahead. The whole House knows and I also know what you are raising. Therefore, at this stage, I will have to give my views.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You must hear us before you give your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point whether you can raise both these questions, I will have to deal first and then I will have to decide.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: At the moment, I am at rule 340 for adjournment of debate on the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You yourself mix Rule 340 with the privilege motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have brought in the privilege aspect only to make the point clear and to draw the attention to the seriousness of the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are basing your plea under rule 340. On the basis of the notice, it has been raised.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with this now. I would not allow you to discuss the whole thing. Because otherwise, there is no point in rejecting or accepting it. If it is to be accepted or rejected, at this stage, I must give my ruling. If I allow you to discuss the whole thing and then either I accept or reject, then there is no point in giving a ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN. I do not want any help. I will deal with whatever Shri George Fernandes, the hon. Member, has argued.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order. My point of order is that the debate is not going according to the rules. The most important point has been highlighted by hon. George Fernandes. In addition to that, whether this original Act, Public Liabilities Insurance Act, 1991 has come into operation or not is a moot point. Now that has been raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising some other point than what Shri George Fernandes has raised. Point of Order must arise out of what Mr. George Fernandes has raised.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Whatever Shri George Fernandes wants to say, he has said (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down please. I cannot hear everybody at a time. I will hear the Members one by one. I will allow you to speak if it is necessary.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The first sentence of para 2 of the Objects and Reasons says:—

“The aforesaid Act could not, however, be implemented on account of the insurance companies not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability of the owners.”

The point is the Act has not come into operation. Here the Government says that insurance could not be given. Insurance could only be given when the Act comes into operation. The Act has not come into operation. And the Government comes forward and tells us that this could not be implemented only because the insurance companies have not agreed.

What has been stated in the Act and what has been stated in the Objects has been highlighted properly by hon. George Fernandes.

So, I am supporting his contention and, at the same time, whatever is going on, is not according to the rules and, that is why it is in the interest of the Lok Sabha that the debate should be stopped and suspended and the hon. Minister verifies it.

Of course, before you give your ruling, you may naturally ask the hon. Minister to clarify.

So, it is desirable in the interested of Lok Sabha proceedings that the matter should be suspended here and the debate should be carried afterwards. That is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Act had come into force.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I could intervene. Mr. George Fernandes has raised a point. I would like to dispel some of the misgivings on this.

I do on principle agree with him that an Act passed by Parliament cannot possibly be flouted and, if it is flouted, it does amount to a privilege issue and is contempt of the House.

I will endeavour to explain why it is not so.

The Act passed in 1991 made it incumbent on industries to take out a policy.

This Act did not make it incumbent on the insurance companies to give the policy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you first make it clear whether the Act came into force?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Act came into force on 1-4-1991.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishznganj): What is the indication?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: After that, the insurance companies did not refuse. They submitted that this unlimited liability which they have been exposed to, if that so, then this House could make adequate budgetary provision for it. Because, if there is a question of unlimited liability, all the appropriations, financial appropriations are done by this House only. So, they submitted that the question of unlimited liability has not been appropriated by this House itself. This matter was considered. I would also additionally add that this matter, in discussions earlier, was considered whether the liability of an Insurance Company could be limited. It was at that time, when the Act was passed by this

[Sh. Kamal Nath]

House in 1991, considered that could perhaps be done under the rules to be framed. But subsequently it emerged that it could not be done under the rules. That means, the limitations could not be provided under the rules. So, the Insurance Companies and the Finance Ministry then held discussion with us asking what is the way out. I would certainly agree with Shri George Fernandes if the Insurance Companies said: "No, we are not willing to give any insurance." The point that he made was that in my statement I have said that this Act could not be implemented on account of the Insurance Companies not agreeing to it. They were not agreeing in the given situation at that time. If they were directed by the Finance Ministry to do so, they would have done so.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: It makes more complicated. Is it not getting more complicated?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let me finish. You can certainly have your say. So, the Finance Ministry then the Banking Division – also felt re-insurance is not possible in the case of unlimited liability, re-insurance is not possible and in such cases it has to be quantified. So, it is that which led to this amendment. It is not a question of the Insurance Companies flouting it; the Insurance Companies not agreeing to it. It is not the case. It was their submission.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Have the rules been framed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This submission is for my purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wish to make a submission. I cannot stand unless you sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be a full debate on this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not asking for a full debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some points were raised. I can decide now on hearing the clarification of the Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. This is precisely on the Minister's clarification that I want a clarification. Mrs. Menaka Gandhi in her concluding speech in the House when this Bill was moved, and when it was passed on the 7th January, 1991 said like this. Here is our Law Minister who made a very impressive speech and praised the Minister for having brought forward that very historic Bill. The words were his own. Mrs. Menaka Gandhi says:

"We have held intensive discussions over the last three years with the General Insurance Company and other Associations. The Bill is based on a scheme determined by an Expert Committee. It will be our endeavour to keep the scheme going on so that immediate relief could be provided to the victims".

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Minister is saying that an Act has been passed and it will not be incumbent on them. With due regards to you, I would like to submit that you have been an eminent lawyer. Mr. Chairman, Sir if the Act Says that insurance cover is to be provided by the general insurance companies and they are under the Government's control, will you say that

[English]

it, was not incumbent on them to insure?... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order, please. I have followed his submission. Now it is for me to decide. Shri George Fernandes, you are repeating what you have already said.

Now, a point of order was raised by the hon. Member Shri Ram Naik saying that the proceedings are not going on according to the rules because as the Act had not come into force further amending Act cannot be moved in this House. There is no substance because the hon. Minister has already made it clear that the Act came into force on 1st April, 1991. So, this is absolutely in order. There is no substance in the point of order raised by the hon. Member Shri Ram Naik.

As far as this contempt of the House notice given by the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes is concerned, I submit that according to rules, the notice should have been given by 10 O'Clock today. And if it is given after 10 o'clock tomorrow as per Rule 223.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): It can be given in the House also.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me finish. Why do you intervene when I am giving my ruling? Now there is a proviso which says that provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course. If you are relying upon this, I say that there is no urgency as far as this matter is concerned because this Bill was circulated on 26th February, 1992 and it was introduced on the 3rd March, 1992. There was sufficient time for the hon. Member to give notice. The Statement of Objects and Reasons were also circulated. The statement on which Shri George Fernandes is relying upon was known to him and to the whole House even on 26th February, 1992. So, I do not consider that there is now any

urgency. The notice will be dealt with by the hon. Speaker according to Rule 223 and if leave is given by the hon. Speaker, it may be considered by this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): In the context of your decision now, I press for my motion under Rule 340.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as motion under Rule 340 is concerned, our Rule 341 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

I decline to propose the question in view of what I have decided as far as this matter of contempt of the House is concerned.

Now Shri P. C. Thomas to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am glad to support this Bill which is intended to give security to people who come across accidents by handling of hazardous substance in factories. Though the Bill was passed in 1991, as you have just seen, there were some anomalies which stood in the way of poor persons getting the benefit of it in the normal manner.

I am happy that the amendments which have been proposed by the hon. Minister and which have moved here would give proper relief to such persons. It is of utmost interest to note that though the principle of the Act is to help the poor persons who come across neighbouring sides of factories or who are incumbent to come across the mishandling or even accidental handling or such types of misuse by the factory owners, yet it is sorry to note that till now proper

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

arrangements have not been made for continuous losses that have been taking place.

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

I am coming to another point. The question of continuous losses caused by mishandling or handling of hazardous substance in the factory is a matter of great concern which also, I would submit, should be taken note of by the Government at this stage. I have also an example to quote. There is a factory called Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) (*Interruptions*) I would like to have the ears of the Minister. The Minister may kindly lend his ears to me.

I would like to submit there are cases where continuous losses are occurring to the neighbours living in the surroundings of the factory. There is a specific case which I can submit and about which, I had already put some parliamentary questions, to which I had the opportunity to get some answers. It was about the handling of hazardous substances by such factories. I was pointing one factory specifically, that is, Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, (FACT), Cochin, whether the people residing nearby are, for the past several years, suffering due to some effluents which come out of the factory. When I had put a question on this in the Parliament, I received the answer from the hon Minister that was true and that environmental pollution is being caused by the effluents which are coming out from the FACT, Cochin division. But it was unfortunate to know, when in this Parliament session, I had put another question for which I got a proper answer, that the factory owners have not taken proper care in this matter because the answer that was given shows that though there has been continuous losses to the neighbours, the loss has not been assessed so far.

So, when we think of this very important Bill which provides for disturbances caused to persons in the locality also, by way of handling of hazardous substances by the owners of the factories, the Minister may kindly think of bringing a new legislation in this respect also for the factories are not even ready to assess the losses which are being caused to the neighbours for several years and for which no compensation is being paid for the last several years.

There is absolutely no law for this purpose. There may be the Civil Court where the persons can go; and I understand that in this particular case, some persons have gone to the Civil Courts and they have got decrees in their favour. But the poor persons in the locality are not even in a position to go in for cases. When the Minister has been so punctual to bring about this important amendment at this very stage of the session, I request That the Minister may also take into account these things and bring in a proper legislation to give proper compensation for the continuous losses which are occurring in this way.

I do not like to take much of the time of the House, and also all the other points which I also share, have already been submitted.

I once again congratulate the Government for having brought this Bill. And I hope that the new Fund which has been formulated will really serve the purpose of giving proper relief at proper time to the persons who are succumbed to or who are getting injured by the use of hazardous substances in the factories.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chhedi Paswan.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill, which has been brought forward by the Government in this House...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it over?

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not Chhedi Paswan.
 I am Kamla Mishra Madhukar.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since you have already started speaking, you may kindly continue. Do you want to speak?

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, a general consensus has been arrived that Government brought forward this Bill only because the 1991 Bill was not implemented. It also becomes clear that even though laws are enacted, they are not implemented. It is proved by the non-implementation of law earlier enacted by the Government.

The Government enacted a law, but it was forced to bring an amendment Bill as the General Insurance Companies did not agree to implement the same. It is clear that the government has become unsuccessful in its objective. The same has been said by the Members of their side also. It shows that the appeal is not comprehensive. The Bill has been brought in a haste. As a result, they had to bring an amendment bill, again. Therefore, the debate on this Motion should be adjourned and all of its aspects should be considered to make it more comprehensive.

There is a factory in Champaran district. Two-three incidents have taken place there. But in spite of those incidents, the factory did not abide by the anti-pollution laws made by the Government. How that small factory can come under the purview of the law. Hazardous substances are being used in cracker manufacturing factories also. If something

untoward happens there, how they will be given protection under this Bill, because it has been provided in this Bill that there should be an insurance of Rs. 50 crore. The Government has not paid attention towards this fact it is not possible for small businessmen to get such a big insurance policy.

According to the new liberalisation policy of the Government, the foreign companies are being invited to set up business here and there is a rapid growth in the number of multinational companies. What provision has been made in this Bill in this regard?

Some 3-4 days back, I have read in the newspapers that the surface of earth is getting hotter any by the year 2025, the level of underground water will rise up by 26 metres. Your intention is to provide immediate relief. Although the intention is clear, this Bill cannot achieve the desired aim. The Government should reconsider as to how to make it more effective. The important Bill that is related to the lives of labourers should be reconsidered.

Shri George Fernandes has rightly said that it is the failure on the part of the Government that the law could not be implemented, though it was enacted. The hon. Minister should tell, what is the guarantee to implement the law after it is enacted. You are going to make a new law after amending it. The Government should pay attention to it. Secondly, the suggestions given by the hon. Members should be taken into account and then a new Bill brought. I realise that your intention is good. But merely good intention does not serve the purpose. One has to make full arrangements to implement the law. The Government should give us the guarantee of all these things and tell us how the Bill will be implemented. Besides, what would be the attitude of the Government towards small entrepreneurs? The Government have promoted multi-national companies in India. Have they been kept under the scope of the Bill? Nobody has forgotten the

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

Bhopal tragedy till now. It killed several people. A legal suit has been filed in the courts of America. The relief amount decided to be given to the families of deceased and injured is insufficient. The victims of tragedy are dying of starvation. Nobody is taking care of them. In my opinion, the Bill brought forward by you should be strictly implemented. It is my request.

[English]

SHRI A. ASHOK RAJ (Perambalur) Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna DMK Party, I would like to say a few words about the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

First, an Act was enacted in 1991, namely the Public Liability Insurance Act with the object of providing immediate relief to the victims of accidents that might occur while handling hazardous substances. After dealing with the accidents, the Clause was changed now. Now it is said that:

"Accident means an accident involving a fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence while handling any hazardous substance resulting in continuous or intermittent or repeated exposure to death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property but does not include an accident by reason only of war or radio-activity".

Sir, I would like to suggest that when we are enacting the laws, it is better to make the words very clear so that at a later date when people approach the Courts, they should not be misunderstood and that can be done very easily. So, what I request is that we can avoid use of such lengthy sentences so that when we are taking it to legally constituted Courts, it can be done very easily.

As regards this Bill is concerned, I really like this Bill, as we see the objectives of which are very good. At the same

time, we are seeing that so many cases are there which are not attended to.

The Act could not be implemented on account of the insurance companies not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability of the owners. Really it is a wondering thing. When it is the Government companies, it has to act. Why they are refusing is a strange thing. Anyhow, that fault is remedied here. Now, it is like this: The liability of the insurance companies should be limited to the amount of the insurance policy, though the owner's liability shall continue to be unlimited under the Act. So, it is changed now. In order to help, the Government has come forward to create the environmental relief fund. But when this environment relief fund is set up, I request that necessary precaution should also be taken to safeguard the interests of the workers.

In the Act, there is a change. It says:

"The insurer who is required to pay any amount in terms of such award and to the extent specified in sub-section (2B) of section 4, shall, within a period of thirty days of the date of announcement of the award, deposit that amount in such manner as the Collector may direct;"

I request the hon. Minister to say about the period within which the award should be given. It is not important. Sometimes the people are taking long period. Actually the beneficiary is not at all benefited by that. So, the time-limit should be given for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is over. Now there are still four or five speakers. I would request every speaker to complete within five minutes. Your five minutes are over now. Please try to conclude as early as possible.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: According to sub-section 8, it should be clearly done. Mr. Raza Singh Rawat from the BJP was referring to the

children's employment in the cracker units of Tamil Nadu. Our leader, Chief Minister Puraichai Thalaivi Jayalalitha was taking necessary steps to safeguard the interests as well as the safety of the children.

Lastly, I would like to know about the workers working on casual labour in unauthorised units. We are speaking only about the workers in the authorised units but we are not telling anything about them. In order to enable workers understand properly about the benefits, we should give publicity. Considering the number of accidents that are occurring throughout the length and breadth of the country, the publicity can be given through Radio, TV and newspapers. An advisory committee should also be set up. It should be associated with the representatives of social organisations, with officers from the insurance companies and the general public. Implementation of the entire scheme would depend upon the adequacy of the insurance cover. Hazardous units are supposed to calculate the risk. There are guidelines as to how the insurance premium is to be calculated. Hence the medical expenses should also be increased.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this amendment Bill. This Act, which has been hailed as historic legislation, has its genesis in the worst industrial tragedy of Bhopal. Indian Judiciary has pronounced some landmark decisions in the Bhopal compensation case and also in the Delhi Oleum Leakage Case, where the principle of no fault liability was established. In the oleum leakage case, Shriram Fertilisers were held absolutely liable. Though this Act was passed in January, 1991, it could not be given effect simply because General Insurance Corporation could not insure with unlimited liability. This issue was just discussed in the House and the Chair had given a ruling. The Minister has also explained. The general insurance companies in India are after all public companies. They have to conduct the insurance business according to the principles of

insurance and they are responsible to the Parliament. No insurance company can conduct its business when the liability is not known. They would not even know what premium is to be charged. This lacuna is sought to be corrected in this amendment of the Act. Section 2 seeks to clarify certain definitions. Particularly the definition of the 'accident' and definition of the 'owner'. I have a few things to say on that, but I will come to it later. The main part is the amendment of the Section 4 which limits the liability amount to what is expressly written in the contract and also puts the minimum and maximum limit on such amount. The minimum amount being the paid-up capital of a company. The maximum limit has been put as Rs. 50 crores. There have been some objections to this Rs. 50 crore limit and I agree with some of the Members because large plants today can easily have a paid-up capital of, let us say, Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 crores. A unclear plant can have a paid-up capital much larger than that. So, why limit the liability to Rs. 50 crores?

But Sir, there is a point. We are now going to put this additional liability on the industrial establishments, which had been set up long time back, to pay the premium. If the premium is calculated on Rs. 1000 crores, or Rs. 500 crores, then premium could become a huge one and their profit liability would be affected. I request the hon. Minister that this provision should be looked at afresh. You could have a limit of Rs. 50 crores for old companies but in the case of new undertakings which are going to come up tomorrow, and particularly with the liberalised Industrial Policy, for the MNCs which are likely to come in, please raise the maximum limit on the paid-up capital. It can be Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores or even Rs. 500 crores.

The other amendment to Section 4 to provide money to the Relief Fund. Section 7 also is an amendment and it seeks to prevent the owner from disposing of the assets to escape liability. There can be no argument about this. This is a very welcome provision.

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

The new Section 7 (A) is to create the Environment Relief Fund. The House must welcome this historic enactment to come into effect. But I have some suggestions to make. I will not take much time of the house, but discuss suggestions.

My problems are with some definitions. First of all, definition of 'accident' is sought to be changed. I have no problem with the definition of accident which precludes accidents by reason of war. But why preclude accidents of radio-activity. It means that the Government wants to avoid paying compensation. In case of nuclear accidents, I do not exactly know what the Government wants. We all know that the nuclear accident has a potential of causing the biggest disaster. We know about the Three Miles Island in the United States and the Chernobyl accident in Russia. Let us hope that it does not happen in India. But why are we trying to preclude radio activity accidents or nuclear accidents? I cannot understand this point. The original Act defines handling and limit it to transportation by vehicles only. I cannot understand why this limitation? In the Environment Protection Act, the definition of handling includes transportation by all means. Now, why, in this Act, transportation by vehicles only has been kept? Are we to say that handling by some other means like cart of something is not to be included? This part also needs to be seen.

Thirdly in the definition of hazardous substances, the Government has brought in quantity now. I cannot understand why quantity is brought in. We have a very clear definition of the hazardous substances in the Environment protection Act. Now, by bringing in concept of quantity, Government will define a hazardous substance by the excluding rule making.

There is one more problem in Section 4 in deciding the maximum limit of insurance in case of partnership firms. How are you going

to find out the assets of these firms as these firms have no paid-up capital? who is going to decide about it? Is it going to be decided by the insurance companies or the advisory committees? It needs to be clarified in the rules.

The original Act gives time of one year to a company to get the liability insurance. I think this time is too much. It should be done within three months.

Another point which had been debated when the original Act was passed was about exemptions with the Act seeks to give to the Central and State Governments. This is highly discriminatory. It appears to violate Article 14 of the Constitution which ensures equal protection to everybody. I request the Government that local bodies State and Central Government owned corporations should be deleted. You can have some powers exemptions of State and Central Government departments but not for Corporations.

Finally, I would like to say that the amount of compensation is very small in the Bhopal Gas case, the Supreme Court has given something like one to three lakhs of rupees for the victims. Even though it is an immediate relief, the amount of Rs. 25,000 is too meagre.

There is one other point. It is stated that the Collector is going to decide the extent of compensation in the case of injuries. How is the Collector going to decide whether it is a permanent partial disability or a permanent total disability. Even the Supreme Court jurists have not been able to decide the extent of injuries in the Bhopal gas tragedy. Then, how is the Collector going to decide this? This point needs to be clarified.

Lastly, I would like to mention that Rs. 6,000 for damage to property 'today's cost of living is nothing'. This figure needs to be changed. This can be done by the Government through delegated power.

On the whole, it is a very welcome Act which needs to be put into effect immediately and I request the House for its total support for this legislation.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me a few minutes but I have a few amendments. I would not like to take too much time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right now, you may speak on the amendment as well.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Right Sir.

I would like to place the sequence of events before you. The Act was enacted and a notification was issued. And after that, I presume, as prescribed under the law, various industrial concerns approached the Insurance Company with proposals of insurance. Now, there is only one General Insurance Company and it appears that it refused to honour or accept these proposals. It is not yet clear and I would like the hon. Minister to clarify. Why was it that the objections that were raised at this stage by the Insurance Company did not come to the notice of the Companies and the Government during the three years of proceeding discussions? I would also like to know as to who or what was the real factor behind it. We are advised that the real situation was this that the Indian Insurance Company, viz. the GIC is not under-writing its own policies. It is being under-written by a foreign multi-national or by a group of foreign multi-nationals. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. Why is it that a company which has the monopoly of all the general insurance business in this country cannot be self-sufficient unto itself? Why must it rely on an under-writer who is removed from our shores? And on the dictation and refusal of those under-writers, it seeks to defy a legislation duly enacted and notified by the people of India. This is the question that I am raising. I am not pressing the issued privilege. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. Did the insur-

ance company, facing the situation arising out of the reluctance of foreign companies over which they have no control, come to the Government and say, "Sorry, this is the position we are in. Either you liberate us from the multinational, or allow us to defy this piece of legislation."? Then, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money was involved. How many proposals are involved which have not yet been implemented under the law which remained as a dead letter?

Now I would like to raise the question of limitation. There are two categories of people and the Bill is not clear about it. There are manufacturers of hazardous substances and there are the users of hazardous Substances. Almost every industry uses some hazardous substance in one way or the other. Surely, a clear distinction can be made between the liability of a manufacturer like the Union Carbide and the liability of a small scale industrialist who is using sulphuric acid in the industrial process. But the law makes no such distinction. My own view would be that as for the manufacturer, the liability should be unlimited and as for the industrial user, the liability may be limited. This distinction may be made on a rational basis. We cannot treat all or them alike. Therefore, I feel that the law as it stands and the Bill that has come before us, lacks clarity and a proper rational basis of classification.

Now, the hon. Minister tells us that it is for affording immediate relief and not that it is not a question of compensation. First, I question this observation. There is a very nebulous line between relief and compensation. In fact relief is now being ordered by several High Courts in cases of personal injury as a matter of right, as a matter of obligation Relief can be the first stage of compensation, the first installment of compensation. Therefore, a sharp distinction cannot be made on that point. But assuming that we take the hon. Minister's statement at its face value, he is very anxious but at the same time he has

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

taken nearly 14 months to come before the house with this amendment while the clouds released by the Bhopal gas disaster continue to poison our environment.

Sir, I would like to raise the question of ordinance, which I raised yesterday. The Government has fallen into the habit of using its ordinance making power. What was the immediacy? When did the Insurance company plead inability to act under this Act, under this legislation; what was the date of decision as the matter again perhaps was a matter of consultation between various Departments concerned, and if the decision date was 31st March, surely, when the Parliament was going to meet in the last week of February, there was enough time for this bill to be presented to the House *suo moto* and not for the regularisation of an ordinance which was already promulgated. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point because I find that time and again we are faced with ordinances on which we have got no control.

My final point is that there are certain inaccuracies in drafting. I do not understand even the definition and I have submitted three small amendments to that effect. It says, "Accidents mean an accident involving etc. etc., an occurrence while handling any hazardous substance." Now, handling is a verb which requires a subject, a doer. It is just not clear. Sometimes it is totally accidental and sometimes it can be man made, it can be the fault of a worker, fault of the management that a pipe has rusted and it simply exploded. Therefore, instead of using an active verb perhaps better drafting would have been through the use of a passive verb saying that in the process of a hazardous substance being handled something occurs. I am not here to teach five points of grammar but I do believe that our standard of drafting is going down and much litigation is arising because of the poor and inaccurate drafting.

Next it speaks of exemption of accidents caused by war or radioactive sub-

stances. The hon. Minister may let us know whether he includes accident caused by civil commotion or civil disturbance. Is he prepared to apply this law in case of injury to person and property caused by a civil commotion?

My third point is that I simply do not understand this phrase 'Environmental Fund'. There is a separate Environment Protection Act. This is merely, as the hon. Minister has explained a fund to provide relief for the victims of explosions arising out of the use of hazardous substances. I think again there is lack of clarity. I do not think a law should be passed which should be *prima facie* unclear. Therefore, Sir, with these words I place my views before the House. I think the hon. Minister should review this piece of legislation and should come back to the House to seek our approval.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dumdum) Sir, there is another speaker from our party. I hope his name has skipped your attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have any other name.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, we had given Shri Mukherjee's name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee may speak.

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY (Kishnagar): Mr. Chairmen, Sir, the time is very limited and I shall be very brief.

Sir, the point raised by the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes, I am in agreement with that. But, since, the Chair-Person, that is the presiding Officer, has given a ruling, I am not questioning that ruling. But the question is, why this Bill has been brought in? Is it due to the general insurance companies' not agreeing to give insurance policies for unlimited liability of the owners or is it a step for clearing the path of foreign multinationals

to come in the service sector? This point must be made clear. Without raising any question about the good intentions of the hon. Minister, many questions have come up. Because, the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is still fresh in our memory. The multi-national company, Union Carbide India limited was responsible for deaths of thousands of persons and the colossal loss of property and unprecedented damage to the environment. But they have not been properly punished or the victims have not been compensated in real terms.

Now, in the background of the industrial policy of the Government of India, everything is being relaxed in the name of liberalisation. No licence is necessary. Even the locational licence has been given a go bye. So, the danger to the people of this poor country is increasing. My point is that this Bill should be re-drafted because in defining the accident, it has been started and I quote: "Accident means an accident involving a fortuitous, or sudden or unintended occurrence while handling any hazardous substance resulting in continuous or intermittent or repeated exposure to death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property but does not include an accident by reason only of war or radio-activity." You have excluded war or radio-activity. If there is an accident, in nuclear plant then it will not come under the purview of this Amendment Bill. This is dangerous. In the Act itself, Central Government has the power. By issuing a Notification, they can exempt from the operation of Sub-Section 1 "any owner, namely, the Central government or the State Government or any Corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government or any local authority..." So, if any accident takes place in a public sector undertaking or in a Government department, then the people who will be insured or who will die will not be compensated. I think, this is something which is absurd. So, all these things require changes. Moreover, now-a-days, when the Government is bent upon removing the distinction between the public sector and private sector through its so called new policies, then the public sector and the

Government departments must come under its purview.

17.00 hrs.

The rationale of the Act was all right. But the Act has not come in operation. The Bill was enacted in 1991 and thereafter not a single application has been made in terms of that Act. Now you have come here with this Public liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill. So, there is every apprehension that this Bill, if enacted, will not be implemented in future also.

Moreover, the compensation which has been proposed here is too meagre; and the big companies, big multinationals will be spared; and small firms will be hard-hit; they will come under the net of this Bill. I think this is highly objectionable. The intention might be good. But the Bill has been drafted in such a way that the people who handle, the poor workmen who handle hazardous things, will not be secured at all; and the people who are residing in the localities of these companies, the members of the public who are residing in the locality of these companies, will not be benefited, they will not be spared at all.

With these words, I oppose the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill and request the Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill before the Parliament. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister will reply to the debate.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am thankful to the hon. Members for asking valuable suggestions. At the outset, I would like to reiterate the points made by some of the friends that the legislation passed by this House was flouted. The experience of Shri George Fernandes on the Floor of this house is undoubtedly much more than I and any of us. I am equally conscious that if such a situation was there, I would have not have let it happen. I did look at this matter as to what is the reason for them-the General Insurance Companies on a legislation passed by

both Houses of Parliament and having received Presidential Assent-not doing it?

After having gone into the facts-prior to this, it has gone to the Cabinet also-I did look at that aspect; it struck me and more so it struck very easily Mr. George Fernandes and many others. But, that is not the case. What happened was when the discussion was held on the concept of the legislation with the GICs, this unlimited liability issue did not come up. When this Act came into being, and when certain aspect of that legislation was discussed with GICs, there was an impression that we could correct it under the subordinate Legislation, under the rules to be laid down.

It was only in July 1991 that we received the first communication from the General Insurance Companies not defying it, but stating that under the present system where there is no appropriation-the appropriation made by this house for...

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Was this not subsidised at that time?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This was not visualised at that time. So, their opinion and their submission was that taking on this unlimited liability would, in case of a tragedy like Bhopal, really liquidate the Insurance Companies. It would not serve the end of the insurance policy itself. So, if the Government or if the Finance Ministry so desired it could be done. If this House is willing to provide unlimited liability this house can very well appropriate an unlimited liability.

In the discussion there was another question to this, the question being re-insurance. Re-insurance of unlimited liability is not in insurance parlance. It does not happen. Discussions were held with the Finance Ministry and the Department of Banking and with the insurance company. But then it was considered, what the use was of having interim relief if there is a ceiling on it. Interim relief, if it is a requirement, it is a requirement.

If we have to have interim relief we have to have it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Who was the re-insurer? Which was the company which was supposed to be the re-insurer, or underwriter?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am afraid, the Finance Minister will have to answer this. This is a question which could be rightly posed to the Finance Minister. As hon. Member Shri Shahbuddin would agree, whether we should have re-insurance at all, and whether the re-insurer should be X, Y, A or B is a question for the Finance Ministry to look into.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Just one question, Mr. Minister. Will you deny that the re-insurer is a foreign agency, meaning a foreign company?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I do not know. I am afraid the Department of Insurance does not come under me. I wish I could answer this. Neither can I assert it nor can I deny it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Considering their request, you could have asked this question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We considered not who the re-insurer was; but whether re-insurance was required. Re-insurance is an important element of insurance because if there is a heavy liability and if the insurance company does not have re-insurance they will not be able to meet the liability under that insurance. So, it is always good to know-at least I would think so-that it is good to know that the insurance company has got re-insurance. It only re-assures us much more.

Then, after that, when these discussions were carried out, they were concluded in December-the question was raised by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and some other Members, then the question arose, about the need for this Ordinance. The choice before me was to either come up with the Ordinance to ensure that I would like to

share this with the House—the Indian companies do not come back and say that there is not enough time. It was for the companies to take out the insurance by the 31st March; because there was a time limited prescribed that the insurance policies must be taken out by the 31st March. It was because of that, I thought, even a few days, would give us some leverage to ensure that the companies take out this insurance. I did not want to lose one whole year and come back and give these companies dealing with hazardous chemicals more time, because there was obviously—as it was explained—then a charge on the companies because for them not to have this insurance is very good. They have to pay this out their revenues. So, that is why, I chose to have the Ordinance and thought that we should not lose a day to see that these companies do not come back to me and say that there is not time enough to take out this insurance. That was the necessity for the Ordinance. That is why we sought a Presidential Proclamation in this regard.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: How many policies have they registered from the date of the Ordinance till date?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would not be able to give this information now.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvettupuzha): That is why they are opposing it for one year.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: But the intention was to get on with it as soon as possible. The intention was not to lose time up to the 31st March, 1992.

One of the points which has been made is that this is not adequate. This Act, for which I have come seeking an amendment to this House, deals only with interim relief. When there is an accident and an immediate relief is sought to be paid, who is to pay—either by the Chief Minister or the State Government or the Prime Minister, from his Relief Fund or the Central Government. It does not happen. And in the process of trying to find out as to who is going to pay, the District authorities of the place where the

accident has taken place had to run in all directions seeking funds from somewhere, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government. There is no hard and fast fund and there is no composite fund from which this could be paid. That is why, this legislation of 1991 was enacted for providing interim relief.

Shri Shahabuddin has said that there is a dotted line between relief and compensation. What he missed out was the word 'interim'. This interim relief is to provide an immediate relief. When somebody has been injured, he needs money and his wages have been stopped. It does not cover the workmen. The workmen have another Act. They have an umbrella of another Act. This covers the non-workmen, people who are outside the factory and who do not come under the other legislation. So, this Act of 1991 is only for the interim aspect of relief. It is not a relief. It is an interim relief. The question as to what will be the final relief, whether it is called 'compensation' or by whatever name, is a separate issue altogether. We are at the moment dealing with the amendment to the Act, which only deals with the interim aspect of it. So, it was necessary to prescribe a time limit. In this Amendment, a time limit has been prescribed as 30 days. No questions—there is no negligence; is their willful negligence; is their anything irregular?—will be asked. The fact that an accident has taken place is good enough. And the Insurance company will have to remit to the Collector within thirty days the amount determined by the Collector on the basis of medical reports.

One question was raised as to how will the Collector know. The Collector is the senior most official of a District. There can be no better person than him to evaluate from the medical authorities, from other such authorities, what the impact is. Once the accident has taken place, the insurance company will be required, without any questions being asked to remit the amount to the Collector within thirty days. So, the Collector knows by virtue of his own that there is a fund available. We considered another possibility

that if the limitations provided under the Act for the paid-up capital of Rs. 50 crores, the extent of the policy taken out is not adequate, we kept that safeguard also. We have chosen to create an Environment Relief Fund. Amount to Environment Relief Fund will be paid at the time of taking the insurance policy and it will be credited by the insurance companies to this fund. So, in the insurance policy, it is not limited. This impression... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: What is the machinery for recovery of the unlimited liability of the owner in case of big accidents? There is no provision in the Act.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the liability of the owner is not limited. The liability of the Insurance Company is limited. This is the point we have to understand.... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: What is the machinery exactly for recovery of the money from the owner in case of unlimited liability? Is he be driven to the Civil Court?... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are other legislations and we have provided that he cannot dispose of his assets. We have provided this safeguard. The focus is not on determining how we do this or how we do that. The focus is that the people who are affected get the interim relief. The focus is on that. So, while creating a limited liability, a determined liability for the insurance company, the liability of the factories, of the industrial units has not been made limited. Excess amounts required outside the value of the policy will come out of the Environment Relief Fund. This Environment Relief Fund will be built up over the course of time. We have said that the surcharge on the insurance premium which will go towards the Environment Relief Fund, will not be in excess of the premium but it will be equal to his. So, this Fund will develop, this Fund will expand and this would lead to an adequate

reserve and an adequate resource for providing for any shortfall which may occur.

A point was made that this will be too costly for small units. For the small units, the policy will be limited to their paid up capital. So, it is not that this will have an adverse effect on them. I think it is their duty to have such a policy in case of an accident. What will be taken into consideration at the time of taking out the policy will be the nature of the hazardous substance they are dealing with. It is not that there will be a standard premium. The nature, the risk involved will be quantified. So, all this will be considered and the small units will not have difficulty in this. I feel so, Sir.

Another thing which has been mentioned is about training programme, etc. There are training programme conducted. There are disaster management plans for major units, for hazardous units. For other large projects, we are insisting from my Ministry for disaster management plans, etc.

One of the points made by one of the members was that now with the liberalisation policy, a large number of multinationals will come up with healthy polluting units. I would like to assure the House that we will not allow industries which are not environmentally compatible. As we know, all such industries require an environmental clearance where hazardous material is involved.

A reference was made to some World Bank Report saying that hazardous chemicals will be dumped into India. We are signatories to the Basel Convention and there are constraints and restraints in that. So, I do not think that such an eventuality will come into being.

Shahabuddinji has raised the question of handling, as it is being defined... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Have you been able to present Union Carbide for using hazardous materials even after the Bhopal disaster took place?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the question is not of preventing. In the course of manufacture, hazardous chemicals are used. That is a fact of life. If that is the will of this House that we do not want any industry in the country which deals with hazardous chemicals, I am afraid, a large part of our industries will have to be shut down.

As I was replying to Shahabuddinji, we will be bringing in under the hazardous substance rules, 179 chemicals which are above the threshold limit. So, under the hazardous substance rules, 179 chemicals are being specified. If this House so wills that we should not have any manufacturing units dealing in hazardous chemicals, it will mean closure of almost 60-70 percent of our industry.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The point is whether they are maintaining the precautions and the safeguards.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Union Carbide plant at Bhopal is closed. Because it is closed, they are not using any chemicals. That is in relation to Union Carbide.

Another point made by Shahabuddinji has been on some definitions and on whether civil riots will be exempted. We believe that civil riots is something which can be foreseen by industrial units and they could and should take adequate safeguards against such eventuality. We have only eliminated war. That is done normally in insurance practices.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, in all the policies which are taken by a shopkeeper or a businessman, this clause is there that the insurance does not cover war or civil commotion. My point was that do you intend that this liability should be there; or otherwise the law is not clear. That is my only point. You must decide whether an accident in which a hazardous substance comes to pollute the atmosphere and cause injury because of a civil disturbance, then will that come under the purview of this law?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We feel that we have envisaged that the industrial units should—and they can take into account eventuality of civil disturbance and in such case they should build adequate safeguards.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am happy.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, taking that into consideration we have not exempted the question of civil disturbance. We have only exempted a situation of war.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: What about radio activity?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Where the question of radio activity is concerned, the common insurance practice is that accidents by nuclear and radio active material are not coming for insurance cover. This is the practice being followed. I think that this is the best practice and it should be in conformity. As soon as insurance companies start giving the insurance policies covering radio activity, then we shall also have the same thing.

One of the points which have been made, in the course of this debate—though a bit outside—is the question of Montreal Protocol and UNCED Conference. I would, very briefly, like to assure the hon. Members that India's interests will be protected. There is no question of us being pressurised or subverted by any of the developing countries. I can assure the hon. Members that none of the weapons of the developing countries—aid, trade and debt—will be allowed to be used for us to give any concessions or for us to accept any conditions or stipulations in any of the conventions which may be reached.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will you stand the pressure of the Finance Ministry?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I think the Finance Ministry and the Government are very environmentally conscious. It is not a question of standing pressure. Our Government will be facing the situation collectively.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Please pay attention to what he is saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is no question of us being pressurised. As we all know the UNCED Conference is being held in Brazil. It is going to be, perhaps I do not want to say perhaps I say 'shall' be the biggest Conference ever held and the hon. Prime Minister will be leading the Indian delegation. I reiterate the assurance that we will not be compromising on any conditionalities or stipulations.

In conclusion I would like to reassure some hon. Members, who made some points...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Are you trying to play a joke at the expense of the Prime Minister on the conditionalities?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is no question of a joke. It is the Prime Minister's policy which I am implementing.

One of the points made by my hon. friend was about the problems being faced in the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore (FACT). He has brought this to my notice earlier also. I would like to assure that I will send a central team to go and examine this issue. I will get this investigated and see that corrective action is taken. One of the points which was expressed was the liberalisation and relaxation which are taking place whether in industry or in Commerce and I may say that they are not a reflection of liberalisation or relaxation on the environmental front.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I made a point about the 'H' Acid industry, because of which drinking water in large areas of Rajasthan like Udaipur and other places has be-

come totally polluted and has become poisonous. What about it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I possibly cannot react to specific cases. But the hon. Member is very right that H-Acid has been a problem. H-Acid has been banned for production in the manufacturing countries, but not banned for use. So, this H-Acid is being manufactured in India, it is not a question of H-Acid alone, it is a question of many chemicals like this and many chemicals are coming to our notice because with the development of science a very small quantity of toxic chemicals can cause enormous damage. Previously you required a very large quantity of chemicals.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The chemicals which have been banned in the western countries are being manufactured here.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are some chemicals which have been banned. We are examining this issue of how to deal with chemicals which have been banned for manufacture, but not banned for use. We are examining this in detail. There is a question of closing or not closing the industry here. We are examining it in totality, we will have to take a holistic approach on this.

I would like, in conclusion, to assure the hon. Members that this liberalisation or relaxation is certainly there, but it is not at the cost of environment, it is not and shall not be. I would seek cooperation from all sections of this house towards passing this legislation. I think this Amendment today will enable us to implement it satisfactorily. All aspects have been examined and I am happy to say that some of the anomalies which have come up, the difficulties we have got, we have been able to correct them and I would dispel the doubts expressed by some Members as to what is the guarantee that this would now be implemented. I can assure the House that after having had another look, after examining it in detail, this Act will now be implemented after the passing of the Amendment. Thank you very much.

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: Sir, I have just a point to be clarified by the hon. Minister. We well appreciate the anxiety and the sincerity of the Government to give immediate relief to the victims in such cases. But, Sir, the procedure provided for deciding the cases by the Collector is the Civil Procedure Code. He will record the evidence and in that process also lawyers will appear. Sir, it may delay the disposal of cases.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will dispel this doubt. In the rules to be provided I am conscious of the problems of such kind of situations. In the rules to be framed we are specifying, 'irrespective of claims for re-claims or whatever it is by anybody'. We are specifying a time limit.

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: Three months time limit is there. But if the Civil Procedure is adopted, I think it will not be within three months that it can be settled and therefore, some sort of summary procedure can be gone through.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: One of the aims and objects of the Bill is to away with all that, not to get into civil claims. So, that will be adequately taken care of in the rules that the District Collector will merely make an assessment and in the circumstances he is the best person to make an assessment. Once he makes that assessment, the Insurance company will have to remit the amount to him within 30 days. It is not a question if the District Collector on a specific case fails, I don't think why he should fail if there has been the accident, and he is the best man on the spot to make certain assessment, but there will be no question of any delay being caused by any of the acts or by the Civil Procedure Code or anything of that sort.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lai, please speak in brief.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall speak in brief. Usually I speak less.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhargava, the hon. Home Minister has to make a statement. That is why I am requesting you to speak in brief.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, if this is the matter, I would like the hon. Home Minister to make his statement first. After that, I will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. There are not many amendments to it. Let us conclude it first. After that the hon. Home Minister will make a statement. You please speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request that the hon. Home Minister may make his statement first. After that I will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has to be sent to the other House also. Therefore, you should start your speech immediately.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statutory objection raised by Shri George in the beginning.

[English]

"The aforesaid Act could not however be implemented on account of insurance company not agreeing to give insurance policy for unlimited liability of the owners."

[Translation]

It is true that the former Minister Shri-mati Maneka Gandhi had got this bill passed in the House after deciding all the points but the insurance company did not agree. It is a contempt of the Parliament, the supreme body in India. In spite of that you have brought this Bill today. You have not replied satisfactorily. I would like that no mistake should be committed on your part because your name is Kamal Nath. Kamal (Lotus) was our election symbol and you are the Master of lotus. If your name is vanished, our

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

name would automatically vanish and then ours would be an awkward position. I am your well wisher. You have removed all the lacunae taking it into account from every angle. There is no lacuna in it. But time is all powerful. Let us see what happens.

The Bill you have brought is good, but there are some lacunae in it about which I would like to make submission. The owner shall deposit the money equal to the premium in the Relief Fund. My submission is that the Fund will be attractive and the insurance company and the owner will be covered in it if the Central Government provides grants equal to the premium to the Fund and people will praise you. You may consult the hon. Finance Minister. We may pass the Bill tomorrow. At present the Ordinance is in force.

Secondly, it is not clear as to how to recover money from the owner. It has been mentioned that the property cannot be transferred. Nothing in detail has been said in this regard. This is the lacuna.

There is one major lacuna which I feel and perhaps you might be also feeling. If a person dies, the Collector would give Rs. 25,000. But Rs. 12,500 would be given for one's medical treatment in case one's leg or arm is broken. Why have you put this restriction on the Collector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the Supreme Court has held that there cannot be a restriction on the amount to be given to the third party. This is not my decision. It is the judgment of the Supreme Court. The liabilities of the insurance company should be unlimited. Only then it would do good to the country.

Hon. Minister, I have already said that I am your great admirer. So if you accept my points it will be very good. There is no Minister in the Cabinet like you. If you accept my point, I will withdraw the resolution for the disapproval of the Ordinance. This matter

should not work as a hinderance between you and me. Our Chief Whip is also of the view that if you accept my point, I will withdraw the resolution which is there for the disapproval of the Ordinance. Otherwise, it would not be proper if division takes place. Therefore, I would like to request to consider my constructive suggestions. After that I will withdraw the resolution.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to request Shri Bhargavaji that though he has made suggestions but it would have been better if the had gone through he Bill deeply. He has suggested that the grants should be provided by the Centre. In this context, I would like to say that no such situation would arise when the insurance limit is crossed and even the Environment Relief Fund which is being formed, is not able to provide relief. In case any such situation arose, the Central Government would bear a hand. The Central Government, which is the Government of the Congress Party, always stretches its hand forward.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I am very much afraid of the hand (which is the election symbol of Congress party). This hand is very dangerous. Please do not move it on. You just talk about Kamal (Lotus), (the B.J.P's election symbol).

SHRI KAMAL NATH. I think you are not afraid of 'Kamal'. We will be able to pass it by May. This ordinance will be null and void on April 3. So it is essential to pass it before 3rd April. I request Shri Bhargava to recalculate his amendments for suggestion. I would like to make it clear what we are passing is not a Bill but it is only an amendment Bill. This is not 1991. Had you given these suggestions in 1991, it would have some-what beneficial. Today we are passing only some amendments to enforce the 1991 Bill. So I think there is no need to circulate these 3-4 amendments for suggestion.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: The hon. Minister has assured to accept my suggestions. I hope... (*Interruptions*) There should be no such mistake in future and if

you intend to introduce an amendment, please introduce the comprehensive Bill in a constructive way...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing to laugh in it. It is a serious matter. I have moved the Motion to declare it null and void by the permission of Chief Whip, I withdraw it after the hon. Minister's assurance.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to withdraw it?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw the Statutory Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his statutory Resolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we come to the Motion for consideration of the Bill. There are amendments to the Motion. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not putting pressure. The statement will come at half past five. I am devoted to the chair and obey it.

[English]

I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude with one point. I would like to know the names of the insurance companies which have written letters and raised the objections. Please provide some details of the references if any, about that correspondence. So we may be able to come to know the basis of their denial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to withdraw it?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to your order I am prepared to withdraw. But this House must know the facts on what ground it was denied because it has been passed by this House. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

The amendment No. 3, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the bill to amend the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the house will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kahan-
ganj): I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 12 and 13-

for "While handling any hazardous
substance substitute "in the course
of hazardous substance being
handed' (5)

page 1, line 15—

after "war" insert " or civil disturbance"
(6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your
amendments?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: in view
of the clarification given by the hon. Minister,
I seek leave of the House to withdraw my
amendments

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member
leave of the House to withdraw his amend-
ments.

SOME HON MEMBER: Yes

*The amendments No. 5 and 6 were, by
leave, withdrawn.*

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 8 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

17.42 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

12th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUAR-
MANGALAM). Sir, I beg to present the 12th
Report of the Business Advisory Committee

17.43 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Video Cassettes relating to assassina-
tion of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I rise to take this
statement in regard to video cassettes relat-
ing to the assassination of late Shri Rajiv
Gandhi.

The special Investigating Team of the
CBI which is investigating the case has so far
seized 467 video cassettes one of which
was found to be brand new and unused. The
remaining 486 cassettes have been viewed
and are still being viewed by a team of inves-
tigating officers for identifying the frames
that could be relevant to the case.

**665 Statement by Minister PHALGUNA 21, 1913 (SAKA) to assassination of 666
Video Cassettes relating Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi**

So far, the SIT has been able to seize only two video cassettes covering the public meeting at Sriperumbudur on May 21, 1991 prior to the assassination. One video cassette was videographed by one Babu who had been engaged to do so by Shri A. J. Dass, the organiser of the public meeting at Sriperumbudur on May 21, 1991. This cassette covers the function before the arrival of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur. It shows a music performance being rendered for the audience by Shanker Ganesh and party and thereafter, an announcement by Shri A. J. Das on the garlanding and presenting of shawls to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The cassette then shows in a blurred manner a crowd willing around Shri Rajiv Gandhi and some shawls being put around him. The cassette then becomes totally blurred and thereafter shows Doordarshan coverage on the funeral, etc. that was subsequently recorded by the videographer.

All the connected persons including the videographer have been examined thoroughly and so far there is no evidence that the cassette was tampered. The SIT is also obtaining technical expert opinion from abroad on whether the cassette was tampered with any way.

The second cassette was videographed by one Pavun Raj who had been engaged by the Tamilnadu Congress Committee (I) for the same. This cassette covers the interview of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Madras airport, the public meetings thereafter at Porur and Poonamallee and his arrival at the Sriperumbudur public meeting. At Sriperumbudur, the cassette covers the music programme of Shanker Ganesh and party and stops at this point. As regards this cassette also, all the connected persons, including the videographer have been thoroughly examined and so far there is no evidence to show that this cassette was tampered with. However, expert opinion on this cassette also is being obtained.

The SIT has stated categorically that both these cassettes are now Court property and have not been tampered with at all after

they were seized by the SIT.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I want some clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no clarifications now. The rules do not permit that.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perabalur): There are so any precedents.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): It is the discretion of the Chair to allow it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any clarification. We have a lot of other business to do. Kindly sit down.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: But the thing is there are so many precedents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise the issue by other methods, by giving suitable notice.

17.46 hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET 1992-93- GENERAL
DISCUSSION;
RESOLUTION RE. RECOMMEN-
DACTIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE;
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-RAILWAYS;
AND
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS - (RAILWAYS) 1992-93**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an announcement. Before the House takes up the next item on the Agenda, I have to inform the House that at the meeting of Business Advisory Committee held today, it was decided that discussions on following items may be taken up together:-

- (i) General discussion on the Budget (Railways) for - 1992-93;

667 *Railway Budget, 1992-93- General Discussion; Resolution re. recommendations of RCC; Demands* MARCH 11, 1992 *for Grants (Rlys.) 1992-93; and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Rlys.), 1991-92* 668

(ii) Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee;

include that this is a part of the acceptance of the House.

(iii) Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1992-93; and

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

(iv) Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1991-92.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We cannot go on having constant adjournments, postponements or extensions.

(Interruptions)

Business Advisory Committee have recommended 10 hours for all these items.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDABARAM) : You cannot disagree with it. The Business Advisory Committee has decided that.

Hons. Members who want to give notices of Cut Motions may do so by 12.00 P. M. on Thursday, 12th March, 1992. The Cut Motions received upto that time only will be circulated.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): The normal practice is that we always exceed the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

The Cut Motions will be moved by Members who might be present in the House on 13th March, 1992 before the House refresh further discussion on these items.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUARAMANGALAM): If I may inform the hon. Members, through you, Sir, I do not think that the time of 10 hours is in question now. Tomorrow when the Business Advisory Committee Report comes up for adoption, you may raise your point at that particular time. I think there would be no problem even at that time. There is nothing called the Golden Line with 10 hours. (Interruptions)

I hope the House agrees.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: With this, there is Resolution.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The time is inadequate. You have said that the House agrees to it. But my submission is that the time is wholly inadequate.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): At least there should be a minimum of 12 hours.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The House has to agree about the suggestions which are made. Now, the time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. That has to be accepted.

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 12, 13, 16, 19 and 22 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1991, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance and General Finance, which was presented

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do not

669 *Railway Budget, 1992-93- PHALGUNA 21, 1913 (SAKA) for Grants (Rlys.) 670*
General Discussion; Resolution re. 1992-93; and Supplementary
recommendations of RCC; Demands Demands for Grants (Rlys.), 1991-92

to Lok Sabha on 24th February, 1992*.

in today's agenda nor any supplementary agenda has been circulated. [Interruptions]

Sir, by a resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 16th September, 1991 and concurred in by the Rajya Sabha on the same day, the Railway Convention Committee, 1991 was constituted on 25th November, 1991. The Committee was appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The Ministry of Railway submitted an interim memorandum requesting the Committee to permit continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finance for the year 1992-93 by and large, on the same basis as adopted for the year 1991-92, in the manner recommended by the Railway Convention Committee in their Third Report pending their final recommendation for the Eighth Five Year Plan, for which memoranda to the Committee will be submitted. The Railway Convention Committee in 1991 have considered the interim memorandum and have as an interim measure largely agreed to the proposals made therein by the Ministry of Railways. The Committee's observation contained in para 16 of the said Report in regard to re-assessing the value of the assets held by the railways by an Expert Committee has been noted.

With these words, I commend the Resolution for the consideration of this House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have just now said that the discussion will be not only on these who items e.g. General Discussion on the Budget and Resolution but also on supplementary demands and appropriation Bill, simultaneously. But neither both these items are not

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why we should start a discussion on Railway Budget.

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Now you have told that the discussion will be held on all the four items simultaneously. How is it possible? We should understand the dignity of the House. It is not a Panchayat Samiti, it is the Parliament of the country and has its own rules and regulations. You should have circulated supplementary agenda and it could have been approved by your permission. But you even did not do so. How the discussion can take place? [Interruptions]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (bankura): Only the General Discussion on the Budget is there in the agenda paper. [Interruptions]

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Now you have decided that the discussion will be on all the four items. How is it possible? [Interruptions] You have to adjourn the House.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Please, you try to understand me.

[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: First you complete your point only then I will give my ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no question of ruling. [Interruptions] You have known the opinion of the House that all the four items will be discussed simultaneously. But where are the other two items? [Interruptions]

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was introduced in the presence of the hon. Members. In my opinion this situation would not have arisen if the

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

agenda of the Business Advisory Committee would have been circulated. *(Interruptions)* The House has accepted it. After that my friend's objection about it, in my opinion, is not proper. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. But the agenda should be circulated. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): What I want to draw your attention to is that in the course of the last three days, we have discovered the casualness, first in regard to the Bill on the Pesticides and now here. There is a casualness in the approach of the Government even in drafting the Bills and even in writing out the objectives of the Bill. And the House should thank him that on each of these issues, he has drawn the attention of the House. This is the third time in the course of the last three days that we saw the casual approach of the Government in relation to the House and in relation to the country. And therefore, Sir, let the House be adjourned now and let them send the revised list tomorrow. Then only let us take it up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, I have a lot of respect for the hon. Members on the other side. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What about the Members from this side?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: And also to the Members on this side, if they have committed the same mistake.

When the Chairman announces something, they should hear what was announced. The Chairman, very categorically announced, just now and not long ago, that four items will be taken up together, that is, general discus-

sion on the Railway Budget for 1992-93; discussion on the Resolution regarding the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee; discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of Railways for 1992-93 and discussion and voting on the Supplementary Grants of Railways for 1991-92. And the Business Advisory Committee has said that his should be taken up together. Now the point is that you said yes and you only objected to the time of ten hours. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): When the Chairman announced, what should we say? We have no other course but to say yes. We are drawing your attention... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: When the Chairman asked for the sense of the House, you said yes. You cannot go back now. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seats. The House has already agreed for discussing all these four items together. you said you agree.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Where are the other two items?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Where is the Agenda? Please circulate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will explain to you. When the Chairman stands, you should kindly sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are ready to discuss. But where are the other two items.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will explain to you. Kindly resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR (Manglore): Sir, can we take the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee as the Agenda? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down. The issue is very simple. Now, we have agreed to the announcement which the Chair had announced just now. In that, I have read the four items. One is the resumption which the Railway Minister has read and which was part of the Agenda and that was also included. So, on all the four items, we are now starting the discussion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you cannot start the discussion? How can you start the discussion, when you have not given it in the Agenda? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: By your own voice, you said yes. You cannot change your voice after every two minutes. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Chairman is standing, you should sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Kindly allow us to be on our legs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. The Minister would like to make a suggestion.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, in order to sort out the present

atmosphere, may I make a suggestion. My submission is that just a minute is left and they are saying that it is not there in the list of business...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We did not know that you are going to take up all the four items. We do not have the revised list of business. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seats. Shri Fernandes, kindly take your seat. All the objections that have been raised, I am overruling them. Now, Shri Kashiram Rana to speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I protest. This is not permissible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rana may please start his speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, since it is already 6 o'clock, may I make a suggestion that we will list all the items in the agenda tomorrow and we will take up all these items together tomorrow?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down. It is already 6 o'clock now. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 12, 1992/ Phalguna 22, 1913 (Saka)

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006**
